PETER ANGTOFTS CHRONICLE.

VOLUME THE SECOND.

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teffer by a great party and

when our ses have on gift a le corregio.

Pr Gr þat Hei E St. To We I.O day of 15th. o Rayne

A be gere folomand bat I rekeneb bere Comaro com to land, als prince of grete Edwardi, pomere. exog oregoens andaranalage fili pre-

field gots ober fales of Comercy arter

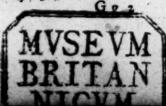
dicti Hen-

be next Sonenbay after be allumpetoun rici. De Mari mober e may Sir Coward hab er be ebtoun. le .. Sorgan, et .. miotes se les

In be birke of Weltminftere, at be abbay follempnely, be biffhop of Canterbere, Bobert of Milmarbeby, Corouned Coward bote bifoen alle be clergy, 2 & Dame Belianore corounet quene & laby. 2 danling Mas neuer at Saynt Denys felte bolben more by Be was of more pris, ne ferued fo redy. Was never prince. I wene, pat I writen of fond. More had treie & tene, ban be had for his lond. In Scotland & in Males, in Galconic allo. If ge lifte alle be tales, bis fotte tellis gow to. Pray we alle to Goo of myght, & his modere Marie. Grante him conquere his right Galcoyne & Pormundie, pat be king of France chalanges fallly. help him to bat chance moder of mercy additate all E Chomas be martere, St. Jon of Benerie, St. Cutbert be per fere, he treffes on gow bre. Comhile in Galcoyne es be pes git alle certeyn, We falle leue hat vas unto we com ageyn,

Rayne Elyanore fa amye fu Gall.

I. Others fay it was the very | coroune le four , bique a day of the Assumption, or the seint Dinie Re fu si bele 15th. of August. 2. Bafint ta felle, ne fi grant noblye, MSS,



& telle zow opez tales of Coward curteifie. & of Leulen of Wales, & his bering bie, Df Dauto his brobere & of his felonie. Refaunraduk an obere how he Did folie. How be contek was laid of Scotland hat first gan. How eft bei mad a braid, & on Inglond ran. Df Dadok be Morgan, of ber nice ribandie, De Jon Baliol no man, & of his treccherie, & of his duge pers togider bei gan alie, I fchrowe alle ber maners, bat lufes ber partie. A boufand & ti?. hundzed ferti & fiftene, be Date of Crifte fo punbred whan Leulyn gan bis tene.

De sponsa

He next zere folowand of Edward coronment. Leulyn of Walfland in to france be fent, be Mountfort doubter to wedde, bir frendes alle confent, and and ad alle alle

rol Canasi ou arru-promise newself

Almerik hir ledde, to fchip now er bei went. Row bei faile & rowe to Wales to Leulyns, A buzgeis of Bristoms charged was with wines, De ouertoke ber fchip, & afked wheben bei ware? He faid, with king Philip to Wales wild bei fare. What Did his burgeis? Desturbled his wending, be may & hir herneis bid led bnto be kyng. be mayden Coward toke, als he was fulle custeys, In faufte Dio hir loke, & banked be burgeis. I Whan Leulyn herd fap, to werre fone he bigan, for tene he wende to Dete, bat taken was his lemman

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Soward wer fulle grim, whan he will he was rifen. Sone he halted him, to mak bam alle ogrifen. be Walfih wer alle bay flayn, now rewes bam bez res, Leulyn is fulle fayn, to pray Edward for pes. Gines Coward for his trefpas afti bouland mark. & ber tille bonden was with ferite & oth fulle ftark, To com tuys in be geze bnto his parlement. be may on his manere with Leulyn home fcho went. theld his heritage in pes as he did ore. Mad was be mariage at Snowdon bifide Bangore.

Cusac of Culture

A i be gere feconde after his corounment. fem fatute bei fonde, to Weftmynftere bei ment. be ner Bafke folowand Coward fent bis brefe To Leulyn for his land, to com als tille his chefe. Leulen hab Defpite of EDwarde's fonde. Bot werred also tite on bim with nith & onde. Coward raifed fcheld, after his men alle fent. bat scruise of him held, manly tille him went, Franon Sir Leulyn, & alle his folk him with. E mangze bobe his bryn was fayn to com to grith. Danid at hat while was with Coward be king. git ananced he bat file bntille a faire bing. To frodecham with be te, & alle bat longed ber tille, To Leulyn forgat he alle bis euelle wille.

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1. Le [an] fecounde apres , commune affent, the De Wes le encorounement, Le Beis | monftere funt Dift gropres

a Wemonstere tint fon pars | ment, Codd. Gall. lement. E ftatus fict fere par

Edwardus Rex.

Now is Leulyn bonden eft to Sie Goward, de Canada. If he with faute be fonden, I crowe, it falles him hard.

Dw turnes Coward ageyn to London his cite, a wille wite certeyn, who schent has his mone. Of clippers, of roungers, of suith takes he questis. Dive vied traitoures ith at oper hand kestis.

Jik these oper out said, ith a schrewe oper greues, Of scie wer handes said, a hanged per as theues.

Edward bud smyte rounde peny, halfpeny, ferthyng, he croice passed passed be bounde of alle horghout he ryng.

1. See my Preface to Robert ! of Gloucester's Chronicle, p. LXIII. where I have printed these eight Rhythms, that relate to K. Edward the first's alteration of the Coyn. As I had a desire my self to see how they are express'd in the French, fo, it may be, some readers may have the same curiosity, and for that reason I shall here publish them in that language, only noting, that all that I have inclos'd in Crotchets or Hooks is wanting in the MS. of the Heralds Office, tho' exstant in both Mr. Anstis's Copies, and that what is put in a parenthefis is a various Reading : Efter: lyng, maylle, (vel male) fer= thing (vel ferlynge) fet forger roundement, Et gros Cour= nais Englaysige balent ber:

rayment Quatre efterlinges en achate & bent. (vel efters lyngs a chat e a bent) [De ren (vel rien) fe lo ly prefire be le offrande (vel offrant) atent, Re ly chaytif pouers be ren nab (vel rien apt) Dount Defpent.] En tote la moneye la croice par my fe tent. (vel feftent) [Bar quay le ferlynge (vel ferthing) rounde eft communement. Differt b (vel ou) bone pur ben (vel bien) omnipotent, Le fterlpnge et la maylle utes nent (vel benent) rerement, Sur Den (vel Dien) et fur les fons chet len payrement.] (vel foens chiet lempegrement Mil. cc. et ottaunte (vel bt: taunt) anns bel incarnacions Sunt palles par acounts Baunt De religionn (vel bel pe byng pe crojc pe pone Men g

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be bynge's fibe falle be be hebe & bis name wetten be croyce fibe what cite it was in coyned a fayten. be pouere man ne be prefte be peny prayles no bing. men gif God be lett, be felle bim with a ferbing. I bouland & tuo hundred & fourfcore geren mo On his mone men wondred i fift whan it gan go.

Mo. ccmo. LXXXº.

Als mad an oper Catute, pat non erle no baronn, Quod terre Ro ober lorde Ronte, ne fraunketeyn of tonn. Eille holy kirke falle giue ? tenenement, rent no bent vendi

Co differite be bing, a bis nonaell lean

vel dari ad munamper parter ferto felle, it catchin thin , Quoi

mortuam fine Regis

nec tene-

menta de-

fro bo bat now lyue in to be dedig hond, a drie and Without lene of be kyng, or of his confaite. be encheson of his bing may mykille anaile and to the

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for freres of be croice, & monk & changon, de mana at land

haf drawen in ovoice his fees to per almoyn,

borgh whilk brauht his feruite is lorn & lato bonn,

hat is tille him & hife in Dicheritfoun.

Rot for hi he wille, bat alle retigioun

haf s hald in skille hat given is at resonn,

be londes hat bei haue now in polletioun. 1 23 4 184.

his feruife he wille nom faue pat non be borgh trefoun.

At no baron fo bold, to felle ham lond ne give.

for myght bet as bei wold, no man fuld bi bam fine;

Men here biforn haf ginen bam out of fkille.

It lies now watte a lorn, half may bet not tille.

Begioun) Eft fet leftatut, qe | gioun, &c. 2. Dele. counte ne baroun, De feyn= 1. Sic, pro firt. 2. Sic. gnour de tere par my la iRe=

Dn Leulyn has men wondred, no gynnes Dauto to thro.

De falf tate Leulini & Danid.

With Leulyn gan he kith to be he kynge's traytour, pei mad a samenyng, & did als hei were wonne, To disherite he kyng, & his zongest sonne.

To disherite he kyng, & his zongest sonne.

On his londes hei rais, & robbed ilk a toun,

Brent & slouh ilk man, his kastelle bette hei donn.

Sir Edward herd wele telle of his grete mistede, her power sorto selle, it catchis him to spede.

Pe sent Morth & South after his baronage,

Sone it was sulle couth, hat Leulyn did outrage.

Atired her wendyng toward he Warche right sone.

Leulyn ageyn he kyng & Danid were alle bone,

To maynten sorth he werre, & sustein her treson; he entres did hei sperre, & hold ham in Snowdown.

For Wynter is her long, whan Somer is here in pride.

for Wynter is her long, whan Somer is here in pride.

hat was to ham grete pyne, hat werryng bodertoke,

Snowdoun did Leulyne wele to kepe & loke.

he kyng knowe no side, how he mot com her inne,

Mouher go no ride, ne how he suld it wynne.

water in Snowdoun rennes, Auber is he name,

an arme of he se men kennes, he depnes may non ame.

he kyng controued her ouer, a brigge forto make,

c of Leulyn to coueze, Snowdoun forto take.

that be tere pur my in West

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Botes he toke & barges, he sides togidere knytte, Oner he water hat ' lage is, fro bank to bank rauht itte. hei sleked ham ouerthuert, justely forto ligge, Oner he water imerte was so ordeynd a brigge.

De ponte praparato & facto.
Ecce ruina facta in medio pontis super gentem Anglorum.

Dithouten aussement, be brigge bei wild asay.

Sent bei non bifore, to wite how bei mo passe,

berfore had bei lore, for non abifement walle. forth went knight & fuein, & fote men alle in fere. be Walfch com bam ageyn, Did our men alle arere. bat turning ber bnbank, as beny was be charge, Under bam alle fank, bothe batelle & barge. be gode men hat weze lorn, on our Inglis partie. be Clifford firft biforn Sir Roger Did folie. William of Lyndeleie & Jon le fitz Roberd. Sir Lucas of Came, bife grete ber misterd. & alle per fquierie, & ober bat with bam nam, Bile brenkled borah folie, & faut of wifdam. I man hat ofte falle lede, & controues no quayntife. home he discett falle baebe, scape bmmbile falle rife. had bet had a spie among be Walsh ofte, & warned ham prinelie, hat bei were bi hat cofte, bei had bien men lyuand, bat ber to bebe went, hat folie tok on band withouten abifement.

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De domino Johanne Vescy, venit cum basklis de super Leulinum. Dat tyme hat his crie com of hise barouns,

Com Sir Jon Mescy fro he king of Aragouns,

Brouht sote solk inouh of baskles & Gascouns,

hat he Walch men flouh raumpand as leouns.

horghe mountayn & more he baskles ze her weie,

Oure nesch & hard hei fore, & did he Walsch men deie.

hei passed alle he Warche, Snowdoun hei wan in,

Of tounes hei mad ham parche, & souht after Leuiyn.

Dauid couth non oher, he folowed ham so streite,

Bot sled fro his broker skulkand with disceite.

Sir Roger he strange, & Sir Reynald he Gray,

hei ne wold turne ne change, bot spied her Leulyn lay.

Ecce decollais Leulini per Robertum Body, Deulyn in a wod a bussement he held,

Biside a more a mod quayntly was he teld.

Sir Roger lay biside with prine folk & stoute,

E spied tyme & tide whan he suld issue oute.

Leulyn wend no gile had bien per so nere,

De went to play a wise with so of his baneze.

Sir Rogez was perceyued whan Leulyn out cam,

her pencels hei weyned, tille Sir Leuly he nam.

"Traitoure," said Rogere, "what saile he werre analle,

"Row I sind he heze, wele set is my tranasse.

"Tuys ert hou forsuorn, & tuys hi seaute broken,

"Tuys was hou down born, & for pes est spoken.

"his is he hrid tyme, hat mykelle hou him misbede,

"Dayet who he kyme, for hou has south hi dede.

"Salle bou neuer bi lyne bo Inglis man more wo,

" haltilie be fchryue, bi bede bon falle for go.

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Sir Roberd Body a knyght his fuerd beft bote. Doun fone he he light, & Lenlyn hebe of fmote. Row is Leulyn forfuorn, & his hebe of Imyten. his heritage is lorn fro his beires ge miten. More ban a gere beforn bat he lauht bis fchame, I Doubter was him born, Wencilian bir name. In hir czedille ging tille Inglond fcho cam, borgh confeile of be king was broubt to Sempingham. & ber was fcho inne four & fifty gere, Aorifed with Wonne, nunne & feculere. flow haf we new tateles, bede is Wencilian, Lenlyn Doubter of Wales, bat on Inglond ran. Dir bebe was mykelle ment, for fcho was fulle curteys, Imong be ladies gent, be los of hir fo feis. be fenent day of Juny, Whitson euen bat tyme. Died hat lady, bituer bndron e prime. be Date of Crifte punbred, bus many geres euen, 3 bouland & bre hundred britty gere & feuen. hir cofyn Dame Gladous, of Dautd Douhter born, I flunne of Sixille hous Died a gere beforn. Di Wencilian wrote I here next Leulyn fory, Scho was his Doubter Dere, to bere him company.

De filia Leulini monacha in Sempyngham.

Mº. CCCº.

Dw skulkes Dauid aboute, to wonne it ilk a dele,
this heritage hat is oute, he weres sulle wele.
The hat Leulyn held lond a tenement,
holy to has he scheid horgh heritage descent.
With lordes hat were nehi he held his parlement
at zole at Denebeghi, after ham alle he sent,

le.

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Captus eft

Danid.

Co fend be Walfchrie with him at ber powere, To him bei gan alie, & rog fulle auftere.

I Whan be king herd fay, bat Danid werred on him. To Wales he went his way fulle fcharpip & fulle bim. Coward Did him chace, fulle febilly he defendes. To reft had he no fpace, his tyme he tynes & fpendes. be euen of Saynt Morice was taken Sir Daufo. Als a fole nice he brak be kinge's grith. his hede bei of fmyten, to London was it born,

be bede body be britten on four quarters corn.

be quarters wer fent to benge at four cites.

So is he worth be schent, who so traptour bez.

C Leulyn & Dauto haf born grete honour, and Snowdon com to grith, ilk caftelle & toure To be king is eschete, als to chefe of alle. be ' lordes bat er grete be cheued as tenaunt; falle. be kyng borghout be lond he did crie his pes, E with he lawe ham bond, als faille wild he ches. Wardeing gode he fette, to fabille be lond & mende, Justife hat be lame gette to bukonand bei kende. Whan alle was bon & ent, bat felle to conqueroure, To London he went, a while to mak foioure. He fent to his barouns, a parlement to hold, bet com at his fomouns, in parlement he his told: To Gascoyn bihoued him go, e bat haftilie. Tiping com him bez fro, ber was contek & crie,

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^{1.} De fount les Waleis, qe | uaunce al Beis, com a go funt de valour ? fount che= | nernour, MSS.Gall.

biber bihoned him nebe, to fet bat lond in veg for foles haf no brebe, hat long is juftifeles. I bonfand & tuo hundred, & fourscore gere & fet, Mo. cc. On Wales many on wandred, for more wo git ber wer.

LXXX.VIO.

Dward wele has fped of alle bing bat has bien, Tille Balcoyn with him led Dame Belianore our quene. Gafconiam. puit ver sus be gode erle of Cornwaile bis lond had in kepyng, In laf & pes fang faile went Coward our kyng, E foak with be king of France at Paris as he went. ban felle a fair chance, bet wer at on allent. forth he gan him hie, tille Balcoyn is he comen, be rightes he bid attrie of bo bat wrong had nomen. Rightfulle dome he gaf on foles for ber mistebe. Ro man he ouerhaf, bot alle borgh lawe gebe.

Ecce de Reseamira-

I Towhile Sir Edward gos to Galcoyn forto apele, Wales to werre bp ros, porgh confeile of a Refc. On 2 Reseamiraduk, of Wales a lordyng, Dur Inglis bib rebuk, & werred on our kyng. I kan not telle zow whi hat werre was reifed olofte, Men fait be wrath & cri com borgh be lord Tiptofte. be king herd hat pleint, buto be iRefe he fent I letter enfelio fulle quaynt, for be pes it ment. he praied to hold him fille, tille his tocome mot be,

the fuld bo his wille, in alle hat fkille mot fe. his pleintes he wild here in fkille at lordes fight, & if he baron were, he fuld haf fulle gode right.

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pis Reseamiraduk, als sole & buwise,
Dis lettez gan rebuk, sette it at light prise.

pe skape pat he myght do with slauhter or prison hard,
Alle he brouht pam to, pat longed tille Coward.

I pousand & tuo hundred pe date forscore & nine,
On our men pei wondred, in Wales did pam pyne.

Dan Coward had bien in Gascoyn hre zere,

Ageyn he & he quene on lond ryued by here.

It his coming he fond of clerkes & men of view

De falsisate justiciariorum.

E justife of be lond of falines was atteint. for giftes fom juftife lete je lowe go boun, & fom on oper wife did wrong to be coroun. be fight justife in benk Sir Thomas of Weland, for falhed & for wrenk he forsuore be land. he went ouer to france, & com neuer ageyn, his clerkes flode to chance passed for a certeyn, bei wer out of be tour belyuerd for mone, ber held bei long foiour, bot penies mad bam fre, Dpon bis forward, or bei wer out gon, To ferue kyng Edward, neuer more fuld bei non. Sir Elps of Bekingham to Do lame him was lefe, Sir Jon of Detyngham be left be inftife chefe, mill Sir Bant of Deingham be wrong oft he ches, He Departed with gram, & be benk les. Sir 30am of Stretton fulle hard was he led, Rouht without encheson, I lay my gione to meb.

^{1.} Ses compaygnouns fes | ad] la tour de Loundres, be cleas funt pris & mene # [five | liuezes par mone, MSS. Gall.

for gold & filner strong he gat so grete plente, Bisor he kyng it song, Placebo domine. Dith wrong alle it cam, with gile salle gynen be, ilexit Sir Adam gilerie & falste.

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Dife juftife er atteynt of fallhed & folie. Row comes a new pleynt, to bestrote be Juerte. be king was enquere of ber wikked bebes. o many ber were, Dome on bam falle nebes. or bam be king was fette his prine parlement. tifait, borgh be refcette be Eriften men were fchent. barons alle faid, alle boly be clergie, lond bei wild boide of bat herifie. mene be king alegio, bei were of his trefour. opeles he wild haf briggid, per fals leue & erroure. or be penie fiftend, be Jues wild be fleme. clergie faid at be end, " we grante it as ge Deme. lerid & be lay granted bat bei faid, affigned a day, bat tage to be laid. bettes hat men ham anht, ber ftebes & ber woning, Der taxed & bitauht to be eschete of be king. 'Refeamirabie was taken hat ilk gere, n Wales porgh a spie, for all his powere. than he king herd it feie, to gork he did him lede, chames bede to beie, als traytour for his bede. first was he drawen for his felonie, as a thefe ban flamen, on galwes hanged bie.

De iniquisate Judeifmi sive Judæorum.

1. Rees ameraduk, vel Rees admiraduk sive Rees amere= 1k, in Codd. Gall.

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Mow is non of age of his ancestrie

May hat his heritage, to whom it salle alie.

I housand & two hundred, four score & elleuen,

On Wales men zit wondred, he pes not zit euen.

De next zere folowand Aczes was affaled.

be Criften myght no ftand, of help alle bam failed.

De capcione Acres,

E pe cite lorn, & alle don to pe suezde,
pat were Cristen born, pe lewed & pe terid.
Whan pe pape had tiping, it was in a Sarazins handes,
De gas Edward our kyng, pe tende of alle pe landes.
Inglond, Scotland & Wales, Ireland perto was laid,
pan mot he fille his males, no man him withsaid.
Poly who saile spare, if it nede stode,
Whan po pat hedes are do per to no gode?
pat ilk zere pe quene died in Lyndseie,
At Westmynster, Iwene, his body did pei leie.

De morte Reginæ.

Et Margareta, filia & heres Alexandri Regis Scottorum,mortua est.

Da litelle per bisorn died Mazgarete,

pe heyr of Scotlond born, of Alisander bizete.

Wherfor Sir Edward, for pat maiden dede,

Pied him Mozthward, his barons he asked rede.

In he Mozth at Morham, he wamsed he castelle,

pe barons hidez cam, a conseild hat best felle.

hei brouht he cronykles, hat were in Scotland,

he olde chartres a title?, hat wer in Abbays hand,

Of ilk a bisshop se, a ilk a priourie,

hat were of dignite, of olde ancestrie,

Examend ham a cast ilk amountment,

hei said alle at he last horght of on assent,

Of Juglond fuld het hold bargh right & fattle fo will be feffementes alb, sibei granted bertille bis was certified, & finere on stiklfite, mid ad tol tadell It myght not be benied, for bing hat mot betibel and bis confeild Bir Intoyn, be biffbop of Durham, dalit . Ecce mupat non eft mad elloyn, be kynge's right to clame. mur fallum

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D,

mil fan eman be antel co aman be reame ne 's Scottorum.

Dw wer be Scottes wobe nom hane bei nythe e onbe. 110ho of bat fals blode out to be king of be londe. bat was right beire is bebe, on bat fibe is no mo. borgh blobe & right rebe to Danio falle it go. mid raffe Dauid of Buntyngton was bynge's Willam brober Tille his beires borgh refon, of William is non ober. Df William now is non. Danit beire falle be. & his heirs of him gon falle haf be regalte. Danid had doubtres bre were given to bre lordinges. bat claymes be regalte, Baltol, Brus, Baltynges. bis ilk bre barons, pozgh Descent of blobe. Haf right a refong to be coronne fulle gove. bile bre gald ber right by to Sir Comard, Eille it wer atried borgh fight, whom it felle afterward. Sir Coward is feifed in Scotland ilk a bele. bife bre barons pefit, a hold bam paied wele. I Row com bis barons eft, & afk jugement. Co whom it faite be left, borgh comon affent. be king wille bot wele, be lawe alle bnberftandes, be hie folk ilk a bele, he bid com of bobe be landes Scottis & Inglis, be fait to be wifeft.

Ecce Angli & Scotti tractant pro regno Scocie.

-to thorons a ansort disals

to Halls 2

"Gyne now gode Dome of bis, whilk of bife may beft Vol. II. 1. L. to.

Edwardus Rex.

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"To rescedue be coroune, Scotland forto Reme. "bat be right go not boune, & best may zow alle geme. What for be kinge's fame, & fkille bei biberftobe. & borgh be londe's lame, & Descent of blobe, be triours alle pat cafte, & put per fam tille on. "We fay with word ftebfafte, we chefe Baltol Jon. "Sir Jon be Baltol es a man be reame may faue, "E nere of blobe & flefth, be beritage to haue. " for euer we bnderftond, tille him & alle hife, " Holdand of Inglond, for homage & feruife. Dur kyng Sir Cowato belo him wele payed. he bid ham no more hard, ne langer was belaved. Diffeiled him felf of alle, a gald it to Sir Jon, Bot Jon his homage falle mak or he be gon, Saynt Steuenday it felle, bat Jon mad bis bomage. It be Rewe cattelle, littnes be langage, und dad dinad

Forma homagii 70hannis Batiolenfis apud Novum castrum.

y lord ford Coward be king Inglis. "E chefe lord of be Scottig.

"I Jon Baliol be Scottis king,

"I bicom bi man for Scotland bing, "In Inc.

1. This form is thus express'd (but not in Rhythm) in the Homagium French Copies: Moun feve 7ohannis gnoure Sire EDward, Reis Baliol. Dengleterre, & fouerayne feignour bu realme befcoes. [vel De Efcoce five Defcoce] Jeo Jon de Balyol, Rey De= fcoce, Deuenk boftre home

one les [vel ouf tus les] apur tenaunces, e on gannt qu apent, vel ouf kauncke apent le quel toe [vel to, five to] tent be breit e [vel et]claymi a tentr [vel tentr, abfquet] heritablement De bous & M bos heirs reis be Engleten re, De bie & De membre, em lige De tut le realme Descoce, | terrien honour en countre of "With alle be partenance bertille. "bat to be reame longes with fkille, "be whilk I hold, & falle borgh right "Clayme to hald, at alle my myght, " Beritagelik of be. "E of bin heires bat after be be. Of Inglond, with lif & lymme, for erthly worschip bat I nymme, Agein alle bo may lyue & Deje, & with ham hold in lut & eye.

A bis maner be king it toke, Dis right forto faue & loke. his was at he Reme caftelle, ale collection On Saynt Steuen's Day it felle. I bouland. cco. fourfcore & bre be gers o Ihelu mer, whan bis felle to be.

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8 Q6 [vd Mº. CCO. LXXXIIIO.

Mr kyng gode Ebward borgh Scotland ferb, 3 Is he com ' howard he fouht S. Cutberd. E mad ber his offring, fiben com to Beuerlay Coffred per fair bing, to London big way.

Lvel honour countre totes geng ke, five honur encontre geng qe | pount biner ou mo= ! rir. Et le Bey le refcent [vel rafcent, five recept] en

Mone chaftel fur Cine le tour [vel fur Cyne en Engle= terre le tour | Sent Cfteuen. le an [vel lan] De grace. An. Anno docc. re. fecound, e bu reans mini Mo. la fourme faune fon Dreit & la Bey Comard. Erto. 11 CCo. nonaautry. Celt homage tu tet a | 1. L. hommard. gefime iiio. Ii z

alide be parted more riche.

On tele hinges he houht, & wer heny als leve,
How chances on him fouht, & hat he quene was dede.
His solace was alle rest, hat scho szo him was gon,
He no sonne him lest, but zing Edward alon.
He was tendre & zing, of him had he no speyre,
Himself in ille liking, & had no waren heyre,
hat mot kepe he coroune, if he of lond went,
He drouped hersore doune, & said he lond were schent,
If the tille Acres zede, in persie sulle alse be,
Of he child wer drede he lond als wele as he.

De bello inter Porticos & Normanos.

Mormans & Inglis were flayn grete piente.

he Mormans hat day les, for her powere was nouht,
he portes had als het thes schippes inow ham brouht.

To Douer & 2 Germne cam, & vnto Wynchisse,
To Romeneye & Schorham, & to Penenethe,

To Cipwiche & Sandwiche, & to Southamptonn,
3 Alle he portes were riche, Irays & Bayoun.
he sue poztes horgh powere he se had so conquerd,
hat Mormans alse hat zere durit not be sene for serd.

Philip herd hat chance, how he Inglis had done,
& alse how it bigan, & alse he skille why,
hat hei togider ran, & we had he maistrie.

bers Bares fust ale, Must ferrept en perylle regne e res galte, MSS. Gall. 2. Bernes mene, vel Bernemne live Bers

Baonays [vol Bayonays)
ount grant partie waygns,
Codd. Gall.

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3r . Coward God him fane, he is in grete longing I where he mot have, bat avenant is & Ting bat wer of hie perage, fuilk on wild he take his enenhed in mariage, gentille genbruge to make. his herte gaf tille Dame Bianche, if hir wille wer berto, & holy kirke wild fanche fibred bituer bam tuo, Hal tig Dire ban wild he webbe, forto faue be pes In luf hat bei bam lebbe, in werre hat nauber les. for Blanche his cofyn he fent how it mot be, To mak a martage fyn, Philip fifter was fche, E als buto be pape, for to wite be certeyn, and and all What be clergie wild fchape, whan be courte were pleyn, Edward 2 mellengers bnto hat mayben fent, Towite of his maners, to fe hir body gent. bei com buto bat may, & laub bir contenance, So fair lady hat day was not in alle france. Whan bet had fene patfight, bet com a teld our king. Creature non myght be fayren bi no bingirace oil 3

lo no branche en mentacke

De Blanchia forore Register Francia.

1. Ly Reis fir Edward ad | taylle. Les mellagers] (grant bolente, Efpoler gen= tyl femme de halt parentee, Dount auer engenbrure pur fon herite, Pur refourmer la pees, e nortr amifte, Codd. Gall. 2. Sire Coward en fraunce . ad im mellagers maunde, De vere la damoys sele enquere de sa bounte. Les mellangeres [vel bounte, Si elefait, five @ fi ete fopt, agenaunte en face, en cors

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ne,

SIL

bount, e le ount refigure En cors, en facoun, en mayn, en taumbe, e pe. [vel en pe] 31 Beis funt regenus, e le ount nouncye, Plus bele czeature eft nale part troue. Sire ED= ward, allas Pobeneent en a= moure. Et a la Damoyfele par lettre ad monftre, [vel admus tre live at muftre let at they Phelipp fon quoer, a la pens fe, MSS. Gall.

fro Rome hiberward fayrer non wag. Enamoured bicom Edward of Dame Blanche, allas Blanche Did write ftille, a letter Philip fent, Dir herte a hiz wille alle wift he what fcho ment. 3 bouland &. cc. fourlcore & fourtene littlag and and git falle Coward be encombred borgh Dame Blanche febene

Forma maritagii inter Edwardum & Blanchiam.

fft bab be parties fpoken of bis mariage. & telb bobe ber abis to mellengers of paffage. Philip & Dame Blanche granted be aliance. Ro be les of a branche ber mas a bifceyuance. alle ala Bow be granted ber tille bei tald bi a mellengeze, be fourme of ber fkille bet faid on bis manere. "Edward without elloyn falle gine Bhilip be king " Alle holy Bafcoyn, without Difturblyngag and mon in "After be forty bayes of hat fellement, ind wal vial of "Philip, without belages, falle gine bat ilk tenement "Cille Coward & tille Blanche & ber heirs of bam comm. "If it be fo no branche in wedlathe of ham be nomen, " If Blanche over lyue Comazo, fcho falle haf hir lyue " Bofcoyn afterward, ageyn bat non falle ftryue; "& after Blanche Defces, withouten gaynfaying, Salle turne to be heizes in pes of be Inglis byng. To pat ill fezite EDward fet his feale, bat his gift mas perfite, & with witnes leale. Whan alle was fpoken, wift not Sir antoyn, fulle fone it had bien broken, & Philip fro Balcoyn, Philip leyled Burdems, borgh Sir Coward ferite, be topez, as to fay Beus ! gald pam alfo tite. 1. Sic.

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Dat Did king Philip, whan alle big mag ent? To Paris gan be fkip, & held his parlement. & Charles his brober with him com he bibere. erle of Artous be tober, bre fals men togibere. fe bre ageyn Coward mad a compassement, or formand & Dikard to courte after bam fent. hat were in he batatle, hat on he had lorn, at portes gan affaile, as I told biforn, oward bei cald & teld, bat he was maintenoure. robbed he alle held, as a resceyuour. ffailh felonie Coward in courte be calo, oid non bat cuateifie, bat ber for him wild hald. of hat fals controneing gaf bet jugement. Deprined bei our king of alle be tenement of londes of Galcoyn, bat never more fuld he. for no maner estoyn, eft chalange bat fe.

De traditione Karoli & comitis de Artons

De curia Francia & jure ejus.

En fais in he courte of France, among he deze pers, with right he lefes his chance, horgh faut hat not apers.

STREET OF BENEFITS

bot of be king of france bolden fuld tt be.

dward kepe bi chance; bet haf bitrailed be.

tr may ne write be broubt, to wynne ageyn his right,

bot porgh force be fouht, porght dynt of fuerd & fight.

dward fore it ment, whan he wist pat tirpeil,

for Sir Antoyn he fent, to com to his conseil,

for po barouns, pat were his wele willand,

for conseil & resons, & chance pat was comand.

Ecre dicta Antonii.

Edwardus Rex.

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ntoyn ezen ez, Vol.

Sir Intoyn figft bigan, fpak haltige wilbe, "Sir kyng bon was a man, be not now halb a chin "bon fuld bo right nouht without be comen fight. "bat may of fcabe be wroubt ageyn be reame's right. "Do git be be confaile, bon falle not it repent. "Bot fom hat may not auatle , hi welle to fuilk es me " hi manace brebe bei more, in hallynes fuorn, " pan if bi reame alle wore in point forto be lorn." "Sir Intoin," fato be hing, "I wite bis no man. "Bot myn bncongng, bis folie my felt bigan. C"Sen bou has bon amiffe, at bin bnconing, "We may not fatte at bis, to belp be in alle bing." "E tf bou bink to wynne Bafcoyn ageyn bi lond. " Paftily biggnne Philip to folow bon fond. " bon may not ligge & flepe as monke in his bortonn, "bou falle rife bo & lepe, & ftere buto be foure, "E gete be frendes fele, borgh gifte of mone, "Trefore may bon non fpele of lordes bigond be fe. "be king of Almayn, & be buke of Bologn, "be to help were fayn, & be erle of Burgoyn, "be king of Fragoun, & be erte of Saunay. "bile er redy boun, to help be night & Day. " Whan bon of bile ert fikere to be borgh aliance, "pan is tyme to bikere with be king of france.

^{1.} Said be bithop addenda funt, fi Codices Gallicos fequato

Dan Intoyn bis refons to be king faid bus. ban fpak be barong, "Sir king liften tille bg. Confilium baronum.

"forfoth ilk lordyng, whilk Sir Intoyn has fato. Diferited is borgh be king, chalanges bam of neto. De has fpared non, ber he mot fynd enchefon hat he differites tikon of castelle & of toun. de maile de berfore we rede ze fende to be kyng of Mimayn, Exour londes to befende, & rene Philip his wayn. & to be king of Bragoun, & tille alle be tober, arish Be calle bam of trefoun, Philip & Charles bis brober. Bind zow alle togider, to live & to deie. De se nouber whitere bon may hat fikerer wete. Silner may bou non fpare of bo bat with be be, for Philip is euer gare, & bas to grete poufte.

D hat ilk confail be kyng acorded to, Sir Antoyn wille trauail, be mellage forto Do. be erfbischop of Denelyn he was chosen his pere.

and now of alorg of a positive of

facius est nuncius.

baron bold & fyn, Sir Bugh Defpenfere. f krawecombe Sir Jon, a clerke gode & wis. ow is Intoyn gon to procure be partys, Ilmang alle wer lefe be fuorn to be Inglis, ber king was chefe in wille to Do alle bis, bishop & baron alle bei had gobe wille. Otthobligacion be Inglis fuore bei tille

exceuelge de Dinelyn la= feg, MSS. Gall. es, hug le Despensere bas I Vol. II.

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1 Par commune counfaylle | roun renomes, Et Jon De ntoyne eft ales, Et iny [vel | Cracoumbe clerk bien anyo

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Be helpand he Almanz in alle maner of nede.

Bobe to hold covenas with scrite enseled he debe.

Pow Antoin is of lond, God save him a his pers,

Edward sendis his sond, to France mellengers,

Frere ' Hugh of Maimcestre was a Jacobin,

E William of Gainesburgh was a Corbeijn.

Alle hise passid he se, so com he este of Artoin

In prison did ham be a sevenight in Calein.

To Paris shen hei can, a her sond hei he wing,

he letter forth hei nam, to trowe her saying.

his letter of credance hei schewed in his present,

Here now he acordance, what her saying ment.

Duo fratres facti funt nuncii ad Regem Francia. Ir Bugh was man of flate, he fait as I falle gebe,

" Co prince & to prelate men falle loute & brede, " & for lord bere bis bibbyng falle men bo.

" To lelle & more in feze hat faith & treuth alfo.

"E for our lord Coward, " hat God him fane e fe,

" We tok his tranaile hard, his bobe to bere to be.

C" De fettes be terme & ftage bi be, whan & why

"bat he has bon homage for Bafcoin plenerly,

"In forward formed in pes, as was per acordance,

"As your anceftres ches of Inglond & of France,

"c bei mad a pes final aftere ber contek.

" pou has broken et alle, & bon him many ille chek.

C "Row at his laft going, whan he to Bafcoin went,

"ge fette a certeyn bing, at gour bobe affent,

1. Hugh de Mauneeftre, Codd. Gall. 2. De diru be vel Huge de Maumecestre, in mal defent, Gall.

"E hat fuld holden be, euer withouten ende,

"bou brak hat certeinte wikkedig & bnbende.

C"git he hibbes be fe, how wrong bon wilt him lebe,

"Bitner bim & be was mad a prine Debe, and anding

"Df Balcoyn certeyn was hat feffement, many ause

"forto feffe him ageyn in hat tenement.

"bi feifyn is wele knowen, be bays has bon plenere,

"To reftore him his owen, he fent to be buzepers,

"Is lawe wild & right, & conenant was in ferite.

"geld it, bou has no right, with wrong holdes it in lite,

"Ageyn alle maner fkille, & git bou ert fo grefe.

"for whilom bon wrote him tille, ento bim in bi brefe,

" bi kynde, faythfulle & leate of Gafcoon noble Duke,

"berto bou fet bi feale, pat right wilt bon rebute.

"Reuer fiben hibermard fuilk fpeche bnto him touched,"

"Werfore our king Edward in bouht fulle wele has fouched.

"bou holdes bim not hi man, no bing holdand of be,

"Re he binkes neuer for ban, to mak be more feaute.

"he hopes to wonne hat land with bint of bounty 'kight,

"Di God he claymes helband, & neuer of no right.

["It his time is not els of Sir Comard to feye,

"Bot of Comunde hat Duellie with him als breber tuege,

" forbi any oper with him witte hold & be.

"De is his lord & brober, he ceztifies pat to be,

"hat no man in his merid he lufes fo mykelle no bredis,

"Re with him is non herd fomykelle may help at nedis.

"for he fees to wele gour grete controued gile,

"Igeyn his brober ilk bele compaffed in a while, ... F. knyght. Kk 2 "Reft

Edwardus Rex

- "Reft him his heritage, fais on him felonie,
- " he zeides by his homage, forfakis bi companie,
- " & perto alle be londes, bat he held of be.
- " E zelbes bp alle be bondes of homage & feaute,
- " Saue beright bat may falle of anceftres olde,
- "Anto per heires alle to haf & to holbe.
- "De er pouer freres, pat haf nought on to lpue,
- "In ftebe of mellengeres, faue condite be gyue,
- " borgh bt lond to go in bin aucwrie,
- " bat non be robbe ne flo, for bi curteyfie.

Responsio Regis Francia.

He respons were redy, hat Philip Did ham bere. A knight fulle anerty gaf bam bis anfuere.

" be conants bat wez fette in nefth & in hard,

- " Kyng Philip has bam gette fro bat tyme hiberward.
- " Bot bough be king Inglis, & borh his mariners,
- " be conanty ere gan mis, in many ftebes fers.
- " homage bp to gelb, lorbfchip to forfake,
- "So Philip it wild, on hat wife me it take,
- "As ge haf mad prefent, be byng bouches it faue. be mellengers went, condute be bid bam baue, bei hed zedy wending, at Doner bei toke lond, E fped ham to be king, at London bei him fond.

1. Lour Dift ke les coues naunce fet De fca [five fa] en arere, Sunt tenus en tous | Dites, De teres relignes, De poynts, fauns rien bioler, Daz | homages rendre, De feygnout le Rey De fraunce, par luy. rit. peer, Et par le Beis En= | refceyt, en meme la manet, glaps e lup maginer Rumpt | MSS. Gall.

funt couenaunce par tere & par mere. Paroles he funt refufer, Le Beis Phelipp

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Dan Coward ber refpons knowe, a what bei ment, Peticio Fdfor clerkis & bazons fon after he fent. & eft bam alle biforn telb bam alle be chance. how Balcoyn was torn borgh ber gilerie of france. "apithouten belp of row win it may I noubt. "To faue be londe's prom, to alk bis haf I bouht : "I alk half be godes to hat of be cleagie ... "E fane gour ober fobes, to maynten my partie. "Marchant & burgeis to be fert be laib. be wild on no weis, bat it were gein fato. be barons alle plenere in be tende bim feifeb. So in hat felf gere it fuid be paped & reifed. be lond fulle hard was fette in hat ilk laying, Ao beles me ere in bette, at nebe to belp be king. f praye God for his right bobe foles & wys, To faut him bay & nyght ageyn his enmys. If bei bat time had wonnen, & benquifed Sir Coward, Chorgh bis lond wonnen Borman; & Wikard. bekirke of Inglond fulle ille bet fuld haf faid, & had alle gon to Cchond, be clergie ille bifted. pat neuer bifihop, ne person, ne riche perronendeze, Re erle, ne baron, ne anight, ne fquiere, Re burgeis of cite, merchant ne frankeleyn,

hat euer had bien fre, bot fernage leyn. for alle bis braidam, bat now on Ingiond es.

forgh Mozmans it cam, bondage & beltres.

tit bei now powere had of be, wite ze wele,

Stretter we fald be lad bi be tend bele,

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Better be is to gine, & fane be fro Difeette, ban with our fo men tyne in fernage fo ftreite.

De byng bis pay has nomen, & in cofres has Str Intoyn home is comen fao Mimayn ber be wir De advenbe bifthop of Denelyn bon has his endone in Antonii. Sir Hugh gode hele is in, & comen is to be king. be erfocken of Richemunde to be pape is fent, and Sir Jon of Crawecombe with him is he went, admit be pape forto telle be fothe how it was, on ne diam so E in his bome to buelle, who bib mefte trefpag, Toward Portesmouthe be tryng fall brouh, and med To werre as he wele couthe, he ordeynd whilk & how first to be cheftayn, to Galcoyn forto go, Sir Jon of Bretain formatt on of bo, and dan agent Sir Jon Sayn Jon he knewe wete bat enntre, and all 1 Robert Ciptoft an oper, on his fonne falle with him be Sir Laurence of Sauueye, alfo be was bare. and dared bei aryued alle o meye at Burgh farla Bare. piderward as als he went, Sir Benry be Lacie, al be kyng eft for him fent, I falle telle gom wht.

Resmiraduk iterum movet bellum in Wallia.

37113

A Wales is a schreward to werre risen on, of for he wend Sir Edward over he se wer gon,

Brede, ne baron, ne anvohe, a

mediard ply allam,

fon fiz aynez, MSS. Gall. 2.Le Count de Richole fu launs duay, bous dirray eicht dreit apreftez, Par maundes MSS. Gall.

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Sno

snowdon gan he hald, als his heritage, prince bei him calo, bat baftago ontrage. Inglis men he flouh, e robbed alle ber bing, caftelles boun brouh, hat longed tille be king. tibing com him eft, how Wale him bitrayed, for is Galcoyn left, & berat werre belaved. hortly forto fay, to 2 Snowbon has he tight. n Abretonway a castelle bp be Dight. ber he held his gole with fele of his baronage, Galcoyn was bole hat he teft hat biage. o gole buto be Bafk werred Sir Coward, ete tranaile it afkes, colde e grenance hard. gh pite mykelle he les, & reufuthed of herte. the folk he with him ches wer firft aufter & fmerte. Walcz mot haf bien wonnen, if he had bon bam tille. orghout Gascoyn zonnen, if he had bon bam fkille. he had bon fo wele, gyuen pam alle per lyne, wynnyng ilk a Dele, bat bei mot reyme & gyue, ldand in warantie, of him & of his heyres, ef of pat feignorie to pam & to peirs. r foth Wales had bien wonne at hat bynt. balcoyn had bien feen wonne bat is tynt. t he pes to have, he mad fo long a trayne, inightes mot ham not faue, hat were in Aguttagne. Charles wan Biouns, borgh fight had be be pris, ettred be Gafcouns led bam to Paris.

te3, Codd. Gall. 2. Et De | me3, MSS. Gall.

. Snawedoun ad faylie, | Sous [vel South] Snawes tes heritez, Se fet apel- | boun en Gales eft entrez, En prence, par noun be pa= Abreconwaye chaftet affer=

Saynt

Baynt Seuere was zolden borgh fozce in conenant, Burdens wild bei no wolden, had frankis & Mormant. ban zede ilk a Pikard, scornand & makand ryme, Lorn is now Edward, Gascoyn in alle his tyme.

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The Inglis wend haf help of be king of Bragoune. Df Edward had bei mad gelp, & his brober Comoun. & of be erle of Lincoln, bei wend bei fuld com biber Wot alle bet were forhiln, & failed bam alle togiber. Co while our Inglis alle wer in tribulacioun. Wales (wo mot it falle!) ros eft borgh trefoun. Bot after be Palk tibe be king fo on bam ran, Maugre alle per pride, Snowdon on bam man. Siben in Angleleie Did fet bis pauilloun, Romand in his weie, cried pes in ilk a toun. Eille alle hat pes wild hane, pes he wille gine, Elyue & lymme fuld faue bo, bat in pes wild lyue. Bot be erle of Blouceftre to had him mifborn, Southwales, hat was his eftre, borgh Morgan had he lon I ne wote whi it was bituer him & Morgan, Re how com hat trefpas, bat Morgan on him jan. Cille Coward our kyng weld Morgan not be gobe, Bot Dadook mad werryng, & caid him prince of blot. Mag taken borgh confaile, & led to Londoun, Row is Maddok wroberhaile bon in bez prifoun, borgh Cowago long trapne Galcoyn is born boun,

Mon defendes his chayne, bot only Bayoun. If he bi tyme had gon borh help of his Gascons,

ber fuld haf fanden non, Philip no Charlons,

De Maddok & Morgan. he faid haf wonnen Saynt Deuer's Rions, and and Coloufe & Coloufan, Burveus with his fomons.

Mes wo! he be, he fende he confound. Scotland whi ne mot I se be sonken to Pelle ground?

gor Comard gode bede

Dag neuer in bam both terme fet ne founde. hat het discorded wroth, be pes tion in ham founde. In Wales fait beforn alle bay is mifchance. & Balcoyn now is lorn, borgh treton of France. What did Jon Baliol, pat Edward Did anance, armel a Bot fallip, as a fole, bigan a Difceynance? of the deal ind borgh confeile of hife he fent wato be pape, woon non tad & controued a quaintile, a new faifnes Dio Tchape, and alle & faid Scotlond fuid be, borgh right & olde fetneffe, a ino holden of his fe. & of non els pat es anoll and aind to all & Coward of Ingland, borgh force & myght, is a ginen dad In his homage him bond, ageyn his wille & right. "We alk yow grace of his, affoyle him of hat other and si "hat he did mangre his, to wrong was him lothe. "Bot he mot quitely go in world where he fore. "& frely palle him fro, fro whom bat he to faore. be pape Celeftyn, of non abifement, With letter bulled fyn affoyled to Scotland fent. Whan his bulle was broubt home bi mellengres, I bilegine hami bouht, to mak bam Duze pers,

De Wallia & Scocia, & falsitate corum.

Vol. II.

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Dethe=

^{1.} Le pape Celeftine trop Defauste Molt le Rey Des

Edwardus Ren.

Desherite Cowazd of alle his seignorie,

1 Of Jon Baliol musard suilk was his curteysie.

For Edward gode dede

he Baliol did him mede

} a wikked bounte.

Eurne we ageyn to rede

a Maddok ber left we.

nomes in Pane both course for me former

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pe kyng comen to London, bi consail of his frender.

Euo Cardenailes of Rome pe pape hider sent,

Eo Paris bobe pet come, to pe parlement,

bet said suf to make, pe pape wild entermet,

hat non ageyn oper take, tille tyme pat he had set.

Pise cardinals so bond Edward & Philip,

Mouper suld werrt bi sond, no in water bi schip,

Bot hold ham stone stille in pes at her cuntre, hat nouher of ham did ille, he pape wild instile be. hise kynges stille hei left at he pape's request, he Mormanz com now est, & mak a newe gest.

Normanni fecerunt insultum ad Douere. Ls pes was mad of partie porgh cardinals pat con oner,

be folk of Mormundie aryned bp at Douer,

1. Pur le grant honour, qe Coward le fene fist a Jon Baliol, tel est la bounte.

Dount le Reys Coward Du Reys Jon musard Descoce seyt cum poet Parsourmir nous estoet

} Eft reguerdone.

La gett auaunt parle, MSS Gall.

1 365

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ISS.

Emen of Caleis camen with ham wele I wene. Co brenne be toun alle famen, & floub men brittene. be warden herd it telle of be castelle bifibe. I monke of a Celle baze him wele hat tibe. bei fette fo wele per wazdes, & ftifty famen ftobe. bat formans & Dikagbes left bobe hebe hobe. I monke ber was I wene, be flout tuenti. ber hebes quyte & clene, he laid bam bi & bi. I monk was of hat celle, bei flouh him dang Thomas, I faint he men telle, with Rormany flain he was. I mene hat bei gebe, mykelle not bei wonnen, be frankis bat mot fpede, to fchippes fall ronnen. Ifter alle bis fare, be carbinals went ber weie, What ansuere bet bare, be sobe can I not say. Robe les of fele bis was be comon fame. ber folk alle fulle be fpele, & fro werryng bam brame Coward & Philip, & late be folk one; wend & passage haf in Schip, to londes forto lend. In be fufferance of pes, tille be acorbe mer ent. be Inglis perto ches, if Almany wild confent,

D while bife cardinals tranails for be pes. here of a wikhals how he bigan a reg. Thomas Eurbeuile was taken at Rions, at Paris heduelte a while in hold with oper prisons.

De tradici. one Turbemile.

1. Thomas de Curbeuple, | fon homage , & hoftages mys qe a Riouns fu pris, En Les. it. fis en garbe, & fares taunt ab parle al prouoft De ment promys, Aler en Ens Parys, Re [vel De] fet ab gleterre, efpyer le pays, Et

To be proueft he fpak, & bed him bis homage, bis stant Dis oth hat he ne brak, he left in his offege annere of & hife childre tuo, & fuore him his leaute, ad mys dand ad Tille Inglond fuld be go, to fpie ilk a cuntre, Cille be king fulo be fay, bat he of paifon fleb, al and in De wift non fikerer way, for focour tille him fped. be prouest als tite to Thomas perfor him bond. E granted him with ferite tuo hundreth pounde of lond, E Thomas troubt him plight, & suore on he melle, Df Inglond alle be right, & Wales more & leffe, & of Scotland alle be men, bat were of pris, Suld enclyn & falle to Philip fitz Lowis. Row gos bis Chomas, his trefon to purchace, Bot 1 how Edward was warned borgh 2 Gode's. Chomas tille Inglond com to king & faid, Bi night he skapid of bond of prison ber he was laid, For his luf to have, fuilk pertile on him droub, E hat he bouched faue for his luf wele inouh. be king tille him berfore bid grete curteiffe, Mynnyng for his lore he gat him largelte.

Dw gos Turbentle, & ferchts day bi day,
To do he king a gile, how & whan he may.
He ferchts alle he coste, where were best coming,
To bring in Frankis ofte, forto tak our king.

beent sutys, Eschape de pri= 1. Id est, to! how. 2. Adde, soun par my ses enemys, grace.

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phan he had serched alle, sknew ilk a code,
pis man with he cardinalishe sent to he propose.
e proposed mad greete joye for hat ilk sond.
It turnes but tills he hope, if Gode's grace may stond.
e clerke hat wrote he lettere to Thomas Turbenile,
he houht forto do bettere, han king Coward to gile.
Tille on hat was prive he kynge's conseiloure,
e clerk lete him alle se he dede of hat traytoure.
Than Thomas was perceyned, his lettres wer away,
e kynge's courte he weived, for he dred to dete.
I servant her was, hat wist whan Thomas sled,
fulle sone after Thomas better pas he sped.

Opon he hrid day, at a toun hamselet,
thomas was his pray, as he to mete was set.

Dw Chomas taken eg, & to London brouht: Grete was be withednes, bat E. had wrouht. To be justife he fato he wild fpeke with be king, Of his traytours neid, to warn him of a hing. C. berfor was bon to prifon eft ageyn, vardangale a ... To be king als fon be fent bode certein. It Malmefbirie be king with his moder was, Whan him com tigng of Curbutle Chomas. he teld be kong ilk bele, Chomag milo fpeke mith him, Ewarn him he fuld wele, whilk wer his traptours grym. Confilium matris Rehis moder Belianore abated bez grete bale. "Sonne," faid fcho, "neuer more trome ze traptours tale, "Suilk traytours als he for hate wille mak a lie, "porgh be whilk mot be vengeance & felonie. "Sonne,

Cinto hat confest come to bying of clinica

Edwardus Rex.

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"Sonne, on my bliffyng, trome pou not his fame, "Bot late him haf endyng, als a traytour porgh lame."

De kyng wrote his lettere agayn to be Justife, pat he wisk non bettere, bot do him to Juwise, non for alle hat he has said be don bother sote and the Cille his werld be, it is zit no tyme to mote.

O Row be Eurbeuile has his jugement,

Drawen is a while on London pauiment,

E siben was he hanged as thef for treson,

Faire grace Edward fanged in his tribulation.

Dw is his wikhals dede horgh vengeance,

E he Cardinals gon er in to France.

Oft for he pes with Philip mad bergayn,

Unto hat conseil ches he king of Almayn,

Clerkis bituer ham sent hidir to Edward,

What her conseil ment, he distance so hard.

he wrath was so grete bituer hise kinges tuo,

Unnethis acorde hei schete, bot hus with mykelle wa

pat per grenance kend, pe distance bnderstode.

Clerkis & lewed men suld deme at Kaundray,

E trie pe soth & ken, in whom pe wrong lay:

To what manere of pes pe parties wille descend,

who pe wrong sixth ches, pat partie suid amend.

To po tik resons pe Inglis wer assent,

Bishopes & barons were gode of po pat went.

D while our men were out, for to mak be pes, Den of armes fout be byng to Galcoyn ches. Sir Comound his brober be firft mas reby. 1 Of Lyncoln be erle a nober, Sir Benry be Lacy, Sir William be Mefcy wis man & bold baroun, & oper lordes worhi, hat were of gode renoun. Ser & tuenty baners of Inglond alber beft. Of armes bat knowe be maners, to werre were alle preft. In Inglond were left als bouhty as bo. Of bam be king toke eft, to Scotlond wild he go. be Scottis 2 kins withfaid, he aubt him non homage, flow benkes he mak a braid, for hat grete outrage. Of Marche be firft Day at be Rem castelle Dur kyng ber he lay, his purueiance fo fel, To Scotland for to go, to wite whi & what wife, per king & oper mo withfaid him his feruife. I pouland & tuo hundred, fourscore & fexten, On be Scottes has many wondred, bat bigan bis tene.

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Milicia versus A. quitaniam,

> Anno. Mo. CC°. XC°. 3 IIIIº.

Ir Roberd Ros of Werk with he Scottis fled, De fet fo ille his merk, bat neuer eft he ne fped. be kyng his castelle felis, & held ber his Pask day, him & his per efis, & alle pat fefte per lay. he Scottis bid first mys, bei wakend alle hat wouh, Eno schippis of our Inglis, be folk ber in bei flouh. Sir Coward herd it telle, & Dight him to Berwik, Ro founde wild he duelle, bot leged it also quik.

Decapcione Berwik per totum die

1. Le Counte de Michole, | chiualer prus & fage, MSS. Veneris. ge,Sire Willam De Mefcy,

ne tote [vel of tut] fon me= Gall. 2. Sic,pro byng. 3. Sic. MBbat

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Mhat bid bah Sit Chaard ? pere he had non use Dpon tils tiede bayard attt the wan be bitte. do nacht In Dalle weke it was, be fribay pet it wan In be non tyme felle bis cas, bat flayn was ilk a manbat were in Betwith fourti boulland e mo Mas non of bam left quit, bot atte to bebe gebe ba. De be Inglis tang tatte bot o knight bebe I wote Sti Michard of Cornwaile, a flemmyng him imote. Right out of perede hante fehot was a quarelle. fire bei felt on it alle, & brent it batit felle. be warden of be caftelle fanh ber chance fulle hard. Untille merty he felte, & galo bim tille Coward. William of Duglas galbe him affo tite. Symon frefelle bet was, he will hat bon otfpite. De wend hat had fulle light, Coward at his wille. Bot, banked be Gob alle myght, his priton leues be fille. be erle of be Watche Patrik, lord of next cuntre. De did no maner will, be king gat him his gre. Sir Gilberd Umfreybile wholom was with be king, Sir Robert Brus bat while ageyn bim bib no bing Bolde & filuer bei fonde, & oper metalle plente, Bow has be Baltol a ftounde lorn tiln & entre, & on be fairest toun, bat was in his poutte. Df riccheffe ft hab renoun, bat felle to a cite. Row is Berwit born boun, abailt is pat cuntre, Jon gete bi cogoun, bon long bi bignite. Row Dos Coward Dike Berwik brode & long. Als bei bab bim pike, & fcorned bim in ber fong.

1. 'Tis only four thousand, according to the French Copies

Fecit foffat circa Ber-

Bikit him, & Dikit him, on frotne faib be, mis si art a Course. De pikes & Dikes in length, as him libes, how beft it may be, & bon has for bi pikyng, mykille tile liking, be fore is to fe, Without any lefpng, alle is bi hebing, fallen opon be. for featred er pi Scottis, & houred in ber hottes, neuer bet What is Saraging Gereg mam, palland a ight an

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He.

Bight als I rebe, bei tomblet in Tuebe, bat woned bi be fe.

-feife rullauentours, or ber teo ideubard be-

Dw is Coward left Bermis forto bike. be Scottis er rifen ett, Ingland to bilaite. ad be gabred bam an ofte, fourti boulant e mol bat com bi an oper come, be Inglis forta fie. bife mere hebe a melle, bat let bat meine indanci ? Roffe & Menetelte, Mietelle bile erlen bre Corbrigge is a tonn, be brent it hoham bei cam aura Eno hous of religioun, Leynertotte & Betham. bei chaced be chanons out, ber goves bare amay. Erobbed alle about, be beftis tok to benti 119han bet had flayme brent, robbed roun e feld. To Danbar alle bet went, als ber buhan will. ... pe 2 castelle fone bet toke & ber bas saustions 3311 139 be erle Patrik men fchoke, it was his owen bonionn? Coward hero te fay, pat Danbar was fo taken 32 34 his folk was fone on away, with fege to holo pain waken.

In alle his lik going to com be Carotnalle 100 200 fro kaunbray to be king with answere of alle, or De Car-

dinali.

Dereileeclose Scot-

pulle tookens

Dunbare.

Lanercoft. 2. Le chaftel ount ent les mefonns, MS9. Gall. pris, eftendent paugliouns Vol. II.

1. They commonly call it, all count de la Marche, eftoy=

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E fro be king of France here after saile ze here,
bise men mette him o chance, & com with him in sere.
Sir Amis of Saneye, an erle of grete renoun,
An ober com in his weye, Hir Otes de Grauntsoun,
bise fro Cipres cam, & tille our king ham sped,
Whan he Sarazins Acres nam, passand away bei sed.
How of hise ilk traytours, hat holy kirke had schent,
felle misauentours, or hei fro Dunbard went.
In he moneth of Way at Berwik was Coward.

De combuftione Hexham & Ldnertoft per Scottos.

In be moneth of Way at Berwik was Coward. be first Euelday com him tibinges hard. hat he erles of Scotland had revied baner oloft. & brent & flayn with hond Erham & Lanertoft, E Dunbaz had bei feiled, bat ftandes on be fe. be erle Patrik was feled, bat tyme ber in was he. Coward alfo quit fent be erle of Warenne. E pe erle of Marwik, an ofte Did ham bikenne. A doubty erle in ftours, Sir Bugh Defpentere, Barons & babafours, knyghtes & fquiere, lie daller E fote folk inome, but wele couth of barete, Co Dunbar bei bam browe, be fege ber to fette, pet tirede ham to best smertly to be assautediania per to bei were alle preft, in dam was no defaute. be Scottis bat were with tine, be hoped of focouse, be Baltol fuld ham wynne out of hat fotouze.

Dereligacione Scottorum apud Dunbare.

De Scottis now het henk of gile e quaintife,

How het mot do a blenk tille Edward & hife.

I knyght was ham among, Sir Kichard Seward,

Tille our faith was he long, & with king Edward.

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Eille our men he com tite, & fait, "be Scottis wilbe "bre baves haf refpite, & ban be caftelle gelbe. "To be Baliol fuld pet fend, per cattelle to refcue, "Bi bat bot he be mend with for zow to remue. "be castelle ze falle haue, without any belay. Offegezs Ze to haue our Inglis toke bat Day, I mellengere bei fent, to telle alle be 2 maners. To be Scottis he went, & faid as ge may here. The com to Baliol Jon, & tille alle be ofte, Bifoz ham euer ilkon, he fpak hile wordes bofte, Right as Sir Richard tauht him forto fay.

Nuncius venit ad Regem Scottorum.

- "bi men er bileged bard in Dunbar with grete aye,
- "Whan bei fao Ingland cam, Dunbar be toke tille hold,
- "To Bezwik tiping nam, & tille Sir Edward told.
- "Edward bider fent folk a grete partie.
- "Doun Sir Bichard went, & fpak to bam lufly.
- " Many of ham be knewe, fo fair fpak & fo fuete.
- " for bre bays treme be Inglis him hete.
- "Whan our company wilt of treme certeyn,
- "Eille gow bei bab me bie, ilka knyght & fueyn,
- "his bodword to telle, bn to be treus is hote,
- "pat ze ne rest ne duelle, for zit no man wote.

1. Cil les bint & Dift, qe | mult trevolenter Les fra le chastel rendre, fi ti boillent graunter Treis tours De re= fpit, qil [vel ke il] puffent flour eftat maunder. Et fi cel houre ne veygne le fege I manere.

remuez, Le chaftel rendrount faung plus par la targer. Dottage par taunt i mette. fet nouncier Al hofte bes Efcoty en meme la maner, conseyller Luylkeis be Baliol | Com bous orrez apres, le fet recorder, MSS. Gall. 2. F.

Mm 2

" To

Edwardus Rex.

"Comorn in be none tibe, whan bei ere at be mete,

"hiber ge alle falle ribe, a faire pray falle ge gete.

"Whan bei of be cattelle fe, bat ge com fo toute.

"pet ere of wille fulle fre, to iffue on pam onte.

"pe Inglis wille not wene, hat ge be comand now,

"Df po ge falle mat clene, lap bam betner gow,

" pat bei neuer eft rife, to bo gow more trauaile,

"I knowe non oberwife, what way may gow auale.

"Azmes now zow alle, pat non him withdrawe.

"How it may best falle, I has zow sato be same.

"Smyte with fuerd in hand, alle Morthumberland with right falle ze haue.

"E Inglond git alle, for werre falle be tint for his bred,

"Scotte neuer bigan bnto Inglis man to Do fo doubi

"per on hat grene, hat kynrede kene, gabred als be gaju,

"Bight, als I wene, on fom was it fene, per be bit bijt.

Dr his manne's sawe, he ronte of rascaile,

Tille armes gan drawe, e dight ham to bataile.

Richard hat first gas rede to hat consaile,

De fauh ham rif & raf comand ilba taile.

Alfo fuibe he gede bonn to be Juglis men,

"I fe an ofte to fpebe comand bi batailes ten,

"& git me bink ber mo, bat er neghand neht.

"If ge wille I wille go, & Do ham hold o brehi.

"Ray," fait be Inglis men, "we troft not on bi tung,

"pe castelle we falle biken Sir Timfrey Bonn be gonat,

De multitudine Scottorum ad bellum præparancium, & de ruina eorum apud Dunbar. "pa be I ber

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pet non salle passe out, nouder he me hou.

be Juglis armed stout toward he Scottis droud,

ber stedes broched het sall, hat myghe sommas he zede.

be Baliol was agast, sor he stode series no dede,

for sohe at he sirst, in poudre as dos he chas.

fleand sast her heist, a sted bobe tis e vas.

Bas never non es ham, hat dode with no gode,

Bot Sir Pasrik Graham a while to battails stode.

De was a man doubty, dot stays he was salle sone.

Ten housand a syste a sour her were so done.

Dith so litelle travalle, hat man sauh me of herd.

Bith so litelle travalle, hat man sauh me of herd.

per niste, send a la alla aranti da a la citate per face, par vied tu par place, pe Inglis rymed his. Oure fote folk put hans in he polh, finaktivo her nages, Bi no way herd I nener say of prester pages, a la spurses to pike, robis to rike, & in vike panischause, hou wissin Scotte of Ibrethin, koite is hishome.

hat unhile het were werand in Gescoon vuer illet

Sauh per folk not thed, but the paradelle were, and have folk not thed, but flayer alle per here.

19han our men aut camen to be paraleft per fidle, et com out alle famen, a gald ham rille our wille.

Opon he toher dat Coward hider cam, e prisons of her pray alle hat ener hei nam,

Ocze brouht him bifore, hre erles hre barons, mo be fine score hynghtes a lordes of touns,

1. L. thife.

De ruina Scottorum.

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bise wer in his wardes, & auht & tuenti mo,

Tuo clerkes tuo Pikardes zit were among ho.

To be toure of London he hre erles were sent,

& he barons bondon also hider went.

Tille oher castels about hei sent tuehe & tuehe

In anens fordoute, sik on on his hakneye.

In kaztes oher were sent with anens on her sete,
hus in sorow it ent, her gamen turned to grete.
horgh out Inglond men said of ham schame,
& her hei were in bond men scorned ham bi name.

Couwe. The Scottis I telle for sottis, & wrecchis bonwar,

Unsele dyntis to dele ham drouh to Dunbar.

pat in Scotland duelle, wille mak her parti fern.

The bear of France Gascoyn with outrage,

For hat mischance of Blanchemariage.

For hat abatement he chalanges it horgh right,

Edward hidit had sent many a hardy knyght,

hat while hei were werand in Gascoyn ever ilkon,

he clergi of Scotland egged her kyng Jon.

Dis barons did also for he comon prow,

To France said he go he bishop of S. Indrow,

her nedes forto mone, to procure an aliance

Of he Baliol sonne, & Charles doubter of France.

E if it myght, hat weys be broubt to certeynte,

he Scottise Franceys togider sorn suld be,

Dw is tyme to telle of be buse pers,

De Clero Scociæ.

1. See my Glossary to Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, p 737.

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P 737.

311:

Inglond to beftroje fro Tuebe bnto Rent. frankis withouten nove hanen mot bet bent In Euebe at ber wille, whan bet wild com or go. Borthamberland to fpille, be folk to robbe & flo. Bight fone afterward be ftimard of Scotland Com to king Edward, & brouht butille his hand. Erles & barons, bifthopes plenerly, knyghtes, lordes of tounes, salle com to his crie. king Jon & his fonne withouten land or rent Er now led to London, to bide ber jugement. Row is Scotland hole at our kynge's wille. & Jon be Baliol at London lenes Mille. Right as Merlyn fpak had Edward be king Scotlond, als Albanach had at be gynnyng. be Walch & be Irich, tille our men Ingigh, balp Doubtily. bat we be Scottis had s to prifon lab, e com tille our crie. Row es alle ent, & home ere bet ment, be Iris & Wals. God gine at be parlement, be Scottis be alle Cchent, & hanged bi be hale! malamalan Dio to to fond ite

Сонте.

Edward now benk, bei did be a blenk, brent Herham.

be croice & be rode, brent ber it stode, or bei bien nam.

Row has bou myght, gyf bi dome right, bez dede is wele sene,

Els wille bei est, on bo bat er lest, bigynne newe tene.

Men may merci haue, traytour not to saue, for lus ne for awe,

Itteint of traptozie, suld haf no mercie, wih no maner lawe. Ion he Baliol, no witte was in hi pol, whan hou folie houhtis,

Tolene be right scole, bou bid als a fole, a after wrong wrouhtis.

for boule bred in t his, whan he tont hat he tohe, alle Byngdome, 20m nour form no nothing at America

for he has enerhipped, his tippet is tipped, his tabani Authomobertand to folder he fails to robbe

Birth fone attheway'd be the eyn of Spenier

Exemplum.

Rine pribe in pes es nettille in herbere, be role is myghties, ber nettille fpredis oner in be Matical to ferd with he duze pers,

his reame, as ze bezd, he lott borgh confellers. first he was a ting, now is he 2 foubtonce, al many E is at oper wending bonden in be toure. Coward now he wille, bat Scotland be wele gemed. & ftreitly in faille forgh wife men bemeb, 20 an ifall pat non flo ne brenne, ne eft agein bim rife. dioline Sir Ion of Warening he is thet fuftife, E al a mingraf Sir Benry Berry kepes Galmeye, dad mistand afautal bife two had baly of his lowves tueye. a the olle so will Co Weswik can be hinge eschehere, ag of in anin 600 3 Sir hugh 4 of of Creffyngham be mas chancelest, Walter of Ihmanbelban he was Arcforers on drama

for juftife mith bim nam, to mak be lame ciere and

Hii funt custodes Scocia.

> 1. Lege, ad fidem Codicum | Atees. b. la ley a gont Gallicorum, his boke, whan. 2. Sotorner, vel fotourner, in Codd. Gall. 3. Et Dug De Creffyngham iloges eft Tre: inger La garde ch thil forer, Et luy Amundecham ifi bon e [vel et] fi ent Walter eft chaunceler. Ly De fleming ne frank Reis pur pees norig baunk bes ore

Alescounts & bayliffs & mys a ly melter. Des glays qt feuent & bolent b auera poer,

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forto norife pes, his bent be bio ber crie. Shirenes, balifes be ches, bat office coupe guye. Of Inglis men treme, hat inted alle herright, alle and he mad wardeins newe, & gaf ham alle his might, hat frankis no flemmyng power fulb non hane, atal ad Bot forto felle per ping, merchandife to fane. bat to be pes bam toke, & com bnto his mercy. De bib bam fuere on be boke, to com onto bis crie. Bomage & feante mad him with ber hand, It his wille to be, bi fe & bi fand. 213 Chom & 43 2 22 bo bat be werre bigan, & kit it fo couth, and and and terintione. Were taken ilk a man, & fent in to be South. andir of ang Dure men ere in Galcoyn, to werre on ber enmig. be gode bifthop antoyn ber he bare be prig an an and sal his bedes ere to alowe, for his hardineffe. All alla he did many on bowe in pat lond porgy treffe. and age his boldhede did ham wynne, & com buto his erfein 34-Were it now to gynne, we wan it not lightly. the buse pers com to be freres, bam for to fchrine, Il Course. be jugement ageyn bam went, to schorte ber line. Cambinhoy beres him coy, pat fende's whele. De Camper with craft he has bam raft, it may not helo. be Crulle be brenge on fe, bet lenge be fendes tueje, be hold ham fer, & bar no ner, han Orkenege. Indrew is wroth, be war him loth, for ber pride. he is ham fro, now falle bei go, schame to betibe.

tut coye, ne volt eyder. La MSS. Gall. forcerye de Albanye ne put Vol. II.

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bon fcabbed Scotte, bt net bi hotte, be Deuelle it brebe. It falle be hard to here Edward, agein be fpeke. De falle be ken our lond to bren, & werre bigynne. bon actes no bing, bot bi rinelyng, to hang ber inne. be fete of be Doone is brinen ouer Done, to London led I hard wele telle, hat bagelle & belle be filchio & fich.

Die tels Bers, on his maners, a grete felcouth De takis withes bat it fethes, of Berlyn mout I mondere were, tho wattes ber er togibir gen Stuo byngbames, with tuo names, now erron. finiel

he to be peoplant tohe, a constanto his mere

dicta Petri be ildes aboute dile falle loute unto patlend, ad a and ' & Brid- Df whilh Comerd is justife hard, hat to hem bonderno He fais he has wonen, & borgh ronnen, many landes. Wile falle bet longe tills him for Doute, & Debe of handen he fais Scotland is in his band for notes ay, At myn inwitte it is not git alle at our faya and lad not He fais, Merlys, in his benyn, of him bas faid, pat bre regions, in his bandons, falle be laid, and alid Scotland e Wales, bife er his tales bis land al on and off Was Brutus wayne eleate Bretaini ferficillibionima I calle berto, it is no fo, bei er o fandere in dita ni pat he has spoken, it is now broken, with mykelle wonden I prophecie fais he falle die, & whan he is oueze After hat day Scotland may hat gode recourse. ze haf welcherd, he Brus Boberd was Scottis king, Wele tuenti zere in gode powere mayntend par ping, als he it left git wille bei eft gife fulle auftere. It is not alle brouht to falle for no powere,

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at Ders faid, me bink it is laid, be pen to treme, now tilb gere, bt tymes fere, bet gynne alle neme. helu fo meke, I be bifeke, on craice bat was wanded. Frante me hat bone, be Scottes fone alle be conton Ded.

Tre Seynt Comond toun be Parlement was lette .. De parlia-Miffhon & baroun, be clergie alle ber mette.

constant a ser be etter a folgen og Co

mento apud Sanctum Edmundun dun

dign;

be baronage holy ber bet gan-alle samen, e king alle be clergie prated bam bi name fe bei wild at ber myght help him bi bat we's. is bet bifore hight in Metimputer abbeye, and mag" Of help I hat grete nede, my werre is not alle ent Co wite what ze me rede, I fet bis parlement. his lond forto faue, my were to magntene. be tuelft penie to haus," bei granted alle bibene. of merchandie be feuent penie to baue and denie Into his treforie, he barous bouched faue. forto gine ansuere Boberd of Winchelfe. studied how he mot, were alle his primante. e fent to be king tuo billhops of renoun. schemed pat spiritualle bing borgh popert gede alle boun. fterward he zede himfelf to be king. faid, "Sir, God forbebe, to grene be ony bing. Sir, I scheme be heze, for alle holy kirke, pat no man has powere per of to deme no wirke, Withoute be pape of Rome, Gode's bicarie. De falle at his dome fet it lowe & hie,

Archiepi-Copus dixit ad Regem.

^{1.} Et luy Erceuelge, qe te= | Caunterbire, fure refpouns nt la primacye Du se de lestudye, MSS. Gall. " De

Edwardus Rex.

- "De has mad a ftatute, hat be hazd byndes,
- "De forfeture of frute, & rent hat be fyndes,
- "bat tenbe ne tnenbe half no partie
- "porgh gift to non falle lende, bot in his anowrie.
- "Dpon bat he giffes a folempne curfyng,
- "Tille po hat per on liffes, without his wittigng.

Responsio Regis. Ir clerke," said be king, "bon has faid folit,
"Pote is dette bing, ber treuth has maistrie.

"Bot if pe bulle bufolden were red among be hm

" Bour hote falle be holden, als bette in hat manere.

" pou e alle bin falle help me as ge hight.

" your hette wille I not tyne, bi Ihefa in Mazie light.

Archiepi- C "Sir," be biliop faid, "fulle gladly we wille,

"hat our godes be laid zow to help at faille,

" porgh leue of pe pape, pat has of bs powere,

" zour clerke ze hider rape with our mellengere.

"Uhan bei had schewed him alle our state & Four altin

"With his lene we falle help zow at his biddyng.

Responsio Regis. C "Certis," Sir biffhop, "terme ne wille I fette,

"To confeile with be pope for bing bat bou me hette.

"Bot if bou wilt hat now respite in bis cas,

"De gour hote confeile gow with be clergie bat bon w

" for your hote is dette als to me,

"at Saynt Dillarimeffe at Weftmynfter falle be,

"Ro lenger may I lette, me comes on ilk half wert,

"De pat hat ge me hette gyues me han anfuere.

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Ir," he bifthop fait, " of his me pray be. " pat no wikked braid of minyftres pat be. "Tille be ne non of ours, ne nouht of our lay fe Be tared with non of Bour's grante it pez charite. Sir biffhop brebe be noubt, bon falle no bing tyne, sal is Scabe falle non be wroutt borgh no man of myne. Sir bifthop I pray be, & bon alle holelyche, and agit pat ge pray for me porghout gour biffhopriche. ik bilhop tille his fe, whan it was bon bei went. for be king & his meine forto pray bet fent. iber to Saynt Comoun com be treforere, Dalter of Langtonn, bat had bien mellengere Bith be Cardinalle forto enforme be pes. Rouber of fom no alle, ne will what bei ches, Bot bo bat were prine, oper myght not witen. tille my maister no me was not told no writen. kit com afterwazd oper mellengers tille our kyng Coward, with luf's faize maners. at contek fuld not fkip eft, borgh no trefon. Bituer him & Filip for be lond of Galcon. e cardinalle was wys, ordeynd how it fall be: e king at his anis fent messengers bre. fit Waltere of Langton, Sir hugh Defpenfere. ion of Berwik was boun be brid meffengere. ife wift be certeyn of alle be kinge's wille, bod bring ham wele ageyn, & faue ham fro ille. Of he barons of Scotland at he parlement Dere non had git in hand, no giuen jugement.

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Archiepi-Scopus dixis.

Thefaurarins venis. bo bat bergh right bebe were morbi, & atteint, borgh be bing Did bam merci. With Walos bid be fo, a bet were never treme, Whan he had most to bo, bei mad him forom neme.

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mente apud London.

De parlia- C be bay of Sagnt Billari be king fet bam bitnen. It London certeynli bis parlement to haf bien. Was brougt him bis tibing comen fra Baunbray, Df peg to foeke no bing, but werte fro Day to Day. Where for be king wille fonde, forte purueie him Ereme men bi mater & londe, for boute of trefon grin De fent his pay to bald of parlement bat he fette, be certeyn wite he wald, what he clergt him hette.

Responsio archiepi-Scopi ad Regem.

The person.

Field William

The biffhop of Canteabire fulle bold his anfuere mas, for him & alle his fchire he bouwed to S. Thomas, "bat no birbe of hife taliage fuld non giue, "Ae do to non fernife, tombile bat he mot lyne, "Without be pape's leue, bat has of be pomere. Tille his partie gan chene be bifthap Plinere, De turned nat forbi for Jene ne fon lethount demonti be king buta be clergt was berfor fulle wroth, & faid with onel wille. " Defpite he fuld him Do. be bifthop fait ber tille, "I am redi berta "Ray, Sir," fato be hyng, " bou ert not fo worbi, "Re I wille for no bing be fo fole barbi. Wille bo was he to hard out his pes did ham deme,

Wot fane afterward fom gan bim queme.

Som of be biffhops fait, "bat help behoued him haut, "at faille bei will be laid, bis right forto fauc,

Rex dixit. Archiepi-Copus. Rex.

holy kirke befende, fatte it & ba fro fehame. die alig bilihop of gork to kende, a wild do hat fame, 1 100 3 granted for to gine pe fifte penie te be king, if rot D his werre wele to lyne, & fante bes ober bing.

Papper | es Galebeet, un et Sague en | ragues

Aft alle bis grote gram of be clergi & be byng, Of flanbres be erle William fent him a tiping borgh his confeilers a fauhtilling milo be febene. ith bre lordes pers of Blankmonte & of Linewe, 194 3 brid mellengete a lord of grete hondure, was be treforere of Flandres refreguoure. 1 1991 act banand be erle firtt bigan, & alle bis Benners, duke Jon of Braban with be Bolanders aland of a miner of praied be erle William, for ber aller fabe, and E bei tille Coward nam be aliante to mate. e fent bis men & faid, "pat ber confeste to ches ci wild tille be be laid, in gobe lufe & pes. at our merchanty mot go ferte bie & felle, With luf withouten wo, e at zour havens buelle. the wild agein france reife werre & baners, ditte e flemminges wild bat chance to be bis fouders, gein bing Philip & bis Duge persinasit ad fint al at with wrong wild thip, Frene him be maners, at be king 2 Arthu gaf Sir Wedners, and mie and 3 in Gascoyn alle poru to his botlers, e whilk king Benry, & now bis fonne Cowayd,

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1. Ken Codd. Gall. 2. Pro, Arthur.

his ancestres holy has had it afterward.

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bife telb to be king alle per lorbe's wille, and gine & for his tibing lene git be prifons fille. The goodhi I for bile tik chances, bat I haf of tolbe, tol dannar Mas no Delinerance of pe Scottis bolbe. Tributant Rouber 1 as Saleberi, no at Saynt Edmunde's toun. Mas non git at be wirt, ne golden for raunfonn. De many foule mischene com bim tibing bibbe. Bot on ber was oure grene, a hat him bouh molt with. The tibing is to nome, his courte it bos to blaken. be foth filt on bei knew, Sir Jon of Saynt Jon is take De Beot his caftels, his bitaile, his mone, Undere be byng feales, be chance liftnes me.

Domini 70hannis de Santto 70hanne apud Belgarde,

De capcione (be Wednelday next at enen befor Randilmelle I fpie Did Sir Jon lene, bat frankis ofte non mas. Ramely in bat pas, bat he fulo lebe bam bi. he lied hat Indas, ten bonfand were redt. Str Jon mad him preft, he troft hat lolengere, Dis bataile was formelt, Displaied bis banere. & paffed alle be pag, bat bet alle fo bred. Bilibe enbulled was fiften hundred fped. In foure gete efcheles alle to batatl fette be firft he Disconfet wele, be tober with bim fo mett Sir Jon fulle barbely to fight bib bis pein, & bad Sir Benry Laty, bat he fuld turne ageyn. "his ofte is grete biforn, I rede hat ge fie. per bitatle was alle lorn, herneis & ber mone. Sir James of Beauchamp wonded, & may not fland, In a water fampe he was baonkled fleand. 1. Pro, at.

Sir Jon borgh ham braft, bisore ze herd me neuen, the was taken at her last & his knyghtes ellenen, and last & of his squierie gentille men authene. The last last her prive & her folie, I trowe, on ham was sene.

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Dite & Deignoule pribe & ille abilement Michapnes oftentibe, & Dos many be fcbentul 134 be proude Byng Pharaon, bat chaced Ifrael, 101 Dronkeld enertikan, & Gode's folk went wel. dal do Sobom & Comor fulle bile fynne bat fant. Bobe for euer moze down tille beile bei fank. Danid hat simple was, floub be grete Golie, a grand Jacob fonne Judas folde Josep for entie. Lucius be emperour was flayn for conetife, Arthur had Dishonour for wronges many wife. Mobred a fole aperte was flayn licherie Cadwaldre for powerte fled fro Bretanie. maraz ille 169 parald his lond les, for he was forfuoren, imagination Leulyn brak be pag, his hede he loft berforn. Bllas! non with oper chaftifed git wille be, Edward do turne be rober, a fare quer be fe E socoure ba bat are zit in Galcoyn left, Re late pam not mistare, ne per pomere be reft. Saynt Chomas falle be bi belp & bi foconre. St. Jon of Beuerle, Cutbert be confesioure. Bot bou hat help of God borgh praiers of som Saynt, I telle not worke a cod, for alle bi faire is faint.

Exempla
viciorum,
quibus gratia extinguitur.

merce office

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^{1.} Et Thomas de Kent, e | bert de Dureme te vendrount Jon de Benerije, Et Enth= | en aje, MSS. Gall. Vol. II.

On bo bat God lufes left milhappening falle falle. bat kepe not his biheft, bei ere bngracioufe alle.

drum.

Machaba- [It fais in a storie, be bible may not lie, bat * God God gaf be maiftrie to be childre of Mathatie. be bible fais bot fenen be were, & no mo. Senen thousand euen ageyn alle burft bet go. bei wer ftebfalt e traift, inted God & held his lame. folie mild bei no fraift, ne to no fallhede brame. God lufed bam a bet him, he halp bam at ber nebe Enfample I rebe ge nym, bat ge may to welle fpebe.

I be date was a bouland bre hundred alle bot bre, Coward tok on hand flandres forto fe. 1811 16

De parliamento apud / Westmona-Sterium.

fter ' be haly portoay be king fent his fond, Mellengers of way, for barons of be tono. for bilhopes bat bet kende, & ober bat bei found. pat ilk zere mot dispende of londes tuenty pound, Sulo com per he was, & with him mak ber frette, Dr with his body pas tille Galcoyn als be fette.

The barons & of hile fait. "bet fato not fo.

"Suilk a new feruile to pelle ne to bo. 1111 40 011

" for our fate it apeires, without any relon.

"E tille alle our beires grete Ditheritefon.

1. Apres la feinte fefte Del ! Allentioun, Maunda ly Reis [vel,le Roy] Coward par my fa regionn, Berceneige, [vel, Lercenelk] enelge, count & a baroun, Et a tous luy al= cent la tere De Gafcoun,MS tre, qe ount pur garyfoun Gall.

Mint liuere De tere en polis fioun, Meniz a fa court, afm redempcioun, Du paffer m fon cors, fur ly fraunch feloun, the atort luy befor

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be barons were alle in ire, & fpak for hat tirpelle, be biffhop of Canterbire bet prated him of confeile. be bifthop knewe he right, he wille of bobe what ment, Big holy kirke's knyght, he com to be parlement.

the bying fpak for his prom, whan bei were alle fette, " Tam caftelle for yow, toure, hous, & refrette. "Exe als naked berd loken in pauilloun.

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"bat to fight is ferb, or gate pat firft is boun. and od

" Di iond of Galcoyn is lorn porgh trefons,

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Defots

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"I may not caft effoyn, bot folow my fomons.

"I haf mad a bowe to lene for wele ne wo, sol rate"

"It my nebe now with me behones zow go. 114 10

"Salle non finde encheson borgh quaintife to fay.

"Bot bat ze be alle boun with me to wende bat way.

ben anfuerd Sir Bobezd, biffhop of Canterbire.

"Sir, ert bou not ferd of wreche of Gode's ire,

"hat bon wilt werre bigynne, without amendment,

"Ageyn God bon fpnne, ageyn holy kirke has went ?

"I rede bou mak amendes of pat grete mifbebe.

"Praye God bat alle Defendes als holy kirke wille rede,

"E bot bon bo, Sir byng, as I confette be,

"I falle mak curfyng on alle hat paffe with be.

Dift en fon fermoun, 3 eo chaftel puz bous, & mur mesoun, Et bous la bar=

1. Luy Reis lors les parle, | becane, & porte & panyllioun. Da tere De Balcogne eft pardue par trefoun, &c. MSS.

Responsio archiepi-Scopi Can-

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Dixit comes Marschalle. Fire pe erlbischop pe erle Marschalle Rogere

Bisor pe kyng ros vp, & spak tille him austere,

"Of his we ask respite, our conseile to take,

"Ropeles also tite I say for he comon sake.

Be said for he bazons, hat non of her homage

Suld passe soz somons, bot at he kynge's costage;

Re non of her powere to passe he se suld grante,

Without conseile of pere a costage in conante.

Rex.

Tor tre nere he quoke, & ansuerd him fulle smerte.

"Sir Erle, I comand be, bat bou be be ton, a fam g"

" for you falle wende with me, whedere you wille or non,

"Dr bin office for go of be marfchalcie, an adan emit"

"Refpite I gine no mo, bot mat alle redie.

Comes.

The terle, "wend I nouth to fone myn office lete,
"I has not zit to wroutt, to has mangre be greee.

Out of be courte he went, duelled he no while,
be king so on sent, Sir Gestrey Geneuile,
to be marschalcie presented him be zerde,
Bad arms him princlie, & princes alse herde
Row tills arms hat may, als bei suld lyne or deie,
bei hoped he tober day be barons restete.

be crie wist it sone, in him was no defaute, and he
be barons were alse bone, to mak he king assaute.

Right alse be parties togiser suld has smyten.

Episcopus Dunelmi Antonius. C Right als be parties togider suld haf smyten, Sir Intojn was wis, he did be king to witen,

answer'd. 2. Et fur ceo co= les barouns arester, &c. MM maunde ses prinez gentz ar= Gall.

hat perfile falle betibe, if pet & his barons werre togibere ribe, als enmys felong. surde he barons he zede, & prated pam to bowe. e king to sow has neve, help him tege more of him com any fcape tinfelle of feignorte, to financy lle gow it wille be wahe, lenes alle bis toke!

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the barons at be latt tille antopn gaf anftiere,

d old round a letter blo b

Responsio baronum.

De bing bat bei will all bad bim be covie bere & fait to Saynt Alban's, biber will bet com, parlement alle at ans, & fand to tight bome. he & his confeile to pam will bim mekeil at allala wild him auaile, & Do pat he wild bifeke. r Intoin turned ageyn, & fchemed him ber allent. he wife hold certeyn be bay of parlement. king wild not bider, oues be fe wild he fare. wite where & whidere be ferd his frendes bare. thouten rede of me in febip to flandres went, on erle wild with him go, for baron non be fent. s folie was be moze, bat he non with him toke. tilk tiping fauh he bore, fulle fayn fro Brigges schoke.

Dw is Coward arined in flandres, bot with fo. Rex trans-With his barons he Ariued, with him wild non go. fretavit in Flandriam. I king hat ftrines with hife, he may not wele fpebe, hore so he restis or rives he lyues ay in drede. s bitaile he has purneid in Brigges forto be,

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s wines were ber leid, & waznised bat cite.

Edwardus Rex.

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Tradicio Flandrorum. Bod hat wote alle hing, what is don or whi.

De saue Edward our king hore horgh his merci.

T Bituer he king of France & he erle William

Was hat tyme a Distance, a wrath bituer ham nam, he prouest of he toun, a wik traytour & cherle, he houht to do tresoun but his lord he erle. To Philip princly a letter did he make, If he had ofte redy, Brigges mot he take. Com what tyme he wild, he toun suid he wynne, he comon he suid him zelde, & Coward herinne. Edward mot he have, if he wild him rape, he toun he suid so save, hat he suid not ascape. Of his whan Philip herd, ofte he did sone zare, hat tyme hat he forth ferd, he herd not of his sare. The preness with he buzgeis hat day to conseile zede, Coward herd it say of gilerie, as som drede.

E oper were perceyned, hat her zede disceite, Bot zit was it not reyned, so Coward houht him from A child of hat land, hat knew not Sir Coward, Coward sauh him stand, he flem he flemmynges beward.

Fast he gan behald he samening of Flemminges.

Edward child eald, & asked him tihinges.

"Sonne, what hers hou say of burgeis of cite?

Be said, "Sir grete aye, hat he Inglis here in be,

"E for he Inglis sake tille it wille saile hard.

"For he Frankes hope take he toun & Sir Edward.

Sir Edward also sone her gile gan he knowe,

Dight him to bataile bone, his trumpes did he blowe.

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flemminges bnbirthobe, be king warned was. cheynes & gates gobe bei fperd, bat non mot pas. Malfch without be toun euerilkon bei lay, " 124 t was be enchesoun for fight & for affray. than bet be trumpes herd, bat he to bataile bleme fam be gates fperd, ban gamened bam no glewe. uh! for Saynt Dany! be flemming wille him gile, beft alle fuilk a crie, bat men mot here a myle. re e brondes bei nam in honfes of ber gatis. ouer be water fnam, & fet fire on be gatig. Beatig. Bangre be flemmynges on bam be gatts bei brent. beines bei hem & ringes, & tille Sir Comard went. fond him alle redy armed on his ftebe, and in the la has no cheyne fo hie, bat he ne forong oner als glede. comandid tik man, to fchip fuibe to go. igh be flemminges be ran, & many on Did flo. mind and s fede was blak as rauen, bet kald his name ferannt. rode buto be hauen, & faid he wild to Gaunt. unehis fro hat felons ascaped he hat wo, he had had his barons, he had not given of bo. king of Almayn had hight him his belp, mad a fals trayn, of him is not a gelp. fent Coward to fay, help him mot he nouht, errand on ilk a way his enmys on him fouht. las! hat a king es fals agein his pere! ward dred him no bing, bot was ay glad of chere.

perfor her left, he as option a lane onere

Salvatus fuit Rex per Guallias.

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Regle ber was of Bare, he werred faft on fram be Walth with him was gere, forto bo mifchanie ber markettis & ber faires & ber caftels reft Row alle be cuntre peires, banehis ouht bei left! Philip on his partie Did he erle grete tene. Mile bat he mot com bie, he robbed alle bibene. be bifthen of Durhem transiled Day & nyaht Df ftrife to felte be ftem, be pes to mak alle rieb Bot Philip was ay hard, his antuer ener to link his wift hat Coward had bot litelle myght. has be had his eries, his barons with him lab. De alle be frankis cherles be mattrie fulb be bat b [3 man bat bezig him foute, whan bat he fuld bowe In chance if bat be loute, be finder foog inome. Littnes now his pas, whi bat I has faid. In wham Defaut was hat hertille may be laib. luide mas blat an rance, bet koth binname Bers

Exemplum

pritti reames men tolde, hat byng Arthur wan.

he parted his wonning tille his men largely,
hat nouher erle ne king wille withfire his cry?

bei were at his wille, were he never to hie,

Bohe of gode & ille at alle his neve redie.

The wild not be so hende, so large, no so fre, perfor hei lete him wende alon onere he se. horgh hat wending alon, nere he had bien schent, It was to mak of mone, hat non cric with him went.

borgh tiping brouht bi tibe be Bcottis mil of bis Ilh Scotte en his fide mad bezof joy e blis. be rafcail of per route bigan to werre alle neme, Row Coward is oute, be barous be not treme. be fuffred, as it fais, be Scottig eft to rife. & William he Walais ber hebe & ber justife. borgh fals concelement William Did his wille Our caftels has be brent, our men flayn fulle ille. Sir Bugh of Criffengham be bib nicely & mys be trefore with bim be nam, fperd it in his coffris. & wild gif no wages to be folk per mare, berfor zomen & pages home gan alle fage. Whan Sir Jon of Warenne be foth buberftode, bat be Waleis gan brenne, an ofte he gabred gobe. & ment to Strinelyne agayn Waleis William. Bot be erle with mykelle owne Disconfite away nam. & bat was his folie, fo long in bis bed gan ligge, Untile be Waleis partie had bmbilaid be brigge. With gauclokes & Dartes fulls ore was non fene Dyght no man bam Departe, ne ribe ne go bitpene. pore first ham taubt, how het did fame kirke. Alle gate be brigge be raubt, of noubt our men were frke. Whan he erle herd fay, be brigge how William toke. he douted to die hat day, hat bataile he forfoke. he Inglis were alle flayn, be Scottis bare bam wele, be Waleis had be wayn, als maisteze of pat eschele. It pat tik stoure was flayn on our side God men of honour, hat wald to be bataile bide.

DeHugone Cre∬ÿngham.

De Stringtyn & de Domino Johanne de Warenne,

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Sir Robert of Somervile, & his elvest fonne, He held he stoure a while, for dede ne wild he schonne. E knyghtes & sergeantz, noble men fulle couth, Of prowes fulle valiantz, bohe bi North & South.

De morte & obprobrio Hugonis de Cref-Jyngham.

C Sir Hugh of Crestyngham in armes nouht ne deih, for ridyng lauht he skam, out of his sadelle he sleih. His stede over him ran, he lay bnder his sete, pat sauh he Scottis man, & her of wele he lete. He & oher inowe, hat Sir Hugh wele knewe, I wene hei quik him! souh, & his lymmes to heme.

De probitate Marmeduk de Thuenge. Osir Marmeduk of Thuenge in he felde bare he floup, With he Scottis gan he menge, & Aifly fode in floun fightand he couerd alle weys he castelle of Strively, Mangre he Waleys, Sir Marmeduk went in.

Scotti miserunt nuncium ultra mare in Flandriam q. explorasorem.

Aboye of her rascatle, quaynt & Dogutse.

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To flandres bad him fare, borgh burgh & cite,

Df Edward whore he ware bring ham certeynte.

E whan he com ageyn, he teld ham his tihing,
hat sothly & certeyn dede was Edward he king.

E to hat stede he ferd, her he was laid in grane,
he Scottis whan hei it herd, more joy ne bad hei hane.

To werre han ros hei est, tille God hei mad a bowe,
hat no hing suld be left, hat myght to Ingland prowe,
Aftercy suld non hane, tille alle hei suld do wo,
kirke suld no man saue, bot brenne her in Esso.

1. Pro, flouh. 2. Mainte= flaundres bn riband beginnaunt apres ad luy Escot se3, Espier fire Edmand maundez De la la mere en viles & cytez, &c. MSS. Gall.

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n Rorthumberland ber fird bei bigan, alle pat com tille hand, bei flouh & ouer gan. to flandres tille Edward tibinges men bim fent. at Scottis com in hard, be Morth is nere alle bzent. more falle git be lorn, bot if we hat focouse. Bouht fandes ham bifogn, toun, caftelle, ne toure e bying for bo tibinges was noved grenoflie and ad a to confeil be lordynges be cald pat wer him bi. ad to Dhan bei had alle caft ber confeil bp & Doung sails & e bying was at be laft abifed on bis refon anomad se at nede behoued him grante to clerke & baronn? talle hold bam be conante of til peticioun. Il allamite of Bi letter he bam fent, & grantio ber albing lie bat refon ment of tilk maner bing, the man of the bi letter & bi mouth he prated bam of focoure. bat he might & couth, bat were to ber bonoure

De carta libertatis.

ser Magmerouk ont cam, he troffen De bifchop of Canterbire perof payed was he, for him & alle his fchire bis gift gaf fulle fre, To fane be pape ftatute, bat bem bihoued Defende, Of holy kirke's frute he gaf be king be tende, badred with clerkis hand, & kept to hat biage, Dendand to Scotland, biteched it be baronage, e lond forto faue, & holy kirke's Dignite, is grantid he bam to have Roberd of Wynchelfe. e clergie of be Rorth be fifte peny fuld gyue, Whan he barons ferd forth, in pes hat het mot lyue,

be granted at per wille, if bei wild focure him.

lgein be Scottis ille, bat bere bam now fo brim.

E grantid ham felf at he first gynning,
Whan he king asked half of alle her mobie hing,
Row er at on assent he batons & he clerkts,
he Scottis hold ham schent, of her conseil now herhis

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De consilio Scottorum.

T be Scottig bnberftobe, bat boly be clergie Were alle in wille gobe, to belp be kynge's partie, & be barons also in inf with him wild bele : for he had grantid ber to be Chartre forto felt. & after bat feling alle fulb bei come lie ded 196 be barons & be byng. Etak of bam basb bome. What Did be Scottis bo, bot bis confeit bet thes! To Striuelyn fuld bet go, in maneze of pes, Sir Marmeduk bifeke, his wrath fozto afuagt. E to bam mak him meke, for luf & for oftage. bet ' fuoze ber Criftenbam, if bat he wild com onte, Withouten any gram tille bei wild louter ben all Bobe loude & Stille, in nesch & in hard in da E to pes with gode wille reld bam tille Coward Sir Marmeduk out cam, he trofted on ber fayth, To him & his bei nam, & fmertly bib bam grayth Coward 2 Dun Bretain, & him in prilon ber iperd, Dis frendes were butayn, for non will how he ferd. bei Did hat trefon, if bam felle any chance, for him bei mot eftion of bers make bettuerance.

Disputacio Cleri.

€ openly with mouth affigned gode refoun,

promistrent & ioraint, Si MSS. Gall, a. Dunbzeign, bors bolift [vel bousint] bes vel Dunbrettapn, MSS. Gall.

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bat scathe ne mot befalle, ne forto weath be dave. Bot for him & bs alle myght it betrer tchabe. In alle bis fpeking com be treffette fro Coward our Byig, to lehewe be chattere here: i he fpak bnto be clergte, " ge barons bat there be. "be king fulle curtelfite gretis gow well bi me. "E fais, bat he wille Inglond alle ele: "E bat ze all in faille Rout bettes forto pele. "he Chartre of franbhile tonterm et gow De failt, "E of be firtt amite be his faber gat it alle. be Chartre was red on bi, in Westmynstere & Schemed, Jih poynt bi & bi, to terio & to lewen: and alla be bifthop of Canterbire in comon alle oliche Schewed it in ilk febire, alle his biffhop rithe. Whan bei be Chartee in alle had ft herbed bay bi bay, Sir Roger be erte Marfehalte of Beifort be erle Ulmfray, It gork bei tok on hand, bet parlement to fette, be hie folk of be land, bet alle togidere mette: be erle Jon of Survay rom with grete powere, Di Glouceftze foute & gay Sir Bant be Mohermere, 2 this wif Dame Jone, whilem Gilberde's of Clare, ho banerettis ilkone fro Doner to Durham ware.

Ecce Thefaur arius

Ecce comitiva baronum apud Eboracum.

1. Cil bers la clerave cos enca parter, Et a les ba= ung iffi [vel ency] nouncier. nous li Reis vos fires bee gentyl goer De fa fey= norye, tut Engleterre eyfer, a chartre des fraunchises

amender. Cum fabis puruift le Rey Benry fon peer. La chartre fu monftre & leu a Wemonster, &c. MSS. Gall. 2. Due Jone la Countelle fa lige multer, Et treftong ly altre, ge portent baner, De ous volt confermer, De la Douer a Dureme i benent refte le afufe [vel laffife] bolenter, &c. MSS. Gall.

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At he kirke of Saynt Petir he day of Saynt Agnes, pe bischop on his mitere of Carlele it says.

Pe stode op in pulpite, he office forto do, her Chartre he red it bituer he erles tuo,

E cursed alle ho, hat he Chartre brak,

Or stroied or did ouht fro ony poynt her in spak.

After his sentence given, tille armes alle hat myght, Was it no lenger dryuen, to Scotlond alle ham dight.

In alle Morthumberland, her he Waleis had bene,

Alle was in he kynge's hand, he Scottis wer non sene.

Bitner kyng Edward, & he kyng of france,

Bot it was delated tille a day certeyn

Of right dome set & saied, how pes mot be pleyn.

hei consentid bohe, horgh conseil of he pape,

To pese ham two wrope, with light he wild schape.

horgh mariages was hoping of he pes,

hat were certeyn stages, hat bohe parties ches.

he kyng on suld have, a may was in speking,

Tille his sonne suld men save, Philip doubter zing.

Rex missi nuncios ad Romam.

pat i kewe be greuance, wise men barons pers,
Tinto be courte of Rome, be pape to schewbatcas,
Dow wondere chances come, & who did most trespas,
Of Inglis & Frankis who was most culpable,
In he pape leues alle his, to mak mende & mak alle stable.

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Co while pape Bonifact Duellit open bis, in Column To give bome borgh grace, to mende bobe ber mig be byng tok his confatte, & home to Ingland went. Gobe mynde in his faile Thefu Erifte bim lent. 100 dedit licenbe erles of Scotland hat atteint wer of trefon. be king him felf willand Delinerd bam foo orifon. bife mer of ber geft, as I han names fynde be erle of Denetelt was of Coward kinde be erle of Afcetelle, Sir Jon be Comyn. a diole andie Babenauh fonne I telle, & bretty of ber conin Ille bife & wele mo atteint of traytorie be king lete bam go of his curteifie Withouten filuere or golde, or any oper treuage, ber penance was, bet fulb go in vilgrimage. here of his wikked hals, hat our king gaf leue. To france bei gede bo fals, to Philip wild bet chene. Bilouht him of focoure & auancement. To maynten bam in foure, bei mat i bir ber prefent. Scotland of him to hold euer withouten enbe. If he in luf wold as lord buto bam lende.

Redist in Angliam. & incarceratis Scottis ciam & libertatem exerundi.

Dilip gaf respons, & bad bam go ber may, "ge ere foles Bretons, Difceit is hat ge fay. " be pape me befendes with bulle hat bindis hard,

Ecce de falfitate Scot-

"Co renne on bo landes, bat longes tille Cowago.

"To whils hat oure treme duellis on jugement,

"for me falle neuer be newe no fals compaffement.

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Confuled bei ment amay bat fals companie, alider is bet failed of per pray, to hauen gan bet bie, ad aning & hired bam a fchip, gaf filnere largelie, id det milde Co Scotlond gan bei thip, be winde wan ham rebie.

herite of Sectiona par affeynt met on trefon. bereatern Dward buderftode, bargh oft heryng fay, Dow be fals blode compassed tene a taay. He mad bis pugrimage to Saint Chomas of to Siben Rorth on his biage to Benerley be went, Bifor Saynt Jon be make a night or be bien nam. en eft Rex. To Book be gate he toke, & fouht Saint William. Saynt Cutbert he fouht, to help him at his nede, Siben he ared him noubt, Rorthward als he zede Porthward in his weie be held his parlement, To speke a to purnete to be of on allent, To Scotlond forto go, to take bengement Of ham his folk bid flo, bestroied his tenement, E how her were alle lorn, hat com to hat couent for bei were forfuorn, bengeange on bam went. Mo. cco. he bate was a houland, bre hundred alle bot one 2LXXXIXº. It foukirke in Scotland, Scottis escapid none.

apud Faukirk.

A be Maudeleyn day, a litelle bifor Lammelt, Df Scotlond & Balmay com mykelle folkalleft De be Marche & be ildes, a spere bei suld bring bei com be land to fchilde, to faukirke in be morning. Dur Inglis men & bei ber togibere mette, ber formaft conrey, ber bakkis togibere fette.

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r fperes point ouer point, fo fare & fo bibbe, Taline fall togibere joint, to fe it mag ferlibe. 34 6200101 366 is a castelle bei stade, pat were malled with sone, mende no man of blobe, borgh ham fuld hat gone: r folk was fo mykelle, fo falmerth & faciene, of duois r foyntes forward maikelle, menbut meil bet ment tif alle Inglond fro Bermit bute kent Ad Faukirke. folk berin men fond had bies bibar fent, and olad tad renath fulb non hat bab, to perte bam borgh outel o wer het fet fab with pointes rounde aboute, and dadi bing fanh bam comand to fadiputa be mede. is folk he bid mith Rand, & Dight hamalle to Debe. then he to ham faid, "go we ber dot be fpete. 111/16 ... r lances alle forth laid, & ilk man broched his febe i fauh kynge's banere, raumpand bre lebazbes. r hors folk alle plenere, bet flet as fals comertes. fotefolk left alon, if bei wild fand or de, mil elp had bei non, of ham ber hede feld be. died tad is be Waleis wrougt, & fait ban bis bifkille and (210) To be renge ere se broubt, hap now if se wille! er scheltron sone was had with Inglis hat were gove, ite of non bei had, bot alle to Debe gove of and dad is flethes boun bet fleth, ten bonfand at ones. 280 100 o fand non ne begh, bot felle bons als fones. aund 105 fituer prime & none alle boide was be place. amid iou bataile flayn & done alle within hat fpace. a a and a mi Was no man Inglis maynhed no bebe bat bay, Bot a templer of pris, Sir Brian be geap, 1966 ad Hay I Et nes bn bes Englays | fa mort ne maygne, fors Vol. II. Bryan

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Maister templere he was on his half he se, He folowed he Scottis pas, whan he bigan to se, Fer in tille a wod, men calle it kalentezs, her in a mire a mod, withouten help of sers, Slouh hei Sir Brian alon withouten mo. Allas! hat doubty man, hat he so fer sald go! he Walsch solk hat tide did nouher tille no gode, hei held ham alle bi side, opon a hille hei stode. her hei stode hat while, tille he bataile was don, Was never withouten gile Walsh man no Breton. For hei were ever in wehere, men so of ham told, Whilk was best banere, with hat side forto hold.

Diela San- C Saynt Bede fais it for lore, & J fay it in ryme, Eli Bede. Walthman falle neuer more luf Inglis man no tyme.

Expedivit fe ad nupcias fecundum mandatum papa. Atter his bataile he king turned ageyn,

Duer hat fals pedaile he ordeind a wardein,

hat held ham in suilk awe, het durst no more rise,

horgh smerthed of he law he did ham sustise.

Be zared his 'his' wending, to London gan himran,

hider him com tihing, lettres tro he pape,

& bad hat he suld take he king sister of france,

for Gascoin pes to make horgh hat aliance,

Bot dame Blanche he suete, hat I sirst of spake,

Bot dame Margarete, gode withouten lak.

ab livage or variety, ritumpanto produce

The pape's maundement he rescevued curtally, Bi tyme hat it were ent he dight hezto redy, ...

Wryan de Jay, chiualer alos | De ca meze affigne, &c. MS. fe, Paut mestre du cemple | Gall. 1. Dele.

n purnetance of alle as he had moft to bon a anna rai so so com be erle Marfchalle battand to London so matorad ad of herford be erle Amfray also com be bibere, ... ober barons of nobley, & alle famned togidere. and timeli erle for ham alle with lut bifonbt be byng, man grade !! of pointis behoued falle, do ham at her praying. and die Mithoute any Delay Do mat be purale Be a certeyn bay, Sir, bat pray me be. king wild his myght belated it wege alle weis. obeles femand bi fight his anfuere was curteys. e schewed be egle Rogere be pape's manbement, e might on no manere Do nouht or it wege ent, ot he fuore on his fayth, & cezteynly ban hete Dhan it were bon in grayth be webbyng of Margarete, to mak be purale, it fuld not be Delaied, Bith fuilk men fuld it be, bat bei fuld hald bam paied. o faire with his respons, so faithfulle pet bisemed obe erles & barons, his wordes alle bet quemed, erle Amfay hat was, for euer tok his lene, bede him floub, allas! tille his pers it gan greue.

Pulcra promissio Regis & vana.

De pape pan fent his bulle i but Philip of France, pe cupte of Rome fulle has ordand aliance,

pat he kyng Coward suld wed Margarete, in hat ilk forwazd, her werryng suld het lete or euer in Gascoyn of alle maner of skille, dithout any essoyn, Philip grantid her tille. hilip for hat may mad purueiance redy, dith solk of gode aray to Douez com in hy, 1. Pro, buto.

Bulla papa.

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& ber oure Inglis men refceyued fulle mity. be barons alle with blis brouht hir to Canterbiri & as be courte of Rome had ordeind pat fpoufale.

Regis & Margareiæ.

Right opon hat Dome he webbid hir fangfatte. De nupciis Bobert of Wynchelfe, bat corfeynt is berray. Did hat folempnite opon a Webnefbay. Rert be lattere feft bat is of our Laby. be Wednesday formest be king had fulle grete bi. for on be morn he went his way toward Scotland, With ille autfement be bib, & bat he fand. Whan he was in be Marche, be famned his ofte, ban was it bot a parche, & litelle with be lofte. for him felf alone toke bat biage, Delp afted be none of alle his baronage, hat was for be purale, bat he had bam bette, De wild not bo ber gre, bat terme bat he fette. be Scottis wift hat wele, & lichewed him be bis, ber fide was tik a bele, in point to winne be pris. Boldely bet bed bataile with bilage fulle auftere, be kynge's five gan faile, for he had no powere. ferrere mot be noubt, Scotlond forto fe, bat tyme no bing he wrouht, bot spendid his mone. be marche bnder wardeyn he left als it was ore, Unto be South ageyn he went, & bib no more. Whi hat he not freb, bis faille mot it be, With hauelon bam led, to mak be purale.

for he bifthopes alkis to com to be parlement. for erles & barons at London fato to be four byghtes be fomons chofen in ill counte. firft be nemnto alle bez be purale fulb make pat borgh be reame fult go, be boundes forte fate. Whan it wer bronht tille ende, & fabled & fette. Co gyue be pente tuententebe byng ber bet bette: his was be tober refor, men ban falo bet gare for he lond of Galcon, to Bome forto fare, To wite at be pape, why he mad belay, be time he wild not rape; no fet a certepn baf. bat Coward fuld have be lond of Balcoun Dis feignorie to faue, als it was refoun. Row was his be briode of hat parlement, Tercia. for chance bat him bittobe; be wing bur bam bifent. "I praie zow in his neve, to help me with zone ofte. "he Scottig on me bede, Itoilo abate ber bolte. Co maynten his partie bet hete to belp him wele. he aiorned ham to relie in be Borth at Warlete Ifter Mibelomer's tive borgh comon orbinance, Rolenger fald bet bibe, bot torth a fand to chance.

Borreis & Surreis, bat fernife auff be byng, With hors & herneis at Caplele mab famnyng.

he went with his banere Sir Jon be Segraue, To do alle bo feruife bat longed be office tille,

EN

E maintend alle be prife, ber he fauh lame & fkille.

1. Pro, knyghtes.

be erle Marschalle Rogere no hele bat tome mot haue,

the king after be Palk his mollengere fent; De parliamento apud Londone.

> Prima racio.

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Natur eft. Thomas filius Regis.

De quene Margerete with childe han was sche, be king bad hir not lete, bot com to he Morth cuntre Unto Brotherton, on wherse her scho was tighter of a sonne, he child hight Thomas. Whan he king herd say, sho had so wele farn, hider he went way, to se hir & hir barn, with hir he sosonned, tille sho was purised, han est again he turned, & tille his ost hied. he quene with hir sonne at Cawod leves she, Tille tyme com estson on Duse suite ese.

per pei mad speking with erles & barons,

per pei mad speking, to renne on per selons.

Bot som of ham hat ware consected oper manere,

porgh pastours sorto sare, sor bestes to lardere.

Men said her were inowe in mores & in medis,

"E, it ze wille, we mowe of bestis do gode nedis.

be cuntre herd it sete, he solk of tik a schire

had her bestis aweie horgh mede & horgh mire,

hat no strange man knewe ne myght so go,

her to he rayne bigan, & slowand bank & bro.

It ran down on he mountains, & drenkled he 2 playing,

Sir Coward sauh ho 3 paynes, & tok he gate again,

he more 4 h forsoke, he sote men tik a slok,

I powere hamlete toke, he castelle karelanerok.

fon chemyn reprent, La ikey= affez esement, MSS. Gall. il ne oue son fiz a Cawobe playn. 3. Sic. 4. L. he.

alle bis grete pres prated be byng of france! cottis fulb haf pes horgh Coward fufferance? to be mellengere, pat Philip to him fent in 2 15 gaf be treus a gere, & pan to London went dard of it ntife, lift duellyng, on mognes long to tie a della feyte in enenyng, & luf of licchorte, 194 andral anda 3 nce of feloun, of enmys hat pite in anound n mair le without refoun, confelle of wife men flet valam and nnyng forto hold, & give not largely of large of the retong men of told, forfoke fully party, 11 110 110 Brthure men fay, bat rebe of him in page andal tymes in medle ener more firft he was illyan dated ming & enenying, fobre & honeft. allit mid ofal ing the ns bat wild him greue, or enmys bat mad cheft dis he was wordt had he jugement. In old dam bod tig & If he of non merci, for praiere no vzelentannie alat ind ionseil & at nede he was a fkilfulle Bynganald aggraft urteis of non men rede, ne prince of more prapling non in Criftendam, als be was in his tymeol mill uilk on git non cam hat man may mak of ryme. 18 do zow his refoun, a for enfample fette, 189 and 161 king wild haf don be purale als he hette, in on in hout Ingland, enfelid & with ferite, and a service me had mad hat bond, & drawen it not o lite, d bien his heires prome, be lond had bien alle his, tyme or now, pat now in auenture is. te a bouland was, & bre hundzed euen, incoln be parlement was in Lyndefay & Refteuen.

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Parliamentem apud Lincoine. Parliamentum apud Lincolne. Pe gode kung Comard, at Lyncoln his cite.

It Sant Materine dous he erle Marschalle lay, In he brode gate lay he Brus, erle was he hat day, he king lay at Petilham, it is he bishope's toun, E oher lordes her cam in he cuntre op a doun.

- Tor many manar resons pleaned of he king,
 but he purale did not als he said,
 Re her chartre gas fre, he pointes die ne wold,
 Re sustre ham to hold, hat he chartre of spake,
 borgh mayntenours bold, he pointes alle hei drake.
 Tit hei said him tille, him ministres wasked he loud,
 Tak hing out of skille, E pay not with hond.
- of git hei mad pleynt of his meinere, hat fele hingen atteynt he mayntend horgh powers, fordos blagen alde, a lawes of he chekere,
 - "De many ban it bien toibe, to be me pleyn be ben
 - "him for to remue bergh comquallentino
 - "Iffigne it für more proweat bis parlement,
 - " hat can hat office guye; & too he rightblage, 4 00030
 - "pat no man thar eft crie, for wrong & outrage.

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- C be kynge's anfueze was fmert, & law, " I te bhe w
 - "borgh pribe of hert, reuffe me with bufkille,
 - "& fo lowe me to chace, myn officers to change,
 - "& mak bam at gour grace, bat were me ouer frange.
 - "It is non of gow, bat he ne wille at his might
 - " haf fergeans for his prow, withouten ober light

Responsio Regis.

I. Sic.

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Saile no man put borgh thille his lord lowere ban be. Re I ne falle no wille, to while I king falle be. If any of myn mad ftrife, or tak bing not right Stiward or balife, fcheme ber wrong borgh fight : bat wrong I wille fo mende, th hat it be atteint, bat non that com no fende to courte to mak eft pleynt. "be chartre borgh refoun & pe purate in ad tude" bei for Do my croune, if bei granted be, " lad olar" be while ge falle & out, to may sten with me "To mak it lelle no loub, ne petred falle it beind 3" "Of his I grant to morn, bat se trie bis bing mal all ... "With fer & tuenti Gorn, if I to zonrafking and 194 "May acorde right wele, be coroune forto fane a att "Dismembred not a bele, your asking falle ge have "I nober I am mithoute of penterin theforte patting of "In lond withouten boute falle help me a partie." In

the wifest of he elergie, with eries & baroug. Cogiber went to tate of per pericions. bo fer a tuenti neue, but were fuoza berttite. Of ilk doute e brede pei faid e fett pe fkille." Discharged wille bet be of be grete oth bet fuere, digital Perille forto fle, be payntes mere fo ftore. he fent ageyn & fato to king, " it was no haunte

"Df certeyn fette @ lato, to trechet ber conaunte,

Wot Goo jat is of night, a may bely whan he

Confilia inter fe fecerunt.

Las de f.

פוננים מבלוב

barronned.

Dieta baronum.

a coroune, si teo les day taunter, La quele onesk oy bous deues on mop fuf= Vol. II.

1. La chartre Des fraun- port. Dele ne foit blampe iles & Du puraler Deffrount | par prife ne par prier. Par qai ico bous graunte, le drait examiner Par. xxbi. befcres. ge boyfent torer, &c. MSS. Gall.

"Ro tille prince no byng it is no manes tolb

"To mak eft loking, ne beme bar bere mas fold.

"Sir, fairere be wore, graunte be bi curteifie,

"pan parties pinched more, be auantage fet to bie,

"hat bon may gine with right, whan bon wille & hon

"pat falle not be borgh fight bemed of leffe ban bon.

"Put be not fo louh, to Deme bi power fre,

" geld bs hat how ouh, & we falle luf be, " of "

"& help be at tkille, to renne on bin enmys.

Non vult Rex adquiescere dictis baronum.

The fent bam bobe ageyn, fchortely to fay & beze. per prayere was in bein, to ele bam in no manere; his wille a his auise, pat he alked cerreyn. ... pei gebe be partife, bisputed ber ageyn. be parties wer fo felle altercand on ilk fide. pat non be foth couth telle, whetir per or werre falo the Bot God bat is of myght, & may help whan he wille. Foz for bobe be parties bight, & put bam in bis faille, pat or Michelmelle pei fulo reife to be kyng be fiftend penie no lelle, for ber Chartze felyng, & for be purale, fet with teateyn bounde, todall borgh be lond fuld be belated no lengere founde. On bat bei grantid, & abated alle ber bro. Whan be king wild bam calle, to Scotlond fald beigt Tit our ' mellengre for Balcoyn were at Bome, foure lordes fulle fers, to here be pape's dome, per foure at Rome ware, to arefon be pape, be right forto Declare, & for be parties fo fchape,

o whom he right fuld be of Bascoyn ever & ay,
porgh his decre he pes pronunce a day.
pape Bonisace tok Philip mellengers,
ours in o place, sette ham to mete als pers,
preched to ham alle, als hei sat in sere,
Lordyng hus salle salle, as I salle say here.

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En say in zour tuo londes ere men of grete resoun, Ecce qua

"Ewele bnderstondes, & knowes per enchesoun. Papa dixis
Nunciis
"ho tik men so wise suld go, & enforme zour Francia &
Anglia.

"Withouten mo justife or trauaile of oper lordynges.

" perfore gos ageyn, & tille Kour kynges fay,

"Bot bei with luf certeyn acorde in euen way,

"& if bei ne bo, be Saynt Petir of Rome,

"Dur courte falle ordeyn fo on bam fo bard Dome,

"It he next feste hat comes of S. Andrew,

"hat heis alle her geste hat dome salle doute & rew. he mellengers hei zede, bare hei with ham no more, I turne ageyn to gede of he parlement we spak ore.

De kyng gaf his sonne at he parlement
Wales in to wonne, & Chestre chire to rent.

Apustrelle & Pountif, hat er bizond he se,
Prince he was by rif, & erle also was he.
Of him hat held her londes hei mad him alle homage,
To Scotland now he sondes, to redy his biage,

Rex dedit Walliam filio fuo.

^{1.} Et Pountif & Monstroyls | e les homages prent, &c. MSS.
oue lonour qu apent, Le | Gall.
[vel est] Prince & Count. | R r 2 | 119ith

With britti bonfand Walch redy at his banere. Erles & barons als, bobe knight & fquiere Alle com to Carlele, to confeil how were beft. To palle be Scottis le mele, to tak to ward be 19th. his fader also zede, & chefe be Ett five. At Wermit opon Caebe, his oft bib ber bibe.

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Nuncius papa epifcopus de Spolete venit ad Regem.

Le bei were alle plenere to counseil & to schape. So com a mellengere fro Boniface be pape be billhop of Spolete, with a newe orbinance. A nopez him gan mete, comand fro be king of france. I herd neuer teile, for what maner biscert. per on I most neve duelle, tille it come out averte. I be king has be letter in hand, to trome bat bei fait, be werryng in Scotland now is belated & laid.

Ho com to Linlifcow, & Did ber crie his pes, E teld his barons how, bat neve behoued him fes. Siben he & his fonne turned toward be South, be Warche als it was wonne, keped wardeyns couth.

The turned to London, of he treus to fpeke, E feyply berto bondon, on no manere to breke. Unto be terme for told, of Saint Andrewmelle, be pape vid him hold, with gode likernelle. be pape fet hat terme, for his hoping was, be pes bei fuld afferme, for brede of harvere has.

1. Befcen ab ly Bets la let= | en fuffraunce, 2 Lynlifen reuent, fon fig faung tati aunce &c. MSS Gall. nifi quod faung desit in Cod. Anstisiana kyng

tre De creaunce, Et ly mella= gers entenbu la fuftaunce. Sa gwere fur Efcoce ad mys

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ing Philip of France hab erle William 3 chefon for a chance, I ne mote whi it cam. Charles to William hette, he fuld him fauely lebe

Bellum inter Franciam & Flandriam,

unto be parlement fette ageyn withouten brebe. Dhan William was comen, & wende no trefoun, sone was he nomen, & don in ortfoun. Row is be erle bus fchent, bondon in iren & ftele, Obilip to flandres fent, & fent it tik a bele. e mad fuils wardeyns in his name to be Deftroied at be geins, bat bei mot fynd or fe, Defoules ber mynes, ber bouhtres lay bi, ber lordes flouh with knynes, of to had bei merci. be tounes fpak of bis, be folk gadred abeate, To renne on be frankis, bei famned gzet route. bei folowed on ham hard borgh out hat cuntre, hat frankis a Dikard alle were fayn to fie. po hat fleih bei fero bato be king of france. be king he it herd, tak he wille vengenice. Df knight & of burgets an ofte be Did reite, Bitanht it be erle of Arteys, bat ofe forto guye. De did ber no prom, he was first was boun. 2 I foule herlote him flowe, trut for his renoun; Coper withouten number, per names I may not telle, Alle pei gede tille encumbir, & er went to Belle.

aundres, bers qi conten= eit, par fodayn achefoun,

^{1.} Luy quens Gollam De | Milement effait traby par Charloun, &c. MSS. Gall. oun Ly Rey De Frannce 2. Un riband li tuayt faung confessioun, Gall.

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1 Df Huneys er bet clene, Pikard & Burgoilloun, Df Balcel & Miene, of Braban & Bretonn. pat tyme no at a noper had be frankis no foiloun. bei & alle be tober be flemminges Jaid bam Donn. bat schame has git non ende, no bat opbraibing pat on france faile lende, for falfnes of per kyng. Row falle we turne ageyn tille our owen leffonn, Whan Charles courte is pleyn, I give it my malifon

Mº. CCCO. IIº.

T be date was evenlik, a bouland bre hundred & tuo. 2 10han be erle of Barrik turned be Scottis fro. Sir Umfrey Boun be king bis wife webbeb bat zen Edward bouhter be king, Elizabeth bat cleze. In alle bile fpekinges men gebe bat were wife Bitueren bife tuo kynges, bat no contek fuld rife, Bot contens forth be trew buto be Palke's terme fro be Saynt Indrew, fo long be pes to afferme. Of his be king of France praied Sir Coward, bat with his fufferance & leue in forward Suffre be Scottis to go, bat men bat he for fent.

Peticio pro Scorsis facta.

be king tille alle bo gaf leue, & bet alle went. C for perille of fuilk goinges be king purueted to go, Sir Jon of Ballynges he was firft of bo, & Sir Emery be Brette, to 3 Golcoyn forto wende, Co bibe be terme fette, be treus how it fulb ende.

kard, ne ly Wurgylloun, Re Wienays, ne Bafcie, ne Bra= | fray De Boune cel an aft ban, ne Wretouns, &c. MSS. me crift La fylle al fi Gall. 2. Le Count De Bar= | Coward, Cligabeth eft bl ryk les Efcots werpift as | &c. Gall. 3. Sic.

1. Re formaund, ne Di= | geng le Bey Coward be ! fe rendift. Ly quens du ı,

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pe Juglis men were wone, to wery long tragne ; od S f bataile bettez cone, lite was alle per payne. othonour haf bet ay of per long relpite, it vood of out ? foak his for a day, be Scottis affailed bam tite Dar men in Scotland with fautes fobeynly. Segrane myght not fand, Sir Jon tob the gayn flie. De finga is fonne & his brober of bebbe als bet woke. Segrane & occifione fertene Bnyghtes ober, be Scottis alle bam tobe. Inglorana) bergeants wele britty alle galb bam bat while. on bei flouh fmertly, Sir Chomas De Rentle. In Cias bir Rauf he Coffrers hat tyme was Treforere e was on of per pers, his life was alle in wehere. e bed grete catelle, bis lif forto faue, indling aid ole bir Symon be frefelle bat ilk catelle fulb baue. symon was auftere, to Bauf fpak fulle grim: pat mad be Creforere bou has befceyned him. & me & many mo, fro our wages gebe quite. 11 15 Sir Bant bon refreyned bo, bi taile & bi ferite. bon bid be more tranaffe, ilk man bou reft his wage. flow falle I wite be taile, & put be in be Brerage. Of prefte pou has no merke, albe ne non amite. Bot laced in a haubeste, pat is no clerkis abite. for alle po clerkes of Rome, pat fing in hirk or rede. bon falle haf bi bome, als bon ferued in bebe.

s beent [vel, bynt] & pest | MSS. Gall.

Ros Englays crioums, | par respit, Jeo parle pur le= helle fait malbift, [vel,foit | fcot, qe lattrere allaylitft, Plos idit] kar qaunt al mels | Englays en Elcoce par al= , [vel, a meus ferrir,] faut fubit. Stre Jon be Ses auoms belit. Dechonour graue fon chemyn geprift, &c.

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De Airte buto be Cofpere, his handes first of fmote, to fro be body his hened a bont han did be cleue, this werryngs so he lened, at arms he tok lene.

Contrarietat facta imer papam & Regem Francie. Palle his mykelle frape wer a grete diffance.

Of Boniface he pape, & he byng of France.

he kyng faid & did crie, he pape was heretike

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Afure & Cymonie, & Cynne lodomike, and offen and and Egrid millynyng, haunted Manmetrie, Wastid kirkis bing, & lyued in bugerie, E was morbi to fchende bobe foule & lyf, To Die withouten ende, bis mad be byng bp rif. mat Dave Boniface herdtelle of hat cries and and month De Did bifor bis face com boly be clergie, an and noul To confeil what were belt for hat bilavie, ad dans bat bei agein him keft, faid on him berefie. an a am ! bis confeile alle bei faid, "lat it zit reff & fleve, " in " his fame of zono is laid, 2 ho wife men hat were zen. "Wite, if he wille above alle his wikked faine, "Dr amend a home, beg on behones he Diame. be pape on hat covenaunt, he faid, he wild fo wirks, be amendis if he wild graunt to God & holy birke; & if he wild nouht com to amendement, Bile france fuld be brouht tille encumberment, borgh comon enterdite, & borgh crofferie. Bis lond bat is alle quite fra God on ilk partie.

^{1.} Le Cofrere on riband mayns ly copayt, la tit maintenant faifit, Les partift, &c. MSS. Gall. 1.

After falle he heze he ende of his folie, Turne we tille our mateze, son our gest to hie. be date a housand was, he hundred mo bi hre, be kyng did grete trespas, distanced he pape's se.

Aft be next fomereftide Sir, Edward had hafte, Ro lenger wild be bibe, Scotland for to mafte. Confeil he had of on, a brigge he fulb bo wrihte. Botes & barges ilkon, with flekes mak bam tighte. be Scottis fe to palle, if pat he had nebe. er pallage neuer ore malle, he robe ouer on bis ftebe. be Scottis fauh him com, fleand falt bei gebe. Mores & mountains nom, bifore bei brine for Drebe. behing bid pagte his ofte, to forebe in parties fere. West alle bi pat coste gede be erie of Hulnestere. be kynge's ofte at gelle in be Eft mad larbere, Of tounes & hamelelle, of granges & garner, More & mede did rynce, wod & playn he brent. e same way be prince Detroied ber be went. So fer Aorthward he ferde be Scottis to chace. Of Inglis no man berde, hat ever king had hat grace, So fer baner to bere, & fuilt ofte forto lebe, dist No wasted with no werre, he cuntres gan ham drede, Sauc king Athelftan, bat walted alle Catenelle, all

Devastatio Scottorum.

Dividebat turmam fuam circiter Scociam.

1. Luy Bey bezs lorient | Et playnes e boybes, par prent son aler, Pameles & tote fet arber, &c. MSS. Gall. les, graunges & gerner,

Siben was no man, bat fo fer mad ftreffe, 1910. 300, 30

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be tounes, be countes, be foreins alle aboute. To be king felle on bnes, his poweze Did bam lout. Un to his pes bam gald, feaute bid him fuere, Treuly with him to hald, non armes ageyn him bere The bat be werre was ent winter was ber gare. To Dounfermelyn he went, for reft wild he bare. For be quene he fent, & scho Did bight hire chare. fro Cawod fcho glent, to Dounefermelyn to fare. be lord of Badenanh, frefeile & Waleis Lyued at theues lauh, euer robband alle weis. bet had no fustenance, be werre to mayntene, Bot fkulked opon chance, & robbed ay bituene. bet com buto be king, for pes if it mot tibe, Dpon ber alking, he torned bam to bibe. Men bred fer hat torne, bei fuld haf had be pes, for eft ban fald men fe, bigyn alle nem be reg.

De contro- AR hat gere it fais, be pape had grete befolte versia inter papam & Columpnos.

borgh be ' Columpneis, Cardinalles of babite. bei were born in Rome alle be Columpneis, bat kynde baze be blome, riche men & curteis. Men faid alle hat kynde had whilom be bignite. If clerke of ham myght fynde, pape fuid he be. bus ban was be sawe whilom in bat cite, be pape fordid bat lame, be fkille can I not fe.

lounes & panel loun, of greeners i

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^{1.} See Platina de vitis Pontifi- | Voyage of Italy, Part I.p. 14 cum Rom. p. 231. Col. Agrip. M. Paris 1670. Ed. 2d. DC.XXVI. See likewise Lassels's

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I. p. 24

Cart

arbinals were bei, be pape bib bam boun, exiled bam awey, & mad Diftrutioun f londes & fees, per kaltels boun he caft, alle ber Dignites, ne lengere fuld bei laft. rete was hat linage & many to ham cheued. of bat ilk outrage be feft bam fore agzened. the pape Did ham reufte of bo in Rome bat wore. Bent unto Cegile, pore help bei fond wele more. king of france pidere fent bam belp inoub. r kinde & bei togidere bntille Anaine bei bronh. be Columpne kynde, be pape forfoth bei toke. refore bat bei mot fynde, with bam away bei schoke. Euo days be pape withouten mete lay. brid bay com grete frape, & conged him away. f alle bat grete trefoure bat euer he biman. s bare was his toure as Job be pouere man. en fais he gaf parboun, affoiled bam of pyne, with denocioun brouht him brede or mine. retepite it was, pat he hede of Cristendam pid for any trespas take so foule a scham. ele I wote aile frayed he went fro pat cite nto Rome mispayed to be pape's se. curled be king of France, & alle bat with him held, did him hat mischance, ageyn him reised scheld. lyued bot bre bays, & Dieb fone bei faid, foner for hat affrays, at Petir kirke is he laid.

Destructio Columpnorum per papam Bonifacium.

i. Le Pape faung viaunde | furuenaunt le terce four iffict it. iours en fubit, Par eyde [vel affit] MSS. Gall.

Ab fo lui funt per Benedictum papam.

Dw haf we buile certeyn, a newe pape Benet. , hat calles per ageyn, hat Boniface fet, Mojles alle bi name, po robbours porgh gratt, hat Did Despite & Schame to pape Woniface.

Who may now in Rome haf any fikerneffe. pat per is hieft Dome, & git bncerteyn es ? pat Wontface bond with fentence fo brim. Eft men Benet fond, bat he affoiled him.

Nota bene. C ' De is fole pat affies in pe courte of Rome, Comes a noper & bies, & forbos bat bome. Pur quante posse dare, what bing & how mykelle, Pur fare & defare, Bome is now fulle fitelle. Eurn we now obez weys bnto our owen gefte. E fpeke of be Waleys, bat lies in be forefte.

De Willelmo Waleys.

In be foreft he lendes of Dounfermelyn, He praced alle his frendes, & oper of his kyn, After hat gole bei wilde bifeke Coward, pat he mot him zelde tille him in a forward hat were honorable to kepe woo or befte, E with his ferite fulle ftable, & feled at be left, Co him & alle hife to haf in heritage, E non ober wife, als terme, tyme & ftage,

1. APolt eft fot; & fous, en | longs to the Heralds Office, be in Mr. Anftis's, Mult eft for & fous en Rome ge ceo il Pro quante poffe bart, grant & a petit, 250 la chofe par De cea Dalier non ot

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Rome ge ceo fift, Pur quant poffe bare, a graunt & a petit, Par fare & par Defare, Bome nus derift, bo la de chofes par de ca balver nous fuffift, in the French Copy that be- fit.

grace,

ot als a propize hing, hat were conquest tille him.

han het brouht hat tihing, Edward was falle grim,

bitanht him he fende, als his traytouze in lond,

ener ilkon his frende, hat him susteynd or fond.

thundreth marke he hette buto his wartsoun,

twith him so mette, or bring his hede to toun.

ow sies William Waleis, of pes nouth he species,

mores & marcis with robberie him sedis.

De Symone Freselle.

Ere now how bei fped, be Scottis in his mercie, be frefelle firft fled, out taken on per partie. Tuo gere out of Bith, in frange reame fuld be, prid fuld he haf grith, ageyn to baf his fe. toper alle faid haue bobe lif a lymmes, ber tenement faue, bot raunfon of bam nunn es. unson suld bei gine after ber folie. in his pes to lyne, & haf bez manauntie. ben in be Lenten tide he went to Saynt Andrew. out on ilk a fide, did crie his pes alle new. bishop of Glascow be clergie alle out ches. best men & trew, & com buto be pes. king was fo curteis, he granted ham her wille, me peamendes he fais raunson for per tile. fuld be bot right bifor be bazonie, at be comon fight of alle bez clergte.

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De capcione Strinelyn. fter be Palk sone be king Did make alle zare, pat his ofte were bone, to Strinelyn to fare.

Whan hei were alle comen, hei zede about to te, Dow it mot be nomen, & he engines set suid be. Thrittene grete engines, of alle he reame he best, Brouht hei to Strivelyne, he kastelle down to kest. Two knyghtes were her in, he castelle had in warde, Sir William of Depplyn, Sir William Dissarde, i & twenti of honour, without page & portere, a frere prechoure, a monke he conseilere. her was with in hrittene maydens & ladies, and mo men to mene, hat felle to telle of pris. In engin had hei her in, & prosted for to kast, he zerde brast in tuyn, to help mot it not last. he engins with oute, to kast were hei sette, Wallis & kirnels soute, he sones down bette.

The king did mak right zare an hidous engin,
be name het cald Ludgare or Lurdare of Strivelin.
Whan het kest herto, he walle horghout het clef,
E non oper did so bifor him alle down dres.
hre monethes & hre days he sege so long het teld,
fulle & hard affrays had alle ho hat it held.
Sore het were travailed, & socour com ham non,
E alle her store failed, her mete was nere gon.
Tille her king het sent, het wild be at his wille,
Bot he wild not consent, he houht to do ham ille.

^{1.} Et. pr. gentils homes, frere Jacobin, bn moigul faung pages & porter, Un counsailler, MSS. Gall.

1 50 long was be trayne, or it wer brouht to falle, and It were to me grete payne, forto telle it alle: all it I wote wele at be laft alle com bei oute, propodation alid Withouten conaunt caft, tille his mercy gan loute Boibely bet camen, & fchewed bam to his face. 1 ad 1ad felle it to gobe or grame, bei bib bam in his grace. be caftelle now is golden, be king bos wardeins wife. To kepe be lond & dres, be folk forto inftife. be lond was fo walt, be mad ber no fotoure, a attoi al Eille Inglond in haft he turned with honoure. be moneth of September golben was Stringlyn, . Ecce de Coward may remembre pe tranalle & be pynd and me foun. Dith many grete encumbre of in hard foure, al al It Bruftwik opon Dambre ber he mad fotouze. Sir Jon of Warenne bat ilk tyme gan Defe, Dis body was redy ben in grane forto leie, 307 nt ande Ifter be enterment be king tok bis may a died muie al To be South he went borgh Lyndelay oran a mad lan & he fpired as he gede, who did fuilk trefpas, aus sind ad Brak his pes with dede, tille be in Scotland was Of fuilk fuld be fpoken, if men of bam pleyned, po pat be pes had broken, if bei mot be atteyned. 'Wife men of gode gaf anfuere to be byng, hat fuilk foles gode, it was certeyn bing,

De Trailebastone per

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1. Caunt fuft la traine | par my la tere fet eft graunt ige de la pees parler, Re greuaunce, Par commune ne fay ne pulle la maite | contekours, qe funt par fi= torder, MSS. Gall. 2. IRe= | aunce Dbliges enfemble a puns ount fet alleis genta | bne purueaunce, Crayiba= bien boillaunce. Coment foung funt nomes De cel res tenaunce. raiteun

De Trailerod mothed

borah be lond is bon fuilk grete grenance, and all Bot it be menoto fon, a werre may rife o chance. bife contehours whitere bet atfigned a ftebe bat es & ber bet com tombere & mab a fikernes. hat het falle alle go, to whom or where bet wille. Co robbe, bete or flo, ageyn alle manere faille. bei orofere a man to bete, for tuo fehilynges or bre, With piked faues grete, beten falle he be. In feire & markette bei falle feke him oute, Alle be lond is fette with fulls foles floute. If a chabman wille not lene of his merchannole, In his houg for tene bet bo bim bilente. Dr els he be at one largely to give of his, Els bei falle him tikone bete him bat he vis. for men of firtik maners, bot ber be fom inftife. Sone in for gers per chance a werre falle tife. be byng herd alle be fame, be pleynt of elka toun, & gat ham a newe name, & cato pam Crattebaffoun. be Date was a fonfand bre bunbred mo bi fine Suils men borgh be land he bis bam tab bilvue. Mails full be fpoken, if men of bam pleyned,

> We aying borgh be lond ber feke men o relons, & with be juftife bam bono to fite on Crailebut Som bergh queft bet bemeb be bonben in prill

continu. & be bat fled bei flemed ale be kinge's felong.

> tenaunce. En faires & en , marches fe profrerent [vel] proferent] fere conenaunce, Par. fij. fonz ou. itti. on pur | insmo & samunited w

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la bayllaunce Batremi home, qe bnges fil nola &c. MSS. Gall.

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som men ont he kast of lond was holden wrong,
fals conenants hei hrest horgh powere bolden long,
fom gas raunson after her trespas,
lis he dede was don, so he amendes was.
Sotmen did amend suits solie ovenly knowen,
don suld ham desend, ne dur wonne in her owen.

To minichte ber dien, gelete of has mil 1 Thefu, whan bon wille how rightwis is bi mebe? De capcione Willelmi bat of he wrong has gilt, he ending may bet brebe. Waleys. Milliam Waleig is nomen bat mailer mas of thenes, tiping to be king is comen, bat rabberie mischenes oir Jon of Menetest femed William fo neht, adie ! e tok him whan he wend left, on night his leman bi. it was bought trefon of Jak Schort his man. ewas be encheson, bat Six Jon so him nam. lak brober had he flaye, be Maleis hat is faid. more Jak mas fayn, to be Milliam bat braib. thei sel elcouthly be endig be man bat is fals, and and mod of the trest on his frendes, bet begile him als and all egiled is William, taken is s honden. A al grala ad aft o Ingland with him bei cam, a led him buto Landon first dome be fauged, for trefor mag he bramen. or robbrie was he hanged, & for he had men flamen. for he had beent abbeis, & men of religion. ft fro be galmeis quis bei lete him boun, bouweld him alle hote, & brent bam in be fire. is hede ban of imote, fuilk was William bire; for he had maintend be werre at his might, n lordschip lended pore he had no right,

E Aroied pore he knewe, in fele Aede fers His body bei hewe on foure quarters, To hang in foure tounes, to mene of his maners In Aede of Gonfaynounes, & of his baners.

Come de Waleys. CAt London is his hened, his quarters ere leued, in Stote land fpred,

To wirschip per iles, & lere of his wiles, how wele hat he spec.

It is not to drede, traytour salle spede, als he is work, Bis lif salle he tyne, & Die borgh pyne, withouten merci. bus may men here, a ladde forto lere, to biggen in pays; It sallis in his ize, bat hewes over hie, with he Walaya.

De Roberto Rege Scottorum. Als Lenten tide com in, Criften man's land,

He sent for Jon Comyn, he lord of Badenauh;
To Dounfres suld he come, buto he Minours kirke,
I spekyng her het nome, he Comyn wild not wirkt,
He do after he same of Roberd he Brus.
Iway he gan him drawe, his conseil to refus,
Roberd with a knyue he Comyn her he smote,
horgh whilk wounde his lyne he lost, wele I wote.
He zede to he hie autere, a stade a rested him hore,
Com Roberde's squiere, a wonded him wele more,
for he wild not consent, to reise no solie,
Re do als he ment, to gynne to mak partie,

De occisione Ageyn kyng Coward, Scotland to dereyne, Johannis Comyn. With werre a batail hazd, reue him his demeyne.

Gi

Sir Jon wild not fo, ber for was he Debe. Bot Bobezd wild bo, & ober hat gaf him rebe, bat he fuld go to Scone, & mak redy be fe, & whan it were alle bone, to tak be bignite. be gariand Boberd toke, bat whilom was be right, be lond forto loke, in figne of kynge's myght. Drimatis bilihopes tuo po with croice & ryng, gan Abbot mo of Scone, bat Dubbid be byng, Erles, bazons inome mad him bez feante, With oth he did ham bowe, at his wille to be, falle Inglis men Did be woode be lond, bat bei mot fynde or ben in ftebe ber be bam fonde. [flow gos be Brus about, werre he binkis to hold, be Inglis be katched out, to be king be told. Coward ban he toke folk with his banere. be erle went of Denbroke, his name was Siz Eymere. & oper men fulle gobe, barons & barons pere, It tyme wele bei ftode, & Did ber Denere. Che date was a bouland, bre hundred mo bi lex, Whan be werre of Scotland borgh be Brug eft wer.

1. Et la gerlaunde i prift, qe Keis solait porter, En signe de seignorpe a son enscoronner. E mayntenaunt apres par tut fift crier Citez, burgs & villes, des Englays boyder. Eucsques deus estoyent primatz au [vel a] dubber

n Stot:

le pat he

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merci.

pays;

Dalays.

RS.

ag.

Due le abbe de Scone, qe puys lachata cher, [vel le chata chier,] Countes, basrouns, chiualer, esquier, Du realme descoce estoynt [vel estoyent] conseyller, Jurez en eyde al Breus, par tere & par mer, &c MSS.Gall.

De folempnisate festi Regis apud Westmonasterium.

A pis gere, ale I tolb; at pe Whittonen day. be king his telt fait hold at Weltmyntre fulle gay, his fonne Coward be prince; aftene for his labt, bre ' hundred of be prouince, knyghtes wift be make. It was be kinge's collage, for ilk a knight was gelt, Alfo bei mad mariage of fom bat were be beft. be gong erle of Warenne with grete nobley was part, 2 wif 2 bei him bikenne, be erle's bouhter of Bare. be 3 erle of Brundelle his londes lauht he ban; & toke a bamylette, Willfam bouhter of Warenne. gong Sir Bugh was pare, be Spenfere foute & gay, Bilbert boubtes of Clare webbeb he hat bay. It is not to wene, bot terreynly to witen, Joye inouh is fene, ber failk a felt is Imyten. In alle Bretagn was nouht, fien Criffe was born, a felt fo noble wroutt aftere no biforn, Dut tab Carleon, bat was in Arthure tome, pare he bare pe cozonne, perot git men tyme.

1. Others say, that the whole number then knighted was, two hundred threescore and seven. See Dugdale's Baronage, Tom. I. p.80.b. 2. Dugdale observes (loc. cir) that John E. of Warren, having an offer made unto him by the King, in his Chamber at Westminster, in Parliament, upon Munday next, before the feast of S. Edward, King

and Martyr, 33 Edw. I. of Joan, Daughter to Henry, Earl of Baar, gratefully accepted there of (he being not then full twenty one years of age) and took her to wife. 3. Le Count be devoumped, faithe be testin, Il prift in bamoifele, hi [ve qe] pere in clames william be Warenne, a bien comand De3, MSS. Gall.

the prince after be felt fone his leut toke. with jolif men of gell toward pe Morth he fehoke,

Iter arripuit versus Scociam.

To chace hing Robin, where he might him tinbe. at floud be gode Comyn, vellvole him tote & zonde. is fadet Coward, Rorth mind his jorne, alle and eim toke a lekenes hard, at i Laynertolt lay be. bot Thefa porgh his myght, bletteb mot be be. Beifed him bp right, & paffed bat hage. per after ros hazo fchoures in Scotlond of be clergie. silhops, abbotes, a priouts, bei hav milborn buin hie. alle bat fals blove, bat often was forfaore, et neuer in treuth flode, sen Ihela Criffe was born. Bire Eymere of Malence lay at Bayat Jon tonn, in his alience with many ente & baroun. of Scotland be belt were ban in his tetta. er bei gan alle reft, tille bei bert ofer greith. bir Robert be Brus fent to Sie Comere. bad he faid refus but him had forfaben the a wantenere. traptours of hile pat him had torianon tifuld to be Jewife, whan bet be town had taken.

toper day on be morn com be Bras Beberd,

toun wift it beforn, porgh trees but bet herb.

fr Cymere wito hat gon out, Set Ingram Emfreynile

reid him forto idat, tille et were noire pat while.

If we now out wende, & fent be toun alone,

Dominus Eymerus de Valencia apud San-Etum 70hannem. Et de bello de Metfen.

of Joan, Earl of ed thereien folly ige) and e Coun leg fert, . Bi [ve

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int] les dolours de abe periours, MSS. Gall.

bei gete be fatred ende, & we be flayn ilkone. Lanercoft vulgo. Et fic | bes, as euelqes, as clers & 2. Maintenaunt lays plufougs De la tere De= s furbrent [vel four= | fcoce a [vel as] gents fouent

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"Bot Do crie borgh be toun, bat non fog wele no wo, "In tete walk by & boun bot to ber innes go. Mhan be crie was cried, walkand was non fene, Bot to innes hied, as her no man had bene. be Scottis perceyned wele, bei burft not ifthen onte. It neghed nere metelel, ban 205 bp alle be route. at be hie midday went be Scottis men. Tuo myle was ber way, to be castelle of Detfen, Mhan bei to Metfen cam, bei Dight bam to be mete. ban faid Sir Ingram, "if we go now, we bam gett. "Dight be now alk one, go me, God be fpebe, "Leue not be tonn alone, be way I falle zow ledt. C On Saynt Margarete bay Sir Ingram & Sir Cymm Com on bam ber bei lay alle Dight to be Dynere. per baumward was sone dight, our Inglis had meru pei were so sone at be fight, & redy to assaile. be Inglis borgh bam ran, & had be fairer fibe, be Scottis ilk aman, be lordes durft not bide. Dere now a contrenore, borgh Boberde's abis, Abouen ber armore Did ferkis & furplis. Alle bei fled on rowe, in lynen white as milke, for non fuld ham knowe, her armes whilk were will Dur men bat wild haf Debe, bare bam forth fulle fint Sir Eymer had no brede, be ferchid bam alle out. It be firft coming he flouh Sir Eymere ftebe pat Dio Robert be king, & turned bak & gebe. Sir Eymer had inowe, bat horfid him ageyn, Roberte's men bei flowe, be numbre bncerteyn.

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ban bigan be chace, & boof be kyng Robyn. Corefte had he no fpace, long to buelle ber in. be frefelle ber he fleb, fone after mas he fonben, flow taken he is & led buto be toute of London. her his dome he feyng als traptoure faile ge witen, first brawen & fiben being, & his hebe of fmiten. Bilas! it was to mene, his bertug & his pruelle so fele in him were fene, bat perift for failnelle. his hede buto be brigge to fette was it fent e body lete bet ligge, & fom berof bet brent.

Body Riehemond Schice he cleymed

Capcio Symonis Frefelle.

Fring Co

frega chesens Siris

Ere now be grete belpite, & be bilente, bat to ber bak gan bite of Scotlond be clezgie. he biffhop of Saynt Inbrem.'a be abbot of Scone. billhop of Glascow, bile were taken fone: ttred on habnets, to Iniond ere bet fent. 21 31 100 and fere ftedig it feis, to prifon mad prefent. med men & cleakis, pat bid werre maintene, thenes bare bei merkis, hanged alle bidens. Mofore of Seton many man him fauh 2 370114 624. nged for trefon of Jon of Babenauh, nged als be freselle. & in be same stede. rie of Afcetelle bei bed be fame bebe. ne he was not brawen, hat point was forginen, talle with schame flamen, borgh trefon berto bryuen. as! pat jentille blode com to fo ille fyne, lle for fallnes zode to scheme's dede & pyne. bele I bnderstode, bat be king Robin bronken of hat blode be brink of Dan Waryn. Dan

Capcio cleri Scocia, & missi sunt ad Angliam Super hakeneis.

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PE

Dan Waryn he les tounes hat he held, With wrong he mad a rest, & misperyng of schell. Siben in to be forest be gebe naked & mode, Bis a withe beffe, ete of be gres hat fobe. bus of Dan Waryn in his boke men rebe, God gif be king Bebin, bat alle his kinde to frede

Brus, & fuga circum circa fit.

monit Pre-

De Roberto C Siz Bobynet be Brug be durit noure abine, pat bei man him refins, bot in more & wad fide. Cowhile he mad his traine, a did homobile outrage. Com Arthure of Bretaine, & alked his beritage. Boly Bichemond fchire he cleymed bat bozgh right. Byng Coward our fire bim anfuerd fulle light. he had to light answere, bat Arthure toke his leue, Sab febilge by the bemerre, but non with ober grent. Whan Arthur mas gon, he king Did alle a nober, He gaf it to Sir Jan, Sir Anthore's brober, Holdand of him in fe, als mhilom was blage, Of Sie Edward fre, a of alle his linage. be duke of Bretagn with fulle heny chere Daffed ouere again, fulle light anfuere bad bere.

De comite Britannia.

Section Co

at singue am firper.

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baleneis.

De Thoma & Alexandro, fratribus Roberti Brus, & capcione corsum.

Dw of king Rabin falle I git fpeke more. E his brober ! Comiyn, Thomas als it work, & of Sir Billandere, bat.me remes fore, bat bobe com in fkandere for Dedes bei Did bore. Df arte he had be maiftrie, he mad a cornen Byng In Cantebrige to be clergie, or his brober mere bing

hid for errion of Bonof Loadenand.

^{1.} Sire Chomas De Breus for Comlyn, Chomas, in the SIN

sihen was never non of arte so hat sped,

Re bisore bot on, hat in Cantebrigge red.

Robert mad his sell, for he was hore hat tyme,

the sauh alle he gest, hat wrote a mad his ryme.

Sir Alisander was hie dene of Glascow,

this broker Thomas zed spiand by throw,

where our Inglis men ware not in clerke habite,

non wild he spare, bot destroied also tite:

borgh he king Robin hei zede he Inglis to spie,

pere now of her syn ham com for hat solie.

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Vol. II.

Sergeant of Galweye, his name was Wakedomel. On Afkwednelday, whan melle was bon ilk Del. Suzfante be bam mette, als bet fro kirke cam. ber way he ham withfette, fmertly bore ham nam. he bib bam fettre wele, figettly & right hard. & fent bam to Carlele bnto king Coward. be king wele vaied was, he fette juftife of lame. Demed be Wrus Chomas bobe to hang & Drame. Sir Blifander be fame, & after ber hanging, Bobe bi o name hede bam bad be king. he vape Boniface wrote in his ferte boke. What clerke felle to haf grace, for what cas men him toke. Whilk clerke, for what trefpas, where men fuld him fane, E where he taken was, what habite on fulb haue. E if he were atternt, als thef borgh felonie. Of fuilk be pape mas pleynt, & writes to be cleanie; & if he decretal ne were ordeynd for his,

be clerkes ouer alle ne rouht to do amys.

Mo. ccco. be bate a bouland was, bre hundged & leuen. VIIO. be clergie for hat cas held ham more in euen.

Parliamentum apud Carlele.

frer be Balke's mele bat bile men were bug fchent be king at Carlele held his parlement.

ther fell, for the m

fro Rome a Cardinalle be pape biber fent. To wite be fothe alle be mariage long of ment, If he prince mot haue be kynge's Doubter of france. be acorde & pes mot fane borgh bat aliance. E at be parlement was a grete fpeking. For he clergie it ment of holy kirke's hing. Eries & barons, ilkone it foafuore. For what manere refons git wot I no more. Bot of be laft enbe of ber grete countaite. To London fuld be fende men bat might auaile. To fpeke & puruete whilk falb ouer be fe. be lothe to Philip feie, & fette a certeynte Of bat mariage, how & whan fuld be. & bate alle ober entrage, for Galcoyn bo feante. Df alle be pointes spoken be parties bifore had fatt. Rener fuld be broken on payne ber on mas laid. E whan be parties weld mak a finalle ves. Bod grante it bam to hold be conant bat bet ches.

Brus, & morte 70hannis Waleis.

De Roberto C Sit gos kyng Rebyn forth in his rioterie, Re com not git his fyn to ende of his folte. Bot Sir Jon De Waleis taken was in a pleyn, borgh fpigng of Rorreis, men bat were certeyn, fettred on a hakeney, & to London led. To bring him fone on wey, be juftife perto fped.

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le his bedes was, per on bei gaf be lame, for fom of his trefpas arft bei Did him Dame. Siben foz ober theft, bet hanged him men witen, siben lete him Doun eft, & his hebe of fnyten, and all born to London brigge fulle hie with outheys, Bifibe his brober to bigge William be Waleys, at neuer had pite of Inglis man no weys, Sot brent toun & citez, kirkes & abbeys thanon, mont & frere alle palled borgh bis fuerd. and Das no man fo bere, to bebe bei gebe in ferd. Biffed be bou God, bat bou in erth cam. tword is wele trod, I fay it, bi William. on faid, "with fuerd pat fmote, with fuerd fuld be fmyten." bi be Waleis it bote, be bengeance ge may witen.

Exemplum.

I Thefu, fulle of myght, pat alle be world falle beme, Day no man lyue fo right, no to wele him geme.

if of another the prince to fire

De morte Regis Ed-

No fo stalworth be, ne so bouhtt of dede, at has powere to fle be bede hat is to brede. dam fizit gan fonne, bib bat God forbebe. lle we were him inne, whan be ferued be bebe. then he & we alle com of him & Gue, and Magni & parvi, m orgh be bede falle falle, be we neuer fo leue. hardy king Belin be cite of Rome wan, liben Constantin & Maximian. thure wan alle france, floub be Emperour of Rome.

omnes & finguli, reges & principes, T Superbus & humi- S lie, proth dolor ! in prædam rapit omnia fillaba quædam.

fe of fuerd ne lance Douted Dynt no Dome.

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bife kinges men breb, & alle be world bam kneme. for alle per grete bolbehed, pe Debe git boun ham threme Mhere ere ' ere" now alle bife, where ere bei bicomen bife hardy men & wife ? be bebe has alle bam nomen. Among alle bife hardie may Edward our kyng We fette fulle folemonelie, & mab of grete pratfyng. Sen be bede of Azthure in Inland was ber non, bat so wele stode in stoure ageyn his foos ilkon. bis was Coward, king Benry fonne be laft, Ciping haf we hard, be bebe him boun has kaft. Row may men fing & fay, in romance & ryme, "Edward is now away, right has lorn his tyme. "Siz Jon of Babenauh, who falle benge bi bebe? "2 be prince is heire borgh lauh, pat to be coroun him bede " De has mad his bowe, to ftroie be king Robin, "pat in Dunfres flowe Siz Jon be rede Comyn. His dede whan it felle here, be date I falle zow neuen, Df Crifte a bouland geze, bre hundred & feuen, In be moneth of July euen be feuend bay. Coward Scotlond to bie, at Burgh bi fandes he lay, Dis tyme was no more fette bere to regne in landes, De Died at a hamelette, men calle it Burgh bifandes. Offenfa eft C be body bat night ber lay, be foule at Erifte's bome, be pape be toper day will it in be courte of Rome.

Moriebatur apud Burgh bi fandes.

pape mors ejus eadem nocte per visionem.

> 1. Dele. 2. ED:rard le fig | Be tenus eft par bome, Coward, Key De la tenure, | Key Kobin Deftrure, Gall. Da

be pape on be morn bifor be clergie cam,

& telb bam biforn, be flouge of Criftenbam

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mag bebe, & lay on beze, Edward of Inglond. be faid with heny chere in fpirit be it fond. fine gere he gaf parboun, of peyns to be fre. bat for him with benocioun faid pater & aue. Co Waltham bei him brouht, baronage & be clergie. for monethes foz him wrouht his feruile folempnelie. bei bammib his body, trefore wild bei non fpare. be pouere bei gaf party, his foule bettere to fare. four & tuenty gere, auht monethes & fine baies. Roblie regned he here, bi profe & gobe affates. fro Waltham beforfaid to Weltmynfter bei him brouht. Bifide his fadere is laid in a toumbe wele wrouht. Of marble is be fone, & purtreied ber he lies. be foule to God is gone, to be joye of paradis, Amen. Row must I nede leue here, of Inglis forto write. I had no more matere of kynges lif in fcrite. If I had haned more, blithly I wild haf writen. What tyme I left bis lore, be bay is for to witen, Jous pat is of May left I to write his ryme, 1 B letter & friday bi ir. bat gere gebe paime.

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The End of Langtoft's Chronicle.

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The Lad of Lynnin Chicago

he Certificat of Richarde Pollard and Thomas Moyle, esquyers, generall Surveyors of the King's Highnes Landes, made upon the Survey of all the Lordships, Mannours, Landes, Tenementes, Woodes, Parkes, Fishings, Waters, and other hereditaments, belonging to the late attainted Monasterie of Glastonburye, lying and beyng in Sandry Counties, hereafter Specified, now in the King's handes, by the Attaincture of Richard Whiting, late Abbat of the same, of haute treson attainted. And according unto the vew therof by us in particular Bokes made doe declare, as bereafter doth ensue, videlicet,

Survey of the Edicies of

The State, Value and Condition of the fayde Landes Woods, Waters, Games of Fesauntes, Games of Suannes, Heronsewes, and all other possessions, as well Spirituall as Temporall, apperteyning unto the saide late atterned Monasterye of Glastonbury within all alle W

The Countie of SOMERSETSHIRE.

Tempo alties.

The Lordship of Glastonburye.

Demaynes kept in the Abbatt's handes.

THE Demaines whiche don apperteyne unto the fayde late Monasterye attayntbeyng allwayes kept in the handes and ocpation of the faide Abbat and Convent, to the tyme of th'attaincture therof, over d besydes certayn other Demayne Landes, xiviii. ton to divers persons by Indenture for terme | xs. viiid. theire lyves, (the parcells wherof in the tticular Boke of Survey, at this present ne therof made, feverally don appere) ar of verely value of

Rentes of Asife and Customary Tenannts. The Rente of Affise of the Freholders apteyning unto the faide Lordeship of Glaston-

burye, allways payable at the Feafts of th'l annunciation of oure Ladye, Mydsomer, Mi-XXXVS. chelmas and Christmas, is of the yerely value of

The Rente of Customarye Tenannts and Copiholders apperteyning unto the faide Lordeship, with the Workes and Customes, whiche they are bounde to doe by the tenure of theire Landes, is of the value of

CCLxiili.

Demaynes lett oute to Fermes.

The Demaynes apperteynying unto the faide Lordship, beying lett to Ferme to dyvers persons, for terme of theire lyves, by the same late Abbat and Convent, long before his Attayncture, with the herbage of the Parks of xiis. viiid. Norwood, xxvi.li. xiii.s. iiii.d. Wyrrall xvi.s. and Sharpham xL.s. are of the yerely value of Wood and Tymbre.

Within the Parke of Norwood there are CLXXII. Acres of Woodde, of the age of xx. yeres, and heretofore have all- | clxxii. li. wayes ben used to be felde and folde every xvi. yeres,every Acre thereof at this present Surveye worth xxs.

Also within the-Parke of Wyrrall is cciilix li. Lx. Acres of fayre xs. Tymbre, estemed to be worth

Alfo within the Parke of Sharpham

there are iiii. Acres

DXLiii li. vi d.

Oute of the Coppices and Underwoods, of the fayde Woods, there may a yerely Woodfale be made, not hurtyng nor

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f Wood, well fett any of the ith Okes, Afshes Tymbre, or Undernd Maples, whiche Lx.li. Woodde, lweyes have ben but the fed to be felled and fayde lde every xiv. Woodes allwaies eres, and every Ato contye is worth at this newe as resent tyme vis. good as they ar iii d. ccciiii. ii. now, to Also within the li. iis. i de the value me Parke there the notes cc. Okes fytt ! xx. li. r Tymber, every ke estemed to be orth ii s.

Northwood Parks Wyrrall and Sharpham.

Northwood Parke con-Profitts commyan yneth in circuite ini. yles, the Pales well re- Locce. Anntler : there ar yred, th' erbage verye Dere. Deere of od and fwete, wherin Rascall Wyrrall Parke conteynh in Circuite one myle, Deere of ? d one quarter. The Pales Anntler wherof ve nede to be repayred, Deere of 2 xx. are of erbage very good and Rafcall Siiiv. tyle, with a roning eme throwe the same. The Parke of Sharpham nteyneth in circuite ii. Deere of ? ng myles, of good Meade wherof Anntler S Anntler d Pasture, with ii. fayre are of ndes in the same, wher-Rascall are

d.II.

Xx

Com-

Commons.

Also there is apperteyning unto the saide Lordeship one fayre Common, call'd Glastonburye Moore. the Pasture | XVI. therof is very fertile, and in effect as good as Meade, myles. wherin the Tenaunts doe common with theire Catallat all seasons of the yere, and it conteyneth in circuite

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Able men to serve the King. A view Also there ben of Tennants and other able men, reciaunt and inhabiting within the Precintte of the faide Lordeship, beying in redynes to serve the King's high scan. Majestie, when so ever they shal be called upon, to the nombre of

Bondmen.

Also there are apperteyning unto the said Manor certayne men called Bondemen, whose Bodeys and Goodes are allwayes at the King's pleasure, as Lorde thereof, to the numbre of

Perquifites of Courtes.

The Profitts commyng of the Perquyfites of the Courtes, with the Fynes of Landes, are this present xviis. yere, as appearth in the Boks of Accompts, low sold will de

The Mannour of Mere.

The Scite of the Manour.

The Scite of the faide Manour ys of an aunevent Buyldyng, having a fayre large Hall, th' one halfe wherof is covered with Leade, and th' other with Slate, with viji, fayre Chambers, a proprie Chapell, with a Kitchyn, Buttery and Pantrye, and all other Howfes of Office very negeffary. Fynally, the Howfe is fitt for a Man of Worthip, but thayer thereof is not very sii h. hollome, favyng to fuche as have contynued long therein, whereunto are apperteyning iii. fayre Orchardes, well replenyshed with frutefull Trees, with iii. large Pondes in them conteyned, full of all maner of Fyshe, whiche is not here put in value, untill the King's Highnes pleasure therin be knowne.

Cuftoman

Customary Rents and Perquisites of Courtes. The Rent of Customarye Tenauntes Lix.li. s. iii d. q. and Perquifites of Courtes: viii. int the abound araw iii. s. viii d. apperteynyng unto the faide (ixvii h. ... anale ! annour, allwayes payable at the Feattes of fixs aid q. 'annunciation of our Ladie and Sayne Miell th'archangel, are of the yerely value of lo ora orani oil A Fyshinges and and bus oins

Also there ys apperteyning unto the fayde? anour on fylshyng, called the Mere, whiche in circuite fyve Myles, and one Myle and halfe brode, wherein are greate abunnce of Pykes, Tenches, Roches and Yeles, Skiii s. 18 d of divers other kindes of Pilshes, which iii de the allwayes ben kept to the use of the pule, and is worthe by the yere to be lett 1 shield as combast; to ferme

les.

III,

S. d. Wooddes

Also to the sayde Lordeship there are aprteynyng. ii. Woodes, wherofone ys called A lo some 4. ad i veley Wood, conteyning five Acres of Dans I seamoffed age of xvi. yeres, every acre estemed to worthe vi s. viii d. and the other called! eftbye Wood, and contayneth life. Acres in li. th'age of x. Yeres, at vi s. viii d. th' acre, iche are not here put in value, for somoche heretofore they have not ben used to be de. postern in the E

Games of Swanes.

Allo there ys a Game of Swannes appernyog unto the same Water, whiche were wayes belonging unto the fayde attainted XLi.Cowpnastery of Glastonburye, and vewed upon Survey to the nomber of

Game of Heronfewes.

Also there were vewed at this present Surcertayne Heronsewes, whiche have all-Siii. yes used to brede there, to the nombre of)

iiii. xiii l. iiis. iii d.

ple.

Game

Game of Fesanntes.

Semblablye in the fayde Woodes there were founde at this present Survey diverse Fesants, whiche don allwayes use to brede xvi. there, to the nombre of

Able men to serve the King.

Also there are of Tenaunts, and other able? men, recyante and inhabiting within the fayde Lordeship, redye to serve the King, when so >xxx ever they shall be called upon, to the nombre of

Bondmen.

Also there are apperteynyng unto the sayde Manour certayne Bondemen, whos Bodyes and Goodes are allwayes subject to the King's pleasure, as Lorde therof, to the nombre of

The Mannour of Weston.

Rentes of Assis and Customary Tenauntes.

The Rentes of Affise of the Freholders and)xx Costomarye Tenaunts, belonging unto the (iiixiiii. fayde Lordeship, payable at the Feastes afore (iii s. vii d. fayde, are of the yerely valew of

Perquysites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Perquylites of the Courtes, there kept? twyfe in the yere, with the Lawe dayes and Fynes, were answered this present yere to xxi li. the King's Highnes, as appereth in the Bokes iii s. x d. of Accomptes,

Common.

Also there ys a Common there, called Wefton Moore, and the Tennantes of this Lordeship, with the Tenauntes of Chadsay, maye dryue or praye from a Common, called Row Siii c. Acres viis. 1d yng Lake, unto Dower, and the King, as Lorde of thys Lordeship, shall have the Moytie of the Scrayes, and conteyneth

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Able men to serve the King.

Also there are able men, inhabitants withthe Precinct of the fayde Lordeship, be ng in a redynes to ferve the King, when fo >1. er they shal be called upon, to the nom re of

Bondmen.

Also there are within the sayde Lordeship) ertayne persons, called Bondemen, whose odyes and goodes are allwayes at the King's (leafure, to the nombre of

The Mannour of Wrington.

Rentes of Affise and Customary Tenauntes.

The Rentes of Affise and Customarye Te-] xx untes there, with theire Workes, whiche liii v li. ey are bounde unto by Tenure of theire [vi s. iiii d. andes, are of the yerely valewe of

Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Profites comyng of the Perquylites of e Cources holden there; with the II. greate awe dayes and Fynes of Landes at this Au-viii s.viid. te, was answer'd to the King, come to the ome of

Woodes.

Also within the fayde Manour there are werse Woodes growing, of dyvers Ages, as the particular Boke of this Survey fully in th appere, whiche are nowe worthe to be de cexxix. li. vii s. vii d. whiche allwayes we ben used to be solde every xviii. yeres, vt of whiche Woodes there may a yerely ood fale be made of

Able men to serve the King. Also within the sayde Lordship there be? le men, beying all in a rednes to do the ing Servyce, when so ever they shal be lled upon, to the nombre of

s. vd.

cxxxviiili. xiiii s xid. ob d. q.

1 Bonde-

Bondeman.

Also there are within the circuite of the faide Lordeship retayne Bondemen, beyng at the Kinge's Highnes pleasure, in subjection and bondage both bodyes and goodes, to the nombre of

Common.

Also a Commone there, called Blacke moore and Warmeshaw, wherof the King i. myle ys chief Lorde, and hathe the Profitts of dim. the dryvyng there of, and conteyneth

The Mannour of Pylton.

Rentes of Affife and Customary Tenanntes.

The Rentes of Affise and Customary Tennants, with their Workes, whiche they are bounde to doe by costome of theire Tenures, will savid are of the yerely value of

Demaynes.

The Demaynes apperteyning unto the fayde Mannour, now letton owt by Indenture for terme of yeres, with the herbage of xv li. | 1x s. | the Parke there, are of the yerely value of

The Profitts of Courtes and Fynes.

The Profitts of Courts and Fynes of Landes, apperteynyng unto the sayde Manour, were xix li. answered this yere, in the boke of Accomptes, to the somme of

Woodes.

Also within the Parke, and other Woodes aboute the Manour, there are CXLVI. Acres of Wood, the pryce of the Acre xx. s. whiche allwayes heretofore have ben used to be felde and solde. Owte of the whiche Wood there may a yerely Wood sale be made of

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The Parke there nteyneth in cir-	I think it is the same of	Alfo them are apperteynyng Mannour fan Woodes, calle
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sture, the Pales	ther ar of	Deere of Raicall
good case, perin are of	A A A A MILL OF CHILD IN	who lengment there, and the
re	Able men to ferve	effectmed to be worthe to be ix s. iii d. whereaf the guild solt s
Alfa share he r	within the Precint	of the

de Lordship able persons, to doe the King vyce at all tymes, when fo ever nede shall uyer the fame, to the numbre of bolles Promutel obvel ent Common, wherei the Kin nemenonel

Also there be inhabiting within the saydes and abroad birds rdeship, certayn servyle and bonde pers, to the Kinge's pleasure in bodye and des, to the nomber of tayacth

The Mannour of Godenhay.

Rentes of Affife and "Customary. The Rentes of certayne Custumarye Te-s ni comy lie to anol ntes there, whiche are lett by Copye, not by Indenture, are of the yerely vain nombre

Rentes and Fermes. syon of onds oft A the Scite of the fayde Manour, with the saverres quitobro I naynes and other Customary Landes has a hold shind e, were letton owt by Indenture, for xi. li. bid a malagle be of Lyves, and are of the yerely va-

Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes. he Perquylites of Courtes, Fynes and r Casualties were answered this year, as xix s. x d. Wed drive reth in the Boke of accompts,

1. Sic Apogr.

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Woodes.

Woodes.

Also there are apperteyning unto the same? Mannour iiii. Woodes, called Brode Oke Common, Godley Moore Common, and Blackwars Wood, and Heathe Moore Common, wherein is moche fayre Tymbre, and hathe allwayes used to be felled and solde to the Tenannts there, and upon this Survey esteemed to be worthe to be fold cixii. li. ix s. iii d. wherof there may a yerely Woodfale be made of

XLV li.

TVII S. in

Common.

Also there is a Common belonging unto the fayde Mannore, called Godley Moore Common, wherof the Kinge's Highness is chief Lorde, by th' anttaincture of the fayde vi. myles. late Monasterye, and the Deane of Wells dothe entre Commone there, and it contayneth

Able men to serve the King.

Also there are inhabiting within the sayde-Lordeship of Tennants, and other able per-fons, at all tymes in redynes, when so ever it shall please the King's Highnes, and they are in nombre

Bondmen. Also there be recyannte within the saide-Lordeship certayne Bondemen, depending bothe Bodye and Goodes upon the King's pleasure, whiche ar in nombre

The Mannour of Dultyng.

Rentes of Affife and Customarye Tenanntes.

The Rentes of Affile and Custome there, with the Workes and Customes, whiche they are bound unto by Teanure of theyre Landes, (vd. ob. q. are of the yerely value of

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Rentes of Fermes; seres to seres not sent The Scite of the fayde? are of the verely value Manour, with the De-.do Perquifices of Courte and Saventenage nto the same, are let-The Profits com Mivix on owt by Indenture myne of the Courbai le xi or there with Fynes of p.do Perquifites of Courtes and Fynes to bon cobne. The Profittes com-.b ii fuelties, are of the verce! nyng of the Perquysites ly value, as is answer fthe Courts and Fynes, cxi s.iiiid. ed in the bokes of ac nd other Casualties, are nswered this yere in the sale so 15 or nom state MMDCCLXIIII IL oke of Accompts x s. yu d, ob q.d. Able men to serve the King o estationed out ai Allo there are appertayde Lordefhip of able eyning unto the faide men, to doe the Kine lanour of Tenanntes, fervyce, to the nomber nd other able men, to he nomber of The Mannour of Badcombe. Rentes of Affise and Customarye Tenannies, The Rentes of Affise and Cultomary nd Customarye Tenameter there, apperievaunts, apperteynyng to nyng unto the faid Mae saide Manour, payble at the Feaftes of th nour, with the Worker vid. q. do b iiii and Cultomes whiche nunciation of our Lathey are bounds to dec ye and Sayn& Mychaby Tenure of there I th archangell, are of andes, are of the veree yerely value of Rentes of Fermes. The Scite of the same lanour, with the Deayne Landes, apperynyng unto the same, vi li. ing lett out by Inden- | x d. q. ol.II.

ture, for terme of yeres, are of the yerely value

The Seite of the Pry, il illixxx wii s. vi. 1 ont diw nex

Perquisites of Courtes and Fines.

The Profitts comthere, with Fynes of Landes and other Ca-fualties, are of the yere-ly value, as is answered in the bokes of accompts, of

Able men to serve the King.

Also there are within the precincte of the men, to doe the King XXX.

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The Mannour of Melles.

Rentes of Affise and Customary Tenanntes.

The Rentes of Affile? and Customary Tenanntes there, apperteynyng unto the faid Manour, with the Workes and Customes whiche iii d. ob. they are bounde to doe by Tenure of there Landes, are of the yerely value of

Rentes and Fermes.

The Scyte of the faide Manour, with the Demaynes apperteyn-yng unto the fame, are viii d. letton by Indenture for the some of

Lxxi li. viii s. iii d. ob.

Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Profittes of the Courtes, Fynes and other Cafuallties, are answered to the King's Highness this xxvii li.

Able men to serve the King.

Also there are of able menne belonging unto the ame, able to doe the King service, to the nomber of Bondemen.

Also there be within the sayde Lordeship certayne 3.

The Mannour of Budcleigh.

The Rentes of Affise and Coppye holders belongeing anto the sayde Manour, with the Workes and Customes, whiche they are bounde to doe by tenure of theire ob.

The Scyte of the sayde Manour, with the Demayne Landes apperteening unto the same, are of the yerely value of

Perquifites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Perquysites of the Courtes, Fynes, Herietts and other Casualties, as appereth in the Boke of Accompts, by s. x d. are worthe

Woodes.

Also there ys a Woodde, called Westxx
Wood, conteynyng iiii
tiii.acres, well sett with
Okes, Maples, and Hayll, of th' age of xx.
yeres, every acre etemed to be worthe
tiii s. iiii d. in all

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Oute of the Coppices, and underwodes, of the faide Woodes, there may a yerely wood fale be made,

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there is a? Alfo not hart-The Profiteston gai Woodde in the Cospoiling . mone conteyning ii any of the M. acres, well fett with Tymber Deciiii-DCGCiiiixviii li. or under-Alders, Wethyes and >xvii li. cli.in La vid.ob wood, but Okes, wherof the late XV s.id. the faide lane, able t Abbat and Convent Woodes made a yerely Wood. allwaies to conty-Allo there fale, and are estemed to be worthe new as , domeno good as Also there ys a they are Grove, called Butlefnow, to beare, contaynyng xL. of value >xL li. Acres, wherein is mo the layde Marour, with moche fayre Tymbre, whiche they are bounde to to the value of

Able men to serve the King. within the Precincte of the sayde

Also there are within the Precincte of the sayde?

Lordeship, certaine Tenanntes, and able men, to doe the Kinge service, to the number of Bondemen.

There be also certay ne Bonde menne within the same ? Lordeship, at the Kinge's pleasure, to the nombre of ? xvii.

Also there is a Common apperteyning unto the said
Manour, called Allermore, wherein the Coppie holders
of the same Lordeship have fre Common for their Ca
it mile
tall, and are bounde to drive the same, and it conteyn
eth in circuite

The Mannour of Ballesborough.

Rentes and Demaynes.

The lentes of Affile, Customarye Tennantes, and Demaynes, perteyning to the saide Manour, are of the xd. q yerely valew of

Perquifites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Profitts of the Courts, Fynes, and other Cafualties, xxxiii has appereth in the Bokes of Accompts of this yere, are xxiii has appeared in the Bokes of Accompts of this yere, are xxiii has appeared in the Bokes of Accompts of this yere, are xxiii has appeared in the Bokes of Accompts of this yere, are xxiii has appeared in the Bokes of Accompts of this yere, are xxiii has appeared in the Bokes of Accompts of this yere, are xxiii has appeared in the Bokes of Accompts of this yere, are xxiii has appeared in the Bokes of Accompts of this yere, are xxiii has appeared in the Bokes of Accompts of this yere, are xxiii has appeared in the Bokes of Accompts of this yere, are xxiii has appeared in the Bokes of Accompts of this yere, are xxiii has appeared in the Bokes of Accompts of this yere, are xxiii has a xxiii ha

And men staboow the King

Also there are ii. Woodes pertayayag unton ole ad analT

orthwoode, contaynyng viii. Acres, well t with Okes, bothe olde and yong, whiche Lixius. ve allwayes ben used to be fold to the Te-

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unts, worthe to be folde iiii. li. wherin re may be a yerely Wood fale be made of

Able men to ferve the King. O O O O I Also there are within the fayde Lordeship tayne Tenanntes, and able persons to doe xxiii.

King servyce, to the number of

Bondmen. Company

Also there be within the fame certaine ndemen, beyng in ervytude both of Bo Cii. and Goodes, at the King's pleasure, in nbre thin the Precincte of the

The Mannour of Estpennard.

Rentes of Assis and Customary Tenanntes. The Rentes of Affise and Coppeholders ertevnyng unto the sayde Manour, with certevnyng unto the sayde Manour, with re Workes and Customes, whiche they are ob. q. ind unto by Castome of there holdyng, of the yerely value of would should should should

the Worles and Cuffomes convemede fame,

The Demaynes apperteyning unto the e Manour, beyng let out for terme of XL S. es, are of the yerely value of

Perquifites of Courtes and Fynes. The Perquifites of Courtes, Fines, and xxix li. er Casualties, are worthe, as it doth ap- xs. ii d. by the Boke of Accompts,

xx li 1111. XI S. ob. q.

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Able men to ferve the King.

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There be also perteynyng to the saide?

Lordeship certayne able persons, to doe the King servyce, if nede be, to the nombre of Bondmen.

Also there inhabite within the sayde Lorde-

The Mannour of Dicheyat.

The Rentes of Affise and Customary Tenauntes.

The Rentes of Assis and Customary Tenauntes, nanntes there, apperteyning unto the sayde Lix li.

Lordeship, with the Workes and Customes Sxiii d. ob. there unto due, are of the yerely value of

Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Perquisites of the Courtes, with the Fynes and other Casualties, were this yere willing it d.

Able men to serve the Kinge.

Also there be within the Precincte of the faide Lordship certayne able persons, to doe the King servyce, to the nombre of

The Mannour of Myddleton.

The Rentes of Assis and Customary Tenanntes.

The Rentes of Assis and Coppie holders, that apperteyne unto the sayde Manour, with the Workes and Customes due unto the same, (xxii d. q.

are of the yerely value of Demaynes.

The Demaynes belonging unto the same Lordeship, lett owt by Indenture for terme vi li. vi s. of yeres, are of the yerely value of

Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Perquysites of Courtes and Fynes, with other Casualties, are of the yerely va-

Able men to serve the King. Also there are of Tenantes, and able pers to doe 'King fervyce, yf nede requyre, he nombre of

The Mannour of Hame.

Rentes of Affise and Customary Tenannts.

The Rentes of Affife and Copyeholders, r are perteynyng unto the fayde Manour, h the Workes and Customes, whiche by xLi li. xs. to ordinan nure of theire Lands they are bounde to , are of the yerely value of

x d. ob.

Demaynes.

The Scite of the same Manour, with the maynes belonging thereunto, letton by In- (ix ii. ture for terme of yeres, are of the yerely xiiii s. e of

Perquifites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Proffites commyng of the Perauylites he Cowrtes and Fynes, were answered yere in the Boke of Accompts, to the be of

LXVII viiis.

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XXVII

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xiiii s.x d.

Able men to serve the King. lo there are within the Precinct of the e Tenannts, and able persons, to the nomof

The Mannour of Merkesburye and Hamsted.

Rentes of Affise and Customary Tenanntes. he Rentes of Affile and Customarye Tentes, apperteynyng unto the said Man- xvi li.

with the Workes and Customes whiche iii s. v d. Fenure of theire Landes they are bounde ob. q.

oe, are of the yerely value of

Demaynes.

he Demayne Landes belonging unto the Manour, are letton oute by Indenture, vii d. terme of yeres, for the some of

1. Sic Apogr. 2. Sic Apogr.

Per-

Perquifites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Profittes comming of the Perquylites 10 and and all of Courtes, Fynes of Landes, and other Ca Citii li filis fualties, are this yere answered in the Bokes (vid. of Accompts at

Able men to serve the King.

Also there be within the same Lordeshipes able men, to doe the King servyce, to the diixx entes nombre of

Woodes.

Also there are apperteyning unto the faide Mannor, certayne Woodes, called Haywood, Newoode and the Common, fet with Okes and Asshes of dyvers kyndes, th' Acres where ix. s: of can not be estemed, for they growe in Plotts, valued at this survey to be worth cvi li. xix s. viii d. whereof may be made a yerely Wood fale of The Proffices commypig

Common.

the Courtes and P Alfothere is a Common, apperteyning unto the sayde Lordeship, wherein the Tenanntes Si. myle. may put in their Catle, at theire pleasures, conteynyng Mo there are within the Preciock of the

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Walton. Alshecote. Shapwyke. Withes. Greynton. Other Myddelfoye. Berghes. Sowthbrent. Eftbrent. Lymplet Northlode. Bagberye, Nylonde. Clewer, 1/2 od 1

The Manors of Strete in Rente of Affifs and Customarye Rente, Demaynes, Perquy- A lo centre A ell

Walton in Rentes of Affife, Cultomary Rent, Demaynes, Perquifites of Courtes and Fynes, xrviii. li. iiii s. iii d. ob. Ashecote in 1 Rentes of Affise, Customary Rentes, Demaynes, Perquysites of Courtes and Fynes, xxxiiii. li. ii s. v d. Shapwyke in Rentes of

1. Sic Apogr. Sed Street hic addi debuit.

Affife, Customarye Rentes, Demaynes, Pernaylites of Courtes and Fynes, Lxxi.li. xiiii.s. d.q. Withes in Rentes of Affife, Custonarye Rentes, Demaynes, Perquysites of Courtes and Fynes, xix.li. xvii s. iiii d. Greynon in Rentes of Affise, Customarye Rentes, Demaynes, Perquyfites of Courtes and Fynes, xvili. xviii d. Owerye in Rentes of Affile, Cultomarye Rentes, Perquysites of Courtes

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nd Fynes, iiiixix li. v d. q. Myddelfoy in bob. q. entes of Affile, Customarye Rentes, Peruysites of Courtes and Fynes. cxxiiii li. xii s. id. ob. q. Berghes in Rentes of Affife, altomary Rente, Perquyfites of Courtes and vnes, exili. ix s. ii ob. South brent in the voil rovo of moder ente of Affise, Customary Rent, Perquy- Ini ora oradi alla es of Courtes and Fynes, Lxxvi li. xiii s. xd. al slody amel and it brent in Rentes of Affile, Customarye or emile of some entes, Perquysites of Courtes and Fynes. ii li. vi s. ii d. Lympleshin in Rentes of laos ando I sait life, Cultomarye Rente, Perquylites of bo bone seconde T' do urtes and Fynes, Lxxvii li. ix s. vi d. 17 .il.iix anofamily orthlode in Rentes of Affise, Customarye, v . livx il x syrud ntes, Perquylites of Courtes and Rynes, his should be be xiii li. xvi s. x d. Baggebere vii li, vi s. distequa ti an surve Nylonde xiii li. xii s. iiii d. Clewer is. ix d. are worthe by the yere, as apperby the Bokes of Accompts at this audite, Also there are reciannt and demouring, hin the faide Lordeships, able persons to re the Kinge's Highnes, when to ever the in in it. be called upon, as in the particular Boke junt and to soft of Survey at this present tyme made parti- leaday Maria has arly appereth, in nombre

also within the circuite of the same are cxviii. ge's pleasure in Bodye and Goodes, to nombre of

viji Lix. xi s. ini d;

Mannours doc

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Inc Mannours

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Seuynhamp tondenyce. Westpenard. Esterete. Weaster Monck. ton. Pedwell. Sowye, Sutton. Murelynch.

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The Manors of Seuynhamp tondenyce xix li. iii s. i d. Westpenarde cxxx li. xiii s. x d. ob.q. Eastreate xi li.i d. Weastmonckton Lxxix li. xii d. and Pedwell, Sowye, Sutton and Lamporte xviii s. with the Proffitts and Perquysites of Courtes and Fynes, are of the yerely value of

Also there is a Comon belonging unto the saide Manour of Westpennard, wherein the Tenanntes of all the saide Mannours doe enter comen, and is in circute

Also there are Inhabitants, demouring within the said Manours, beyng Tenanntes, and other able perfons, beyng in redynes to serve the Kinge's Highnes, when so ever they shall be comaunded to the number of

Also there are inhabiting certayne Bondemen within the same, whose Bodies and Goodes are allwayes at the Kinge's pleasure, to the nombre of Hundredes.

The Profitts comyng of the Amerciamentes, Fynes of Trespaces, and other Casualties, of the Hundreds of Whitestone xii. li. Whiteseigh xv li. v s. vii d. Glasson burye x li. xvii s. v d. Brent. viii il. xx d. Wryngton and Bucklande vii li. xiii s. v d. were answered this yere, as it appereth in the Bokes of Accompts, to the some of

The Mannours of Camleigh, Nunney and Brede wynfout

The Rentes of Affise and Castomarye Tenannts.

The Rentes of Affise appeareyning unto the saide Manour, allwayes payable at the Feastes of the Annunciation of our Ladie and Saint Mychaell the Archangell, is of the yerely value of

The Rentes of the Cultomarye Tenaunts, and Coppie holders there, is of the yerely xxiii d.

Perquy lites of Courtes.

The Perquylites of Courtes and other Casualties, as appereth in the Bokes of Accompts, are this yere of the yerely value of

Spiritualties. Parsonages.

The Tithes of the Parlonage of Weston? was allwayes kept in the Abbatt's handes, to the use of the saide late Monasterye, Corne, Haye, Wooll, Lambe, Lenton Tythes, Al- >Lxxvi li. terage, and other small Tythes and Profitts, comyng and apperteynyng to the faide Parfonage, are worthe by the yere

The Parsonage of Glastonbury sembleablye was allwayes kept in the faid Abbat's handes to the use of the said Monasterve. The Tythes of Corne, Haye, Wooll, Lambe, Lixii li. Alterages, and other Profittes, apperteynyng unto the faid Parlonage, are worthe by the

vere towardes Charges

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Also the Tithes of Corne and Haye, apperteynyng unto the Parsonage of Doulting, (xviii li. beyng lett out by Indenture for terme of (iiii d. yeres, is worthe by the yere

Also the Tithes of Corne and Haye, ap. perteyning unto the Parlonage of Budcleigh, are letton to Elizabeth Adams, for terme of (

her life, paying by the yere

The Tithes of Corne and Haye, apperteyning unto the Parlonage of Baltesborough, are letton to ferme, to the saide Elizabeth viii li. x s. Adames, for terme of her life, paying by the yere

Also the Tithes of Corne and Haye, apperteyning unto the Parlonage of Eastbrent, are worth by the yere

Also the Tithes of Corne and Haye, apperteynyng unto the Parsonage of Eastepeharde, are worthe by the yere

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iiixv li. iii s, iiii d

Alfo

Also the Tithes of Haye, belonging unto the Parsonage of Shapwyke and Murelynche, Lxiii li. and Mere xxli. are worthe by the yere

iii. vi li.

Partions Tythes.

Also there are certayne Portions? of Tithes, belonging unto the fayde late Monasterye, within the saide there, that is to fay, Nylonde xx s. >iiii li. v s. Bulton xiii. iiii d. the Tithes of Northwoode Lis. viil d. to the yerely value of

Pensions.

Also there are certayne Penfions, comyng out of the certaine Churches whithin the faide Shere, apperteyning unto the faide late attaynted Monastreye, and yerely payde unto the same. That is to faye, Westmonckton xxvi s. viii d. Murelynche vii li. Shapwyke xx s. Badcombe xx s. Budcleigh xx s. Wrington xL s. Dycheyat xL s. Doultying Liii s. iiii d. Mells xx s. Barnehouse vi s. viiid. Eastbrent xiiis. iiii d. Lymplesham xiii s. iiii d. Hamme xL s. Wynfcombe xiii s. iiii. d. Ilchester vi s. viii d. Hownestert xiii s.iiii d. Cumlerton xiii s. iiii d. Myddelton x s. Strete Lx s. Eastpennarde xiii s. iiii d. Soye Liii s. iiii d. Kentlefworthe xx s. whiche are of the verely value of

xxxii li. VIII d.

Proxies and Synods.

Also there are certayne Proxyes and Synodes perteyning unto the cccliii L xvili s. q.

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e late attaynted Monasterye, che were allwayes payde unto rchedeacon out of the Churches Mere, Budcleigh, Strete, Shapke, Murelinche and Soye, to yerely value of

Liiii E i s. q.

Liii s. q.

The Countie of GLOCESTERSHERE.

Temporalties.

Briftoll.

rtayne Lands and Tenementes, g within the faide Town of oll in the Countie of Glocewhiche were onely to the Abuse, that is to saye, iiii. small ements, on square Close and e Gardeyne, the Rente whereby the yere.

vi li viiid.

lo there are iii feverall small? ements in the faid Towne of oll, whiche where to the use >xx s.viiid. e Convent, and doe rent by ere

Spiritualties.

Pensions.

so there is a yerely Pension? nyng out of the Churche of Michaell, withyn the Towne xxvi s. riftoll, whiche allwayes was viii d. unto the late attaynted Morye by yere to there is a yerely Pension ng out of the Churche of Pucurche, which was allwayes >Ls. unto the saide late attaynted sterie by the yere

The Countie of DEVONSHERE.

Temporalties.

The Mannour of Uplyme.

Rentes.

The Rentes of Customarye Tenauntes and Coppieholders, apperteyning unto the faide Manour, with the Workes, Customs, whiche xxiii li. by tenure of there Landes they are I bounde unto, are of the yerely value of

Demaynes.

The Scite of the faide Manour, with the Demaynes Landes, apperteynyng unto the fame, being Lvis.viiid. lett out to Ferme by th Abbat and Convent of the faide late attayned Monasterye for

Perquifites and Courtes and Fynes.

Also the Perquysites of the Courtes, Fynes and other Casualties, with vis. vi d. of Wood fales, vii li, vi d. were answered, as it appereth in the Bokes of Accompts of this yere, to the some of

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Common.

Also there is a Common apperteynyng unto the saide Manour, called Wolcombes Downe and Rol- Le combeshed, wherein all the Te- (ix. Acres. nanntes have theire Common for their shepe, and it conteyneth

Able menne to serve the King.

Also there are demouring within the Circuite of faide Manour

1. Sic Apogr.

ayne able persons redy to doe the King Bondyce, when they called upon, to the men abre of

The Mannour of Newton.

The Scite of the house. The Scite of the faide House standeth on? ghe hill, just by a great ronning Ryver in valey. it is of th' ancyen buylding, portly will have been able and mere for a Krish to the frong, able and mete for a Knight to lye will d. The Demaynes belonging unto the fame of the yerely value of

Rentes, Perquisites and Fynes. the Rentes of Affise and Customarye Te--

ntes, perteyning anto the faide Manour, xx ites of Courtes and Fynes, are of the vid of oh to gayer ly value of

Woodes. Iso there are perteynyng unto the saide of sales yes entro hour, divers Woodes, well fet with greate s for Tymbre, greate Asshes, underwood growne, the Parcelles whereof in the

icular Boke of Survey there of, at this e made, plainly don appere and be worth to gain as a sobooti be folde, out of whiche Woodes there a yerely Woodfale be made of

Able men to serve the King shadared shielerof Boke of Survey, plate that and individual gains and old doe apere, and little ver, to doe the King will but one and a ver, if nede require, to the nomber of

Common. lo there is a Common perteynyng untofame Manour, called Sturmyster Com, wherin the Tenanntes have Common heire Catall all tymes of the yere, and it ayneth

folde, 10% the

was able perfons redu The Countie of DORCETSHERE.

Temporalties.

The Mannour of Bucklonde,

Rentes and Demaynes.

The Rentes of Affife? and Customarye Tenauntes, apperteyning Lxxiii li.
unto the fayde Manour, iiii s.
with xv li. comyng of iiii d. ob. the Demaynes, are of the yerely value of

Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Profects comof the Cowrtes, Fynes and other Cafualties, are of the yerely value of

Woodes. Ily poboo Ward by mon

Alfo there is appropriate and a propriate or and and I told perteyning unto the in love of sollowing sollowing fayde Manour certayne | 18 20 miles vovne? 30 miles in Woodes, growing upon the Commons there the standard of which and who should be looked to should be should foresaide particular min all more as more slow Boke of Survey, plainly Siii li. 2x distribution of survey and be worth doe apere, and be worth does apere, and be worth does apere. at this present tyme to present ob. a chipper about it

be folde, iiii. ii li. owt a gavay and accumo a si mais all of whiche Wood there may a yerely Wood fale be made of

Also there are vii. feverall Commons, be-

1 June 197 of the same is ini. ob. 9191

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Common.

onging unto the fayde? Manour, called Monke rood hill, Dolye wood, osmore, Popling, Wyke- Siixviii. narshe, Myllemarshe and | acres. Castell wood, whiche oe contayne in all

xiis. iii d;

Able men to serve the King.

Also there are belonging unto the fayde? Manour, certayne able persons, allwayes reie to doe the King servyce, in nombre

The Mannour of Warnehall.

Demaynes, Rentes, and Perguysites of Courtes.

The Demaynes viii li. viii s. iiii d. Rentes f Affise x s. Customarye Rentes x Lvii li. viis. v d. 'a Perquylites of Courtes, with Lix 11. vs. ynes of Landes, xLix s. iiii d, apperteynyng [id. nto the saide Manour are of the yerely vaie of

Woodes.

Also there are apperteyning unto the faide Manour, dyverse small Parcells of Wood, he Parcells wherof in the foresaid particular oke of Survey, at this tyme fullye doe apere, are worthe now to be solde craxiii li. iiis. owte of whiche Woodes there may a erely Wood fale be made of

Common.

Also there is a Common, apperteynyng 3 xx nto the fayde Manour, called Shortwood, Jiii. acres. onteyning by estimation

A Quarrey of Stone. Also there is a faire and a large Quarrey Stone, and of a greate Depthe. The Stone erof is Free Stone, and the Tenauntes ave theire Stone there allwayes for theire parations, and therefore in value

ol.II.

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1 Sic Apogr.

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Able men to serve the King.

Also there are inhabiting in the said Ma-> nour certayne able men to doe the King Ser- >xxy. vyce, to the nomber of

Bondmen.

Also there are in the Precinct of the said Manour, certayne Bonde menne, to the nomber of

Byndon.

The faide Ferme of Byndon, otherwise called Wyndforde, within the fayde Shyre of Lxxvi li. Dorcet is letton oute by Indenture, for terme [xiii s. iiii d. of yeres, for the some of

Spiritualties.

Parsonage and Pensions.

Also within the saide Countie of Dorcetsheere, there is one Parsonage appropriat unto the faide late Monasterye, called Sturmesture Newton xli. xs. And on Pension, comming owt of the Churche of Marnehall, xx s. and are of the yerely value of

xi li. x s.

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The Countie of BARKESHERE.

Temporaltes.

The Mannour of Ashbury.

Rentes of Affise and Customary Tenanntes.

The Rentes of Affife and Customarye Tenauntes there, apperteyning unto the faide Manour, | xxx li. with the Workes and Customes, byili s. whiche they are bounde unto by | vi d, ob. the tenoure of theire Landes, ys of the yerely value of

Demaynes.

The Scite of the faide Manour, with the Demayne Landes aper-(xii li. vi s. teyning unto the same, are letton viii d. oute by Indenture for the some of

xLviii li. xv s. ii d. ob.

X L VIII L XY 5. 114 ob. Woods

Woodes.

Also there is a Wood apperteynng unto the saide Manour, coneyning by estimacion. cc. Acres,
eyng well sett with sayre Okes
nd Ashes, and is supposed to
worth now to be sold. clxiii li.
s.iid. The Underwooddes wheref, being well enclosed, when it is
elled, wil be yerely worthe

Able men to serve the King.

Also there be demouring in the ide Manour, able persons to doe he Kyng servyce, when soever bey shall be called upon, to the ombre of

The Countie 'WILTESHERE.

The Mannour of Netletonne.

Rentes of Affise and Customarye Tenanntes.

The Rentes of Affile and Customarye Teanntes apperteynyng unto the saide Maour, with the Workes and Customes wher xi d. nto they are bounde by Tenure of theire

Demaynes.

The Scite of the saide Manour, with the emayne Landes apperteyning unto the same, x li. vi d. worthe by the yere.

Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Perquisites of the Courtes, with the ynes of Landes, were answered this yere, iiii li. xs. xxxvii li. appereth in the Bokes of Accompts, to ix d. viii d. te some of

1. Sic Apogr. 2. Sic Apogr.

A a a 2 Woodes.

Woodes.

Also there is apperteynyng unto the saide Manour, on Wood, conteyning by estimation xxiiii. Acres, with the shrubbed Oke in them, which is supposed now worth to be xx s. folde xx li. out of whiche Woode there may a yerely 'Wood fall be made of

Able men to serve the King.

Also there be within the saide Manour, able persons, to serve the Kinge's Highnes, when nede shall requyre, to the nombre of

The Mannour of Grefletonnes.

The Scite of the faide Manour with the Demaynes. exviii s. Rent of Affise and Coppie holders xv li. xviii s. v d. ob. q. Perquifites of Courtes and Fynes, with other ob. q. Casualties, vi li. xiiii s. ii d. are of the yerely value of

xxviii li.

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Also there are reciant and demouring of Tenanntes, and other able persons, within the faide Manour, beyng in redines, when foever they shall be premonyshed, to serve the Kinge's Highnes, whiche are in nombre of

Also there are within the Precinct of the fame Manour, certayne Bondemen, whose Bodies and Goodes, are allways at the Kinge's (vi. Highnes pleasure, to the nombre of

The Mannour of Kyngtonne.

Demaynes, Rentes, and Perquisites of Courtes.

The Scite of the faide Manour, with the Demaynes Lavii s. viii d. Rentes of Affise / xxxiiii li. and Customary Tenanntes xxiiii li. viii s. i d. xvi s. g. with the Perquifices of Courtes and Fynes, vii li, x d. worthe by the yere

1. Sic Apogr.

Wooddes.

Also there is an Oute of the od apperteynyng whiche o the fayde Ma-Woodes rwhiche conteynthere may by estimation. a yerely Acres, the most >cxxli. Woodfale be made, whereof standeth not hurtcrubbed and loping nor Okes, whiche are fpoyling any of the med to be worthe cLxli. < Tymbre >c s. to be fold or Underlo the Tymbre woods, he faide Wood. but the faid is to faye, the Woodes xxli. te Ockes, upon alwais to vew taken therebe as they estemed to be are now, the to the vahe of

xxix li. xvi s. vii d. q.

Able men to ferve the King.

There be also demouring within the said our, certayn able persons, allwayes in a lines to doe the King service, when soethey shall be called upon, to the nom-

Bondemen.

Manour, certain Bondemen, bothe Boand Goodes at the King's pleasure, in bre

The Mannour of Christ Malford.

Rentes and Perquisites of Courtes.

he Rentes of Affise and Customarye Tetes xiviii li. xix s. v d. ob. q. di. with Lies and Perquisites of Cowrtes xviii li. vii s. iii d. ob. q. di. xd. are worthe by the yere

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Also the Woodes, unto apperteynyng the saide Manour, doe conteyne by estima-Oute of tion ccc.acres, where whiche in the Tenanntes have Wondes their Common, when there may a yerely they be not coppy'd, se li. Woodsale the most part therebe made, of beyng Okes and not hurtgreate Tymbre, the ing nor spoyling Underwoode whereany of the of, with the Loppes of Tymber vi li. the faid grete Okes, cc li. or Underare supposed now to woodes, but the be worthe faide Also the Tymber, Woodes whiche ys in the to be in faide Wood, upon the as good vewe thereof ' takes, >c l. cale as they areis estemed and valued in nowe, now worthe to be to the vafolde lue of

Able men to serve the King.

Also there be inhabiting and demouring within the saide Manour, certayne able persons, beyng allwayes in a readines to doe the King servyce, to the nombre of Bondmen.

Also there are apperteyning unto the saide?
Manour, certayne Bondemen, at the Kinge's ii.
Highnes pleasure, to the nombre of

The Mannour of Deverell Langebridge.

Demaynes, Rentes, Fynes and Perquisites of Courtes.
The Scite of the saide Manour, with the Demaynes, ix li. vs., iiii d. Rentes of Atsise

^{1.} Sic Apogr. * Sic in Apogr, fine numero.

value of

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Customarye Tenanntes Lviii li. viii s. ix d. Lxxi li.
with the Fynes and Perquisites of xiii s.
nes Lxxix s. iii d. are worthe by the q.

Wooddes.

Oute 1 whiche Ifo the Woodes, Woodes ing in certayne there may sabout the laide a yerely our, the Parcells Woodfale be made, eof, in the pariiii li. without r Boke of furhurte or don appere, are spoyle of be to be solde at cvii li. any Tymbre orUnin s. yme iiii d. derwoods o the Tymber there, e saide Wood, but to be the vewe therein as good case ten, is estemed iii. iiii d. as they alued now are in e to be folde nowe to the value of

Able men to serve the Kinge.

o there are demouring within the saide
of certayne persons, bothe of Tees and 2 other, able to doe the King serwhen soever they shal be called upon,

Bondemen.

o there are within the same, certayne men, whose Bodies and Goodes are at inge's Highnes pleasure, to the nom-

The Mannour of Easte Mockton.

Rentes.

Rentes of Customary Tenantes and holders, pertaynyng unto the saide Ma-

1. Sic Apogr. 2. Sic Apogr.

nour,

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nombre of

rtes.

nour, with the Workes and Cu- | xvii li iis. stomes, whiche they are bounde [vid. ob.q. unto, by tenure of their Landes, ys of the yerely value of

Demaynes.

The Scite of the fayde Manour, with the Demaynes apperteynyng (xix 1. vi s. unto the same, are of the yerely viii d. value of

xxxvi li. ix s. ii d: ob. q.

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Able men to serve the King. Also there are inhabiting within the faid Manour, bothe Tenaunts, and other able Persons, allways redie, when foever they shall be called upon, to the nombre of

Bondmen.

There be also within the same certayne Bonde men, beyng at the King's pleasure, bothe Bodie and Goodes, to the nombre of

The Mannour of Wynterborne.

Rentes and Demaynes.

The Rentes of Affife xxi s. iii d. Customarye Rentes xiiii li. iiii s. ix d. Demaynes xii li, x d. with the Workes and Customes, whiche | xxvii li. they are bounde to doe by tenure of their Landes, are of the yerely value of

low wor

Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Profits comyng upon the Perquifites of the Courtes, with Fynes and other Casualties, are anfwer'd now to the Kinge's High- >xxii s, i d. nes this yere, as appereth in the Boke of Accompts, to the some

xxviii li. Di viii s.xi d. iis Able men to serve the King.

Also there are reciannt and denouring with in the faide Manour, othe of Tenanntes and other able xxiii. ersons, to doe the Kinge servyce, hen so ever they shal be called npon to the nombre of

Bondmen.

Alfo there are apperteynyng unthe faide Manour, certayne ondmen, at the King's pleasure othe Bodyes and Goodes, to the omber of

The Mannour of Badbury.

Rentes of Affise and Customary Tenanntes.

The Rentes of Affise of the Frelders, apperteynyng unto the xiii s. de Manour, are of the yerely vaof

The Rentes of the Customarye nanntes and Coppieholders, apthe the Workes and Customes, xv li. xi s. iche they are bounde unto by ure of theire Landes, are of the ely value of

xvi li. mis, x d. ob.

DCLii li. xvi d. q.

Demaynes.

The Scyte of the faide Manour Badburye, with the Demaynes (xii li. iii s. perteynyng unto the same, are (iiii d. the yerely value of

xxxv li. xvii s. v d. ob.

Perquifites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Perquifites of the Courtes, h the Fines and other Casualbelonging unto the faide Ma- vii li. ix s. r, were answered this yere in [iii d. Bokes of Accomptes to the me of

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ВЬЬ

Able

Able men to serve the King.

Also there be of the Inhabitantes, within the faide Manour, both of Tenanntes and other persons, able to doe the King servyce, when they shal be called upon, to the nombre of

Bondmen.

There be also belonging unto the saide? Manour certayne Bondemen, to the nomber of

The Mannour of Dommorhame.

Rentes of Affise and Customarye Tenanntes.

The Rentes of Affile, apperteynyng untothe faide Mannour, allwayes paiable at the Feaste of th' annunciacion of our Ladye and Sain& Michall th'archangell, are of the yerely value of

The Rentes of the Customarye Tenanntes, and Coppieholders, apperteyning unto the faide Manour, with the Workes and Cu- inix li. stomes, whiche by tenure of there Landes (xix s. v.d. they are bounde to doe, are of the yerely value of

The Scite of the faide Mannour, with the Demayne Landes apperteyning unto the fame, let out to Ferme, for terme of yeres, viii d. for the some of

Demaynes, Perquisites, Courtes and Fynes.

The Proffittes commyng of the Perquifites of Courtes, Fynes, Amerciamentes, and other Cafualties aryfing of the same, were answered | xi. li. ix s. this yere unto th Kinge's Highnes, as it ap fini d. pereth in the Bokes of Accomptes this yere, at

Woodes and Tymbers.

Also there are dy. vers Woodes, perteyning unto the faid Ma-

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our, very well fett Oute of the ith Okes, Asshes and whiche daples, the Parcells, CLXVIII If. Woodes, DXIIII ith the Acres wher- hi.xiii s. vi s. iii d. the Tymf, in the particular ber and old wood, oke of survey, at this nor myrelent tyme made, ful. nyshed, doe appere, whiche fpoyld e estemed now worth nor hurt, but still be fold, over and MLXX to contyxxvi li. esides the Tymbre, li. x s. new as xd. Also the Tymbre they are lowing and being now, there may ithin the faide a yerely loodes, wherof the Wood ombre of the Trees, DLV li. fale be ith the several Prices >xvis. made thereof the forelaide partito the lare Boke of Survey fomme aynly doe appere, is and value temed to the value

Games of Fesanntes.

Also within the saide Woodes there were unde, at this present survey. ii. eyes of Fenntes, whiche allways her to fore have ben ii. Eyes. ed to bred there,

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Able men to serve the King.

Also there are Reciant and demouring ithin the saide Lordeship, of the Tenanntes erteyning unto the same, allwayes being a readynes, when so ever they shall be alled upon to serve the King, to the nome of

The Mannour of Idmistonne.

Rentes of Assis and Customary Tenauntes.

The Rentes of Assis of the Freholders, perteynyng unto the saide Manour of Ide-six d.

yston, are of the yerely value of

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The Rentes of Coppieholders and Cu flomary Tenanntes, appending unto the saide Manour, with the Workes and Customes, whiche they are bounde to doe by Tenure of the yerely value of the verely value of

Demaynes, Perquifites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Scite of the saide Manour, with the priii li.

Demaynes apperteyning unto the saide Mamour, are of the yerely value of

viii li.

The Proffites comyng of the Perquysites of Courtes, Fynes and other Casualties, were answered this yere unto the Kinge's Highnes vii s. to the some of

Able men to serve the King.

Also there are recyannt and inhabiting within the saide Manour of Tenanntes, and other able persons, beyng in a readines to serve the Kinge's Highnes, when so ever they shal be called upon, to the nombre of Bondmen.

Also there are within the Precincte of the fame Manour, certayne Bondmen, whose Bodies and Goodes are at the Kinge's Highnes pleasure, to the nombre of

Spiritualties.

The Parsonages of Dommerhamme, Martone, Deverell Langbrydge.

The Tithes of Corne and Haie, apperteynyng unto the Rectorye or Parlonage of Dommerham, within the faide Countie of Wilteflyre aforefaide, with other Tithes to the fame belonging, are of the yerely value of

The Tithes of Corne and Haye, apperteyning unto the Chapel of Martonne, with other Tithes to the same belonging and perteyning, are of the yerely value of

The Tithes of Corne, Haye, and

viii li. ix s. ob.

viili.

ell

other maner of hes, apperteynunto the Parsonof Deverall
agbridge, with in saide Counte of lteshire, with cerne Glebe Landes of the same beging, are worthe the yere

Glebe Landes Lxiiii s. Tithes and Offeringes. Vi d. Xx iiiixiiii li. Xi s. vi d.

Pensions.

Also there is apperteyning unto faide late attaincted Monastea Pencion, commyng owte of Churche of Deverell Langge, within the saide Countie of teshire, whiche the Vicare of saide Churche is bounde to and ys of the yerely value of

LONDON.

Temporalties.

lo within the Citie of Lonthere are certeyne Landes and ementes, now apperteynyng the Kinge's Highe Majestie, xxxi li. ttaincture of the saide late at- xii s. vii d. ted Monasterie, whiche were oute to dyvers persons there, terme of yeres, to the yerely e of Iso with in the saide Citie of xxxiiii li. xix siii d. don, there are certaine other ementes and Gardynes, appering unto the Kinge's Highnes, eason of the saide Attaincture he same late Monasterye at-

taincled,

taincted, whiche were allwayes kepte in the Abbat's owne handes, to the yerely value of

WALES.

Temporalties.

The Mannour of Barslake.

Rentes of Affife.

The Rentes of Affise of the Freholders, apperteyning unto the faide Manour of Barfelake, allwayes payable at the Feastes of th' annunciation of oure Ladye and Sain& Mi- ris. viiid. chaell tharchangell, as it dothe appeare in old terrours ther of made, are the yerely value of

The Scite of the House and Demaynes.

The Scite of the faide Manour, withe the Demayne Landes apperteyning there unto, are letton owte by Indenture, for diverse yeres yet to come, and were answered this >xxiii li. yere unto the Kinge's most highe Majestie, as yt dothe appere in the Bokes of accomptes, to the some of

XXIII

Traicetture

Some totall of all the foresaide Landes and Possessions, as well Spiritual as Temporall, over and besides olde Woodes and Tymbre, perteyning to the saide late Monastery, in the Counties of

SOMER SET SHEER E.

Temporalties.

Temporanta	-	-
es and les of Cop- lders, Cu- cili. ii. cy Te- les, Inden- bolders and lis x d. ob. laynes cquifites of liii Lxx- lii li. lii s. xd. ob. class your lii li. lii s. xiii li. lii s. xiii li. lii s. iiii li. lii s. vi d. lii s. lii s. lii s. vi d. lii s. lii s. vi d. lii s. lii s. lii s. vi d. lii s. lii s. lii s. vi d. lii s. ccxxvii li. liis s. lii s. vi d. lii s. ccxxvii li. liis s. lii s. liii s. lii s.	l M C iivii- Lxiiii li. xs. viii d. ob. q. di.	1 M iii. cxix li.viii s. ixd q.
allwayes in chees to ferve ix. xx- vii. effie ndemen of the whos Bo- and Goodes allwayes at ccxxvii.		cxix li.viii s. ix d

XXIII

Spiritualties.

onages —	Ciiixv li.	1
	Siii s.)
Gotts —	2 xxxii li	c
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rcions of	Viii.	iii s.q.
es .	Svs.	1
oxies and Sy	Liii s. q.)

Deregner Per que fires Page ofer men, be-Course yng all-Ferely Wood wayes in a redines to ferve Whiche. MCCthe LXXhave in King, iiii. a readiwhen Some total nes, at all they fhall be times, when called they thall be upon, l of all called upon to ferve the Bond-King's highe men of Blood, Majeapperftye, teyning unto the LXXI. faide late attainted Monasterye,

Somme of all the forefaide Landes, Rentes and Posseffions, whiche was certifyed unto the King's most highe Majestie, for the Tenth of the same late Monasterye,

The totall

M iii. pviii li, xiii s. iiii d. ob. q.

WILTES-

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of Courtes		† Frem	ours
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Wood, J. d. q.	>xxvii li.	late Al	
Able men,	di.	of high	1
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dines to ferve (xxxii.		tayned,	12.5
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Pencions xxvis. vid.	paying	1	
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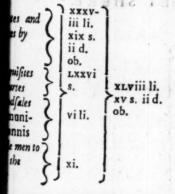
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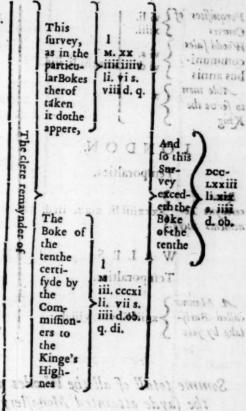
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Somme totall of all the Woodes and Tymbre, apperterning a the sayde attainted Monastery of Glastonbury, videlicet, is

The Countie of SOMERSET SHERE.

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GODENHAYE. des —cii li. ix s. iiii d. — } clxii li.ix. bre —lx li. — } iiii d. BUDCLEYGH. des —Decexli. xv s. i d. bre } xx liii li. BALTESBOROUGH. des —cxl li. — } cccc li.	RELANGBRIZ	y- sident
MERKESBURYE. Li - Lxvi li. xix s. viii d. cvi. li. xix re -xL. li. s. viii d.		
a Countie of DORCETSHERE.		
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CHRISTMALFORDE. ODENHALL Woodes - cviii li. xv s. - ? ccvili li. M DLXvili. viii s. Tymbre -cli --SXV s. ini d. DEUERELANGBRIDGE. RUDCLEYGU Woodes Cvii li. Diera Hon (ili s. iiii d. Tymbre -xxvii li. iii s. iiii d. DOMMERHAM. TESBOROUG Woodes - Dxiiii li. xiii s. v d. Tymbre -DLV. li. xvi s. vii d. \ Xs.

the fands Afamous of it, it s. iid.

ASHEBERYE

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PORCETSHERE

ILTES SHERE.

CHRIST

An ACCOUNT

Of the Hospital of

t.MARY MAGDALEN

Near S C R O B T

Mr. 18 Tion Sanderford which George died Antelon [Morann] his fathy [who paid in Q.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE,

By JOHN SLACKE,

Mafter of that Hospital.

rom a MS. in the Hands of THOMAS FREWIN, of LINCOLN's-Inn, Efq;

Dr. THOROTON's Antiquities of NOT TINGHAMSHIRE, Lond. 1677. fl pag. 478.

of the Parish [of Darworth in Pottinghamshire] no Bautrey Town in Portshire, to which there is also a Chap yet standing, wherein they of the Family have used to be built and amongst the rest there lies Katherin (daughter of John Land amongst the rest there lies Katherin (daughter of John Land amongst the rest there lies Katherin (daughter of John Land amongst the rest wife, and so) half sister of Gilbert Bonn, So geant at Law, who was widow of George Moreson, elder broke of the before named Robert [Moreson,] who sold Dareworth [Mr. William Samderson,] which George died long before the sambony [Moreson] his father, [who paid in Queen Elizabeth's in 3 s. 4 d. for half a Knight's Fee in Darworth, (sometime Har Bises's) and wasted the Estate.] These Moresons bore Queen Gules and Ermine, the first and last charged with each a Goats's Har Erased Arg.

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on a MS, in the Hands of THO MHS MR.

By FOHN SEA

Maffer of mat Hol



the most Reverend Father in God, Richard, by the 'Devine Providence of God now Lord Archbp. of Yorke, his Grace, Primate of England and 'Metropolitante, John Slacke, Master of that poore Hospitall of Saint Mary Magdalen juxta Bawtrie, wisheth all happines and eternall blessednes.



TOI

7. f

oath [

T was your Grace's speciall charge att Bawtrie, that I should make a Booke, and therin sett downe the true state of that Hospitall, viz.

Who was the Founder?

For whome it was founded?

What Maintenance doth belonge thereunto?

4. Who is Patron thereof?

cealment, and given to Hugh Miller, Footman the late Queene Elizabeth of famous memory, and

passed under the Great Seale?

6. How, and by whome, it was reversed, up a solemne hearinge in thexchecquer, uppon aincide Evidences and good Testemony, before the Lord Be ley then Lord Treasurer, and the Barrons the by the meanes of John, late Archbyshop of Sol and John Cooper, then Master, and Predecessor, fore me, of that Hospitall?

It was decreed, that the Graunt from the la Queene Elizabeth to ber servant, Hugh Myle Should be reversed, and allso it was decreed, to that Hospitall should continue as in former by as more at large may, and doth, appeare by Said Decree, examined by Thomas Fansham, Majestie's Remembrancer in thexshecquer.

Tet after the death of Mr. Cooper, my Processor, it plesed the Lord Archbyshop Tobie, we late that Hospitals on me John Slacke, but was sisted in the Possession by Thomas Robinson, I mas Shorte, John Noble, John Bradley, with other who had formerly combyned with James Brewslate Master there, but was deprived from that I spitall, in regard of Combination and Concealement I repayred to Mr. Houlder, Prebend of Suths

^{1.} Sic. 2. John Piers, 3. Tobie Matthew.

d Executor to Mr. Cooper, with whome I found these Pleadings and the Decree; and some from nthony Morton, Efq;. Thereuppon I exhibited a ill against those, who opposed me in the Pocession, d, uppon a Motion, repeatinge the Decree, forerly made att the bearinge in thexchecquer, there as granted a Subpæna, to cause them to shew good use, why the Possessions and Decree, formerly made d established, should not continue. ure Answer, in Hillarie terme, octavo Jacobi, thexchequer Chamber, by Sir Laurence Tanfield rd chiefe Barron, and the rest of the Barrons, it s there decreed againe, that the former Decree ould stand, and is ordered, that both my felfe, d my Successors there after me, should quietly enthe same; and for that purpose the Courte graunted Injunction against any that should molest me. fly, the Courte did enjoyne the Auditor and Rever for Yorkesbiere, to pay unto me such Penns, as were arreared and stayed in his hands, as the faid Decree, entred into this Booke, it doth peare. So that this Booke may give both Direons and Instructions, 2 of any Question Should hereter arise concerninge the Premisses. And thus I ke my leave from Cantley the 17th of August 1635.

Att your Grace's Command
Joh. Slacke.

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Concerninge the Founder.



T doth appeare to be Robert Morton of Bawtrie, Eigr. who four ed the Chappell, the Mansie Howse for the Maister of that Hopitall, with other Howses, a Stable, Dove-coate, and a Gate-how

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obe

but most of them ruinated, defaced, and pulled down and carried away, by Thomas Robinson, Thomas Sur and the rest, who combyned in the Concealement

That there belongeth to the said Hospitall, when it standeth, a Close, allso a Close More in Scatton carr, called Preist-Close, one other Close, called Landerd end-Close, with 15 Roods of Meddow in Scroobie Meddows, all which were the Gift of the Founder.

It doth, moreover, appeare, that this Roberte Moreover and Coment of St. Ofware 250 l. who, to gratifie that Gift, gave unto the Male of St. Marie Magdalen, then founded by Roberte Moreover, eight Markes, as appeareth by the Indenture of the state of t

id Prior, made in the time of Thomas 'Lord Archyshopp of Yorke, in Anno Dom. 1390. The Coppy that Inventory followeth thus:

Bact Indentura, facta inter venerabilem dominum patrem, dominum Thomam, Dei gratia Archiepiscam Eborum, 3 primiat' fides legatum, ex una parte, & eligeosos viros, Adam priorem Santti Oswaldi de No-Il, de ejuldem loci conventum, ex altera parte, 5 Tee to, quod, cum iidem prior & conventus, per quoddam uptum fuum Indentatum, dederunt & concesserunt berto, 6 Capellavo cujusdam 1 cantare in Capelli Sancti wie Magdalene juxta Bawtrie, vocata le Spittle, successoribus suis, & capelanis ejusdem 9 cantare, que idam cantaria est de patronatu dicti domini archiecopi, ut de 1º vire ecclesiæ suæ Sancti Petri Eborum, endam " annalem redditum octo Mercarum, percind. secundum modum & formam scripti 12 eodem prio-& conventus inde facti, cujus tenor sequitur in hæc rba:

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"Universis Sancta Matris ecclesia, ad quos prasenes littera pervenerint, Adam prior Sancti Oswaldi
le Nostell, Ordinis Sancti Augustini Eborum Dioceis, & ejusdem loci conventus, salutem in Domino
empiternam. Noveritis, nos, unanimi assensu &
onsensu totius 13 Capitale nostri, 14 medietis licentia doaini Regis, pro ducentis & quadraginta libris, 15 quos
Robertus Morton, in magna necessitate nostra, in re-

Thomas Arundel. 2. L. Indenture. 3 F. primitiva fidei leganisi malis, primitiva fedis legatum. 4. L. religiosos. 5. L. testa-6 L. capellano. 7. L. cantaria in Capella Sancta. 8. L. Capello 9. L. cantaria, qua quidem. 10. L. jure. 11. Sic. 12. F. lem. 13. L. Capituli. 14. F. mediante. 15. L. quas.

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" levationem domus nostræ prædictæ, nobis dederit b " charitatem contulerit; dediffe, concessife, & boc pe " senti scripto nostro Indentato confirmasse Roberto, C. " pellano ejusdem cantariæ in capella Sancta Mani " Magdalenæ juxta Bawtry, vocata le Spittle, & | " cefforibus suis, capellanis ejus dem Cantaria, impan " tuum ' querendam annualem reditum octo marcan " percipiend. de domo nostra prædicta ad terminos Par " ficationis beata Maria, & Nativitatis Sancti John "nis Baptista, per aquales portiones solvend. dicto h " berto Capellano, & Successoribus suis, 2 Capelanis to " tariæ prædictæ singulis, apud prædictam capellam, " catam le Spittle, in forma prædicta, in 3 augment " tione sustentatione dicti Capellani, & successorums "rum, capellanorum cantariæ prædictæ, divina in "pella prædicta, pro salutari statu dicti Roberti III "ton, & Johanna consortis suæ, dum vixerint, as " luce migraverint, nec non pro 6 omnibus patrem, " trem, parentum & benefactorum eorundem, imper " tuum celebraturorum ; & si contingat, dictum an " bulem redditum ad aliquem terminum prænotatum " 8 aretco esse in parte, velin toto, quod tunc ibiden ha " prædicto Roberto 9 capelavo, & successoribus 10 capella Fobri " cantaria prædicta, in placiis & maneriis " nostros "Tickhill, Millsecks, & Swynton, & Haywall, " trare, & in eisdem 12 distringuere, & 13 districtionis "ducere, "fagare, reterere, quousque eidem Roberto

^{1.} F. quendam. 2. L. Capellanis. 3. F. augmentationem full sionis. 4. L. Johannæ. 5. F. animabus. 6. F. animabus parm matrum, &c. 7. L. annualem. S. F. à retro, id est, arreragio te rieragio. 9. L. capellano. 10. L. capellanis. 11. L. nostris. 12 13. F. districtiones. 14. F. fugare & tenere, vel distringere. & retinere. " pella

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pellano, vel successoribus suis capellavis cantariæ præhetæ, de prædictorum reddituum arereagiis ejusdem
plenarie suerint sutossat. In cujus rei testimonium buic
mæsenti scripto meo sigillum commune capituli nostri
exposumus. Dat in domo capitulari Sancti Oswaldi, primo die Octobris, anno Domini 1390. & anno
regni Regis Richardi secundi post conquæstum Anpliæ xiiio.

Et quod si contingat, dictum's annalem redditum, post quem terminum, in prædicto 6 teneri conventum, per os mensis à retro esse in parte vel in toto, tunc præ-Ai prior & conventus, & successores sui, 8 tenente & ligente dicto domino Archiepiscopo, & successoribus s, 9 quotiens in quadraginta solidos 10 starlingos, quons prædictum annualem redditum post 11 aliquam ternum per duos menses in forma prædicta à 12 certo esse contingerit, solvend. eidem Domino Archiepiscopo & cessoribus apud Scroobie; in cujus rei testimonium i parti bujus Indenturæ, penes præfatum Dominum rchiepiscopum remanenti, 14 altri" prior & conventus illum commune capituli sui apposuerunt, alteri vero parte, penes 16 dictas priorem & conventum remanenidem dominus Archiepiscopus sigillum suum apposuit. at. apud Sanctum 17 Oswaldi 18 prædicto quarto die tobris, anno Domini 1390. & anno regni regis Riardi secundi post conquestum Anglia xiiio.

The Abbey of St. Oswald beinge 19 supressed, and the Revenues comeinge to the Kinge, this Pension of vli. vis. viii d. is continually paid by the Auditor and Receiver of Yorkshiere.

^{1.} L. capellanis. 2. Sic. 3. F. satisfacturi. 4. F. apposumus. Sic. 6. F. tenore. 7. L. menses. 8. F. tenentur & obligantur. F. totiens. 10. F. sterlingos. 11. L. aliquem. 12. F. retro. L. contigerit. 14. Vox hæc delenda esse videtur. 15. L. parti. L. distos. 17. L. Oswaldum. 18. F. prædictum. 19. Sic. And

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And there is xxvi s. viii d. to be paid unto the Holpi tall by the Lord Archbishop for the tyme beinge, as appearethe by an Abstract of the Letters Pattents, which Robert late Archbishop of Yorke purchassed from Kin Edward the sixt, concerning the Mannor of Ecrooby, with thappurtenances, by meanes of which Purchase the Lord Archbishop doth take upon him, and for this, who shall hold the same Mannor after him, a discharge the saide Kinge of these Purchasses, which, a the day of the Purchase, they were charged with, an payed the same.

The Letters Pattents beare date the 27th of May, a no septimo Edwardi sexti, as appeareth upon Recordi

the Rolls, and there enrolled.

"Præterquam de 'sumo, nobis, beredibus, successon bus, superius per præsens reservato, ac pro termin bus de demissionibus & concessionibus de præmissis per termino vitæ vel anorum facta, super quibus and quus redditus vel plus reservatur, ac præterquam viginti sex solidis & octo denariis, annatim solu magistro bospitalis beatæ Mariæ juxta Bawtrie, per redditus resolutione, exeuntis de certis terris in cla sura infra palacium in campo, sive wareno, vas l'allumitree field.

Which seemes to be Clay-pitt Close, now in the cupation of John Clarke. If it might please yo Grace, I could rather wish the Ground then Pension, which would be very commodious

the Hospitall.

^{1.} F. summa. 2. F. reservata. 3. Sic. 4. L. annorum.

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I find it was founded for two poore Widdowes, and the are to be placed successively, and there is given, your Grace's Directions, to either of them xx s. early.

Thirdly, all the Profitts cominge to the Master, both Pensions and Rents, are xiiiil. x s.

Fourthly, the Patron of the Hospitall is the Lord thishop of Yorke, for the time beinge, and sede vante the Kinge.

I find a Bill of Remembrance in these Words:

"This Bill made the xiith. day of July, anno xix". Hemici octavi, Wattnesseth me William Hollgill to ave received of the right worshipfull Maister Barra, Prebend of Suthwell, the day of these presents, vII. Pieces of Evidences sealed, concerninge the Chappell of St. Marie Magdalen of Bawtrie, to the use and becoose of the Incumbent of the same Chappell that now is, his and his successors. In witnesse whereof I the said Villiam Hollgill have sett my Seale, and subscribed by Name, the day and yeare above written.

Butt where this Hollgill dyed, or what became of le Evidences, it cannot be knowne, which is a great

ound and Hurt to that Hospitall.

The Certificate of Sir John Markeham, Knight, Wiln Cooper, Nichollas Powtrell, Esquiers, and John
seman Gent. Commissioners of our Soveraigne Lord
King in the County of Nottingham, for the suringe of all Chauntries, Hospitalls, Colleges, Free
appells, Fraternities, Brotherhoods, Guilds and Saltes of stipendarye Priests, within the said County, accordinge

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cordinge to certaine Articles, hereunder written, by the vertue of the King's Majestie's Commissioner to them deceded, Dated the XIIIIth, day of February, in the XXXVII th, yeare of the Raigne of our said most dread so veraigne Lord, Henry the eight, by the Grace of Go of England, France and Ierland King, Defender of the Faith, and in Earth, under God, of the Church of England and Ierland the supreame Head, amongst othe things, is contayned as followeth.

"The parrishe of Harworthe.

"The Hospitall of Mary Magdalen juxta Bawm
"founded by one Robert Morton for a Priest, there
"be resident, and to keepe Hospitalitie for poore Po
"ple, to pray for the Founder's Soule and all Christie
"Soules, as the Deputye of the Incumbent saith upp
"his Oathe, without any Writings shewed to the Co
"missioners.

In the Booke of the tenthe — xii s. viii d.

In the King's Bookes — viii li. per an. — xiii s.

paid to the Priest, with vi li. xiii s. iiii d. received alwout of the King's Revenewes, as out of the late sum dred Monasterie of St Oswald cvi s. 8 d. as out of a Lordshipp of Scrooby xxvi s. viii d. which Revene have beene imployed to the use of Richard Pigott, of pliene to Kinge Henry the eight, savinge that he give to a Preist xiii s. iiii d. to say masse there two drin the Weeke.

And it hath 2 with 2 Closes and a Mancion rented fore att xL s. by the yeare.

1: Sic. 2. Sic.

The Names of some Archbyshops, who have beene Patrons, and whom they have presented to the Hospitall.

Johannes Romanus collated,	Tho. Langtofte.
William Melton —	Adam Usflet.
William Booth	The state of the s
Christofer Bainbridge	
Thomas Woolcey ———	
Roberte Holgate ——	9
sacræ theologiæ professori.	.,
Edwin Sands —	James Brewster, who
combined with Robinson,	
fubvert the Hospitall, and,	
it was passed as a Concea	
he was deprived.	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
John Pierce	John Cooper, and in
both theire names was the	
decreed.	
Tobie Mathew	John Slacke, who was
kept out of the 'Poceffio	
whose meanes the old De	
Possession granted to him a	
Now by whose meanes the	
	nt, and so passed under
the Great Seale of Eing	
All these, that are here sett of	
at Action:	
James Brewster, (then Maister	of that Hospitall,) Tho-
	John Noble, as appear-

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eth upon theire Confession before the Highe Commissioners att Yorke.

A Coppye of the Warrant from the Commissioners, to attach James Brewster, Tho. Short, Thomas Robinson, and others, for profayninge and ruinalinge the Howse and Chappell of the Hospitall.

"evill disposed Persons have of late entred the Hospitals of Mary Magdalen at Bawtrie, and pluckt up, and carried away certaine Stalls and other Furniture be longinge to the same, contrary to all order, and with the court any Anotheritie:

" out any Aucthoritie; "On the behalfe therefore her Highnes Commit "fioners for Causes Eeclesiasticall to us and others di-" rected, We will and commaund yow, and allfo here-"by do auchorize yow, and every of yow, or any of "yow, that if any fuch Person do hereafter enter the " faid Hospitalle, for the purpose abovesaid, that then "yow, or any of yow (not omittinge for any Liberie, " Previlidge or Exempts) do attach the faid Person of "Persons, so intermedlinge in the Premisses, and there "upon 3 to bringe, or fend, him or them forthwith be "fore us, and other our Affociats, her Majestie's Com " missioners for Caules Ecclesiasticall within the Pro "vince of Yorke, or three of us, to the Citty of Yorke " that fuch order may be taken with them, and every "them, as to Equitie and Justice shall appertaine; An "these Presents shall be your Warrant in that behalf "Faile ye not hereof, as yow will answere the contrar

"att your perills. Given at Yorke under her Majestie's "Signett, used in this behalfe, the sixt day of March "Anno Domini 1590.

" John Gybson.

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" John Bennett.

" William Goodwyn.

"To John Thornaighe, Esq;, Sherife of the County of Nottingham, and to all Justices of Peace, Maiors, She"riffs, Baliffs, Headborroughs and Constables, and to all other her Majestie's Officers, and loving Subjects, within the Province of Torke. And allso to Anthony Morton, Esq; and Roger Collier, her Majestie's Pursi"vants, or to any of them.

Now followes the Confession of Thomas Robinson before the high Commissioners at Yorke:

"About May last I agreed with one Will. Ballard, of Lincoln's-Inne, Gent. beinge deputie to Sir Edward Stanley, havinge a Graunt for Concealements, for the Summe of xii li. to have the Hospitall convey'd to me by Fee-Farme, but before Sir Edward Stanley's Booke passed, one William Typper passed a Booke, wherin William Ballard gott him to passe his Hospitall, and tooke his hand to passe it to him by Fee-Farme.

"I brought for Ralfe Dames, James Brewster and Edward Watteson a Subpæna, to shew how they held it, and they yeildinge, I entred to the Howse and Grounds, and sold mine Intrest for about an hundred Markes, if that I could obtaine the Pension, being 5 li. yerely to the Maister of the Hospitall, whereof I have received xv li. and I have a Bill of his hand for 49. li. bond in

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"an hundred for the payment therof. The Howse and the " Particulars be past, but, I thinke, not the Pension, for " which I must make Allowance, and it hath cost me in " goinge to London for my Assurance above 20 li, be. " fides my Charges and Short's att Yorke, and as yet I "have no Affurance from Typper, but from Ballard, be-" cause of Welbecke and Brewster, because they would

" buy it, and are some what a kynne to Mr Typper; but

"Mr Typper was commaunded to lett me have my Al-" furance at the next Tearme, or to shew some good

"cause, why I should not have it.

"I am bound in an 100 li. to Thomas Short, to war er rant him this Affurance, and for a Pawne allfo I have "delivered to Thomas Short my Uncle Robinson's Will "wherin I made him a Letter of Atturney, to fue for pey, as "the same, with a Bond of 200 li. for Performance of "the Will. If I may be freed from Thomas Short for "my Pawnes and Bonds, I would be contented with "my Money, if he will be contented.

" By me Thomas Robinson

The Confession of Thomas Short before the hig Commissioners att Yorke.

I "Thomas Robinson was att bord at the Hospital " nere Bawtrie with Mr. Brewster, for one Quarter, about "Easter last, duringe which tyme Mr. Brewster more "the said Robinson, to procure the Queene's Right of "the Hospitall of Bawtrie to the said Brewster's use, an "told him he should have 30 li. for his paynes.

2 "About May day last Mr. Brewster and Tho. Ro "binson did disagree, 'and went from Mr. Brewster

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howfe, and went to gett the Hospitall for himselfe at London, and being there did procure a Bill of 'vocante from one Ballard, deputie to Mr. Stanbopp, as he said, and came and entred into the Hospitall the last Summer.

3 "The last 2 Sumer Mr. Welbecke, Father-in-law to Mr. Brewster, offred Thomas Robinson, as he said, a 100. Markes for his Intrest, which Summe he resused. 4 "About Michaelmas last the said Robinson did lett to me Thomas Short, the said Hospitall, with thapourtnances, for a yere for 4 li. being worth vi. li. in the yeare, and promised me, when he gott his Assume, I should have the Purchase theros for 60 li. upon conditions, that I should lend him as much Mosey, as then I could, whereuppon I lent him 15 li. and tooke his Bond for the payment of the said Summe of 15 li. I borrowed it of John Noble, not tellinge him for what cause I borrowed the same.

" By me Thomas Short.

The Suplication of James Brewster.

"To the Reverend Father in God, his singular good Lord and Patron, his Grace of Yorke:

"In most humble wise sheweth unto your Grace your one and daily orator James Brewster, Maister of the despital of Mary Magdalen junta. Bawtrie, Wheras understand the xixth. day of March last past of your brace's Proceedings against me, and the last time of y appearance beinge the fixt of Aprill, there to shew unse before your Grace of my not appearance; These

^{1.} Sic. F. vacante. 2. Sic.

"are in most humble wise to crave your Grace's Favo favourably to consider of my far distance from a place, and my necessarie charge depending upon far especially at this tyme. This bearer hear of Mr. H. cocke can certify your Grace more largely, whom desired to supplie my place at the Hospitall in my fence; so that I cannot come my selfe before we Grace at this time, and therfore I humbly crave we Grace's Favour, accordinge to your Grace's Distance of the place of the grace's Favour, accordinge to your Grace's Distance of the place of the grace's Favour, accordinge to your Grace's Distance of the grace's Favour, accordinge to your Grace's Distance of the grace's Favour, accordinge to your Grace's Distance of the grace's Favour, accordinge to your Grace's Distance of the grace's Favour, accordinge to your Grace's Distance of the grace's Favour, according to your Grace's Distance of the grace's Distance of

"tion, to grant me longer tyme of appearance, or oh
"wife to help me out of these Troubles, as it shall see
best to your Grace's Wisedome.

"And I shall make it knowne, that I have labour in the suite against them the directest meanes I have know; and thus I cease this 20th. of March, prayin for your Grace's Prosperitie, and long to continue, "Chelmford

"Your Grace's most hum

"James Brewl

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A coppie of Mr Typper's Letter.

"To the most reverend Father in God, the bar Archbyshop of Yorke, Metropolitane of Eingla

" My very good Lord,

"My humble dutie to your Lordship remembred wheras the xxIIth. day of December last her Ma file granted to Mr. Edward Dyer, in my name, "Hospitall of Bawtrie in the Countie of Nottingham."

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hich, fince the same was past, I have understood, that e Patronage therof belongeth unto your Lordshipp, hich fince I knew I have made ftay therof in my wne hands, by order from Mr. 1 Freeascue, for that one obinfon hath fought to have had the same from me, whome I minde not to passe it, nor to any other ithout your Lordship's consent; and what your Lordip's Determination is herein, if it might please you, I ould gladly understand, whose honourable direction I ind to follow. Here was one Ballard, who very earnestfolicited the matter to my Lord Treasurer and Mr. forticue, by whose meanes the stay came, and after e stay made by them, Robinson found meanes to ocure my Lord Chancellor's Letters to me for the laringe the same to him, which in like manner I have fuled to do; Therfore I shall entreat your good ordship to direct me some Course herein, and I will t faile, but performe it. Thus restinge at your ordship's Commands, most humbly I take my leave, om my howse in Aldersgate Street, the 3 of Aprill 590.

"Your Lordship's humbly to be commaunded "William Tipper.

Now comes the Title of the Hospitall to be in thexchequer Chamber, before the right honourable Sir William Cicell, Knight, Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer of Eingland, John Fortescue, under Treasurer, Sir Roger Manwood, Lord Cheise Barron, and before the rest of the Barrons.

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" John Cooper of Suthwell, Muster of the Hospital " St. Marie Magdalen neare to Bawtrie, collated in

" by John late Archbishop of Yorke,

" Sheweth unto your Honours, John, by the Pro "dence of God Archbishop of Yorke, that, when "ther is, and, time wherof the memorie of man is "to the contrarie, there hath beene a Hospitall, found " for the reliefe of certaine poore people, and of a) " fter of the same Hospitall, beinge an ecclesiastically " son, called the Hospitall of Marie Magdalen, ne "the Towne of Bawtrie in the County of Yorke, bein " scittuate att, or neare unto, the Confynes of the Co "tyes of Yorke and Nottingham, being there neared "deringe and adjoyninge together; And the same " spitall hath beene, from time to time, maintained " certaine Lands, Rents, and other Pocessions, as " divers Writings may appeare, & wherin Devine Sen "and Common Prayers have, or ought weekly to he "beene faid, had and done; And the faid Hospitall "the like time allfo hath been, and yett is, or ought "be, of the Patronage of the Archbishop of Yorke "the time beinge, and of her Majestie, and of her High " nes most noble Progenitors, in the Vacation of thesa "Sea, by reason of the Temporallities.

"Butt now so it is, if it may please your Honor "that, within two yeares last past, one James Brewl "now, or late, of Chelinsford in the County of Ell "clayminge and pretendinge himselfe to be Maister "the faid Hospitall, and preposterously to overtime "and utterly to disfolve, the State of the same Holpin "and to make acquisition to himselfe, and to his He

I. Sic.

or to some others, of the Pocessions of the faid Hospitall, and utterly to destroy the said Patronage, and decay the livings, which the faid Maister and poore People have heretofore, from tyme to tyme, had, and receiv'd, thereof, to the perpetuall Deffolution of the same, and seeketh to free and disburden himselfe of all hings of attendance, and residence, in the same Hospitall, and of doinge divyne Service and Common Prayer therein, hath combyned and confederated himelfe to that end, and purpose, together with one Thomas Robinson, John Noble, and Thomas Short, who, or some of them, by practise and confederacy amonge hem had, have procured the faid Hospitall, and all he Lands and Pocessions thereof, to be passed and raunted from her Majestie by her Highnes Letters Pattents, as Lands and Tenements concealed from her Majestie, under the yearly Rent of some small Feefarme therefore to be yeilded and answered to her Majestie, her Heires and Successors, and thereuppon he faid Brewster hath beene a long space absent from he faid Hospitall, placeing himselfe about an hunreth Myles of distant from the said Hospitall, and ath voluntarilye and willfully fuffered the said Hospiall to fall into utter Ruyne and Decay for want of Reperations; And the faid Thomas Robinson, John Noble, and Thomas Short, of intent to poceffe themelves of the same Hospitall, and of all the Lands and ocessions thereof, have now of late, (under colour of te said Grant from her Majestie made of the said Hopitall, as concealed, affaforfaid,) utterly profained the id Chappell of, and in, the faid Hospitall beinge,

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"and have defaced and carryed away all, or a great "part, of the Ornaments in the faid Chappell beinge " and have altered and chainged the same from a Char " pell to be a Stable, or a 2 Roame for theire Horse " and Cattell, to the great offence of the Inhabitan "neare thereabouts adjoyninge, and contrarye to a "Law, and Equitie, and good Conscience, seinge. "the same Hospitall was never lawfully dissolved, but " from time to tyme 3 enjoyned by severall Incumbent of collated thereunto either by her Majestie, or her High "nes Progenitors, in the Vacation of the faid Sea, an " by the Archbishops for the time beinge the Sea being "full, and the faid Robinson, Short and Noble do three "ten and give out in Speeches, that they will ver " shortly pull downe and quite deface the said Hospita "and Chappell, and all the Howses and Buildings to the " fame appertayninge, and to committ and imploy the "to theire owne uses, and do shortly intend utterly " spoyle and destroy the same, unlesse some speedy "medie be by your Honours meanes shortly had, at "provided, for redreffe and reliefe in this behalfe, i "confideration wherof, and for fo much as all the la " Misdemeanours, Outrages and Profanations, have be " attempted by the faid James Brewster, Robinson, Sho "and Noble, under pretence of the faid supposed Pa " chase, grounded upon a Concealement, as aforesay "whose Abuses, Prophanations, and Practises, be mo "aptly to be examined, heard and determined before "your Honors, and in this honorable Court of her, M " jestie's Exchequer-Chamber, the rather that it shall " made manifest in this honorable Court, as well by R

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cords, as other wife, that the same Hospitall is not, nor ever was, diffolved, wherby the faid pretended Graunte in Fee-Farme of the faid Hospitall from her Majesty so procured, as aforesaid, is mearely voyd, and of no force or effect: And for that the faid James Brewster, for his longe Absence from the said Hospitall, and other lewd Demeanors, is, and standeth, deprived of the faid Hospitall: And to the intent that he faid Archbishop, beynge the Patron and Ordinary hereof, may have the faid Outrages and Abuses aforeaid reformed, and severely punished, accordinge as he Qualitie thereof deserveth, and that Reformation hereof may be shortly hadd, accordinge to the Founlation of the same, as to his charge appertayneth; May it, therefore, please your Honors, not only to raunt unto the faid Archbishop the Queene's Majetie's most gracious Writ of Injunction to be directed the faid James Brewster, Thomas Robinson, John Noble and Thomas Short, commaundinge and enjoynnge them, and every of them, under a certayne payne, nd by your Honors to be limited, peaceably and quiety to permitt, and fuffer, fuch Person, and Persons, sthe said Archbishop hath, or shall at any time here-fter collate, to the said Hospitall, and all others in heir, and every, or any, of their, Rights, to have, old and enjoye the quiet Possession of the said Hospill, and all the Howses, Buildings, Lands, Teneents and Hereditaments to the same belonginge; And to that the said Robinson and Short doe forthwith epaire againe, and restore, all such things, as they, or ther of them, have, or hath, taken away forth of e faid Chappell, and not to attempte, goe about to ter, spoile or deface the same in any respect, nor to Fff 2

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" interrupte, or disturbe, any Persons collated by the " faid Archbishop into the said Hospitall, or their under " affignes, nor to commence any fuite concerninge to " faid Hospitall, or any the Possessions therof, in a "Court whatfoever, untill the same matter shall ha " receyved a full hearinge and order before your H " nors, accordinge to Right, Equitie, and good Co "science; But also to graunt unto the said Archbille "the Queene's Majestie's most gracious Writt of Si "poena, to be directed to the faid James Brewster, The "mas Robinson, John Noble and Thomas Short, co "maundynge them, and every of them, therby, at " certayne day, and under a certayne payne, therial "your Honours to be limited, to be personally appear " in the Queene's Majestie's Exchequer Chamber at We " minster, then and there to answer unto the Premise " dec.

> The severall Demurrers and Answer of Thom Robinson, one of the Defendants, to, and up the Bill of Complaint of the Right Reverend ther, John Archbishop of Yeorke, Complainant

" Boucher cum

"Pond cum de-"fendente.

"The said Defendant saith, by the advise of Councell, that the said Bill of Complaint is not on insufficient, to put this Defendant to answere unto, fundrye Impersections there appearinge, but also said

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that the faid Complainant neither ought to be priveleged in this honorable Court, to sue, molest or impleade her Majestie's Fee-Farmer or Tenant, in prejudice and disadvantage of her Majestie, and to the losse and avoydance of her Majestie's Fee-Farme, now anwered, and hereafter to be answered, unto her Maestye, in respect wherof this Defendant doth demurr, and abide in Lawe, upon the faid Bill, and demaundth Judgement, whether this Defendant be compellable to answer unto the same Bill? Neverthelesse, if his Defendant, by speciall order of this honorable Courte, shal be overruled, or awarded, to answer to he said insufficient Bill, then, and not otherwise, the Benefitt and Advantage of Exception unto the Unceraintye and Insufficiency of 'faid Bill unto this Deendant both now and hereafter beinge faved, he the aid Defendant, for Answer and plaine Declaration of truth in, and touchinge, the Matters in the faid Bill uggested, saith, that the said Hospitall, and the Lands nd Tenements thereto belonginge, were justly and wfully vested in her Majestie, as in the right of her fajestie's Crowne of England, by reason whereof her lajestie was, or of right ought to have beene, seized her Demeasnes as of Fee, as in the right of her rowne aforesaid, albeit the same of longe tyme had een concealed, and unjustly withholden, from her lajestie, which, by the industrie, and at the charge nd procurement of this Defendant, was founde out be concealed from 'from her Highnes, and fo ized, her Majestie, by her Letters Pattents, under e great Seale of Englande, dated the two and twen-

I. L. the faid. 2. Dele.

"tyth day of December now last past, for and uppor certayne confideration, in the fame Letters Pattent " specifyed, did, amongst divers other things, graunt an "convey the faid diffolved Hospitall, and the Land "thereto belonging, to one William Tipper and John " Dawes, to have and to hold, to them and to the "Heires of the faid William Tipper, in Fee-Farme, ren "dringe unto her Majestie, her Heires and Successor "a certayne annuall Rent for the faid late Hospital " and the Lands therto belonginge, by force wherof the "fame William Tipper and John Dawes were of the " fame Premisses seised joyntly unto them, and to the "Heires of the same William Tipper, in whom the "terest of the said Premisses, for any thinge this Defe "dant knoweth to the contrary, now remayneth. Ho "beit this Defendant, upon former Agreements ma "touchynge the Sale of the Premisses, is to have "Affurance of the same at the hands of the said Tippe " and Dawes, when this Defendant shall require the same "which he purpofeth shortly to procure and obtayon "And this Defendant further faith, that the faid Hold "tall, and the lands and the lands" in question ath "time of the Diffolution of the late Monastery of "Oswald's, in the Countie of Yeorke, and alwayes b "fore, time out of mynde, as this Defendant hope " to prove, were appropriated and anexed unto the lan "late Monastery, and, as Parcell of the Possessions "the same late Monastery, 3 came to this Defendant "by his councell enformed, to the Hands of the "Kinge Henrye the eight, Father to our Soveraine L "dy the Queene's Majestie that now is. And that it ame

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ame Lands, belonginge to the faid late disfolved Hopitall, were given and appoynted to divers superstiious Uses, as this Defendant hopeth to be able to prove, ever sithence which tyme, untill of late, the ame late Hospitall and the Lands were wrongfully deayned, and kept, from her Majestie, and from her aid most noble Father, Brother and Sifters, Kings nd Queenes of this Realme, as this Defendant is likerife by his Councell enformed, untill her Majestie's state and the Title to the same was, by the laboure, adultrye and charge of this Defendant, reveyled and rought to light. without that the same Hospitall was n Hospitall for the Poore, or to say Divine Service ere, or that it is materiall, whether they were fo led or noe, as the Plantiff in his Bill hath suggested. or this Defendant saith, that, within the Distance of Mile to the faid late diffolved Hospitall, there are ree severall Churches and Chappells, where the Dine Servyce is orderly and duly said and mayntayned. ithout that the faid Archbishop, the now Plantif, or y his Predeceffors, are or have beene, or of right ght to be, Patrons of the faid Hospitall, or to have y thinge to doe with the Patronage of the same. And thout that, that this Defendant did ever confederate th the same James Brewster in, or touchinge, any e supposed Matters in the Bill suggested. t that, that this Defendant hath prophaned the said appell, or hath defaced, or carried away, all, or , of the Ornaments in the same Chappell beinge, in the faid Bill is also suggested. For that same appell, and Ornaments, was prophaned and defaced ge before this Defendant's intermedlynge therewith. d without that, that this Defendant doth purpose, "or give out, Speaches, that he, or any other, wifpoyle, deface and pluck downe the faid Hospitall, in the faid Bill is also suggested. And without the that any thinge els, in the Bill mentioned, touching or concerninge, this Defendant, and therin sufficient not answered, confessed and avoyded, traversed or nyed, is true. All which Matters this Defendant and wil be, ready to averre and prove, as this home able Court shal award, and therupon doth demand Judgment, and prayeth from thence to be dismission with his reasonable Costs, in that behalfe most won fully sustayned.

" Will. Winter.

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"Prædictus defendens præstitit sacrament "xxiii. die Junii, anno xxxiii regni reginæ En "bethæ, coram 'Johannem Sotherton, unum B "num &c.

The Replication of the most Reverend Father in G John Archbishop of 2 Yeorke, Complainant, to a Demurrer and Answer of Thomas Robinson I fendant.

"The faid Complainant averreth his faid Bill of a plainte, and every matter and thinge therin contage to be juste and true, in such manner and former the faid Bill of complaynt 3 in playnly and truely forth and declared. And further faith, that the Demurrer and Answer of the Defendant, is very certayne, untrue and insufficient in the Law to be plyed unto, for divers very manifest and apparant there and causes therin contayned; the advantage

^{1.} Sic, pro Johanne Sotherson, uno. 2. Sic. 3. L.i.

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thinsufficiencye wherof unto this Repliant at all tymes hereafter facred, for further Replication thereunto, this Complainant faith, in all and every Matter, Arnicle and Thinge, as he before, in his faid Bill of Complaint, hath playnly and truly fet forth and declared. And further faith, that, for as much as the faid Defendant, by his said Answer, without any color of cause. pretendeth, that this Complaymant, beynge priviledged in thexchequer, as the Collector of the annuall Tenths and Subsydies, havinge in this Court a place of accompte, as well for that Collection of the Subfidge and Benevolence hath not Priviledge to maintayne Suit in his Court; and for that also, that the said Defendnt, by untrue Surmises of a Concealement, hath obayned in Fee-Farme a Hospitall, not dissolved nor issolvable, nor yet concealed, for a yearly Rent, aunwerable in this Courte; therefore this 'Complanant is mly to feeke his Remedy in this honorable Court, and ot els where. And for that if this Repliant by Judiiall Decree hath had Redresse in the same Court, gainst such pretended Purchasses of supposed Concealents of this Complainant's See and Archbishoppricke; nd for as much as the fayd Defendant, by his faid nswer, confesseth the same to have beene a Hospitall which" without Surrender or other lawfull Diffolution, erfore there is no cause, that the Defendant, or the id other persons in the Answer named, can derive to em selves any lawfull Title thereof, nor by any law-Il meanes vested in the Crowne. And this Repliant rther faith, that the same Hospitall never was approiated, or anexet, to the faid late disfolved Priory of

^{1.} Sic. 2. F. delend.

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"St. Ofwald's in the Answer mentioned; But the far " was an Hospitall of the Patronage and Collation of " faid Plantif and his Predecessors, as well in the tir " of the State of the faid Priory of St. Ofwald's. "fince, and never as Parcell of the Possessions of " faid Priorye of St Ofwald's furveyed, although " Maister of the said Hospitall was mayntayned in pa " with a Rent-charge, iffuinge out of the Poffeffions "St. Ofwald, as by many Records shal to this honoral "Court appeare. Without that, that this Complain "ought not to be ' priveledged in this Courte, to fue "impleade her Majestie's Fee-Farmer, or the Teneme " of the said Hospitall, supposed to be concealed: "that the faid Hospitall, and the Possessions therof, w "ever lawfully vested in her Majestie, as in the Right " her Highnes crowne; Or that her Majestie was the " lawfully seised in right of her Highnes; Or that " fame hath of longe time beene concealed, and unit " ly withhoulden, from her Majestie; Or that the sa "Hospitall was at the Charges and Procurement of "Defendant truly founde to be a concealement from "Highness, as in the faid Answer is untruly pretend "Or that her Majestie by Letters Patents, under "Great Seale, dated the time in the Bill supposed, "and lawfully could, graunt and convey the faid " folved Hospitall, and the Lands there unto belonging " to the faid William Tipper and John Dawes, int "Answer named, and to the Heires of the said Will "Tipper and John Dawes in thanswere named, and "the Heires of the faid William Tipper for ever in "Farme; Or that the faid Tipper and Dawes were the

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flawfully seyzed, and have the Interest thereof in hem yet remayninge; Or that the Defendants can ave any lawfull Affurance of the faid Hospitall at eir hands; Or that the faid Hospitall and Lands at ny 'at any" time were appropriated and anexed unto e faid late Monastery of St. Oswald's, and, as Parll of the Possessions thereof, came unto the hands of elate Kinge Henry theight, as in the faid Answer is mised; Or that the said Lands, belonginge to the id Hospitall, were ever given and appoynted to any perstitious uses, and dissolvable by any Law, and re beene ever fince wrongfully detayned from her ajestie, and her noble Progenitors, untill the Title the same was, by this Defendant's Industrye and arge, remedyed and brought to light; Or that it is e and materiall, wheather, within the Distance of he then a Mile to the said Hospitall, there are three erall Churches and Chappells, where Divine Sere is orderly and duly faid, or no: as though no urch may be within a Mile of a Hospitall, but the ne Church must be a cause to dissolve the Hospitall. then almost all the Hospitalls in this Realme uld be dissolved, if, by that reason, the same might diffolved. And without that, that any other Mator Thinge, alledged in the faid Demurrer and Anr of the faid Defendant, is materiall or effectuall in w to be replied unto, and herein before not luffitly confessed and avoyded, &c. all which Matters

Samle 1591.

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"The Rejoinder of Thomas Robinson, Defendant to the Replication of the right Reverend Potential of the right Reversed Potentia

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" defend.

The faide Defendant, for Rejoynd " first, as touchinge the saide Complanante's Priviled "to fue in this honorable Court, faith, as in his I "murrer and Answer before he hath said; And sur " faith, that neither in respect of the Plantif's bein "Collector of the annual Tenthes, Subfidies and of "Duties, payable to her Majestie, he is not, neith "ought to be, priviledged, to fue in the same Con " specially no such cause of Priveledg beinge in the " fett forth; and much the rather also this honoral "Court, as the cause now standeth, ought not, un "favor, to relieve the faid Complainant, if his prete "ed Bill were true, as it is not, for that, by the Co " plainant's owne shewinge, the same doth, and should "tende to the loffe and disherison of her Majestie "and for, the faid Fee Farme Rente, referved upon " faid Pattents, which this honorable Court useth not "do; And for further Rejoynder saith, that, albeit "faid Howses and Lands, now in question, have be teatmed by the name of an Hospitall, yet the "Howses, in truth, were but a Chappell, and a dr "inge House for the Chaplen, which Chapell, Ho "and Lands, at the time of the Diffolution of the "Monastery, and time out of minde before the Diffe

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ion, were parcell of the Possessions of the said dissolred Monastery of St Oswald's, and, by reason of the Diffolution of that Monastery, and by vertue of the Act of Parliament in that behalf made, and enacted, the same, amonge other the Possessions of the said Monaftery, came to the hands of the late Kinge Henrye he eight, from whom, and from all his Successors fter him, untill now of late, the same Premisses, now in question, have beene, and were, injustly concealed, detayned and withhoulden, as by divers credible Witneffes and Testimonyes, as well by Records, as otherrife, shal, in that behalf, be made manifest unto this onorable Court, notwithstandinge all the resolute earmes used in, and by, the said Replication, to the ligrace of this poore Defendant's Title. Without that he Plaintif hath beene relieved, in any fuch cause, gainst any such Purchasser of any such Concealements, s the Plaintif in his faid Replication hath supposed nd suggested: And without that, that the Defendant, vany untrue Surmises, hath obtayned the Fee-Farme of the Premisses, now in question, as the said Plantif, n his said Replication, hath suggested; this Defendnt further faith, and will averr and prove, that ther is ood, and sufficient, cause, why this Defendant should erive from, and under, her Majestie, greate and lawall Title and Estate in, and to, the Premisses. uther faith, the same Premisses were appropriated and nexed to the said late Monastery, and were Parcell fthe verye Possessions of the same, and, by reason fthe Dissolution of that Monastery, and other the Posessions of that Priory, ought to have ' comde into the

I. Sic,

"hands

"hands of her Majestie's late Father, Kinge Henry to "eight, and fo, consequently, were lawfully vested in "her Majestye that now is, from whom the same Pro "misses, now in question, are lawfully conveyed and " passed in Fee-Farme, as before, in the Answer, is plain "ly, and truly, alledged and confessed. Without the "alfo, that this Defendant will averr, and prove, the "ther are three feverall Churches and Chappels, when "Divine Service is orderly, and duly, faide, within "Mile of the fayd pretended Hospitall, and, therfore "the Suggestion of the Concealement in his said B " most untruly, in that he doth therein affirme, that Di "vine Service was duly faid in the faid Hospitall, to "Plantif hopinge therby to gaine more favor in this ho " norable Court toward the Plantife's pretended Title "which one moved the Defendant to inferte in his h "fwere, that there are three other Churches, or Chip " pells, within a Mile 2 distand to the said dissolved Ho "spitall and Chappell, now in question, and not for an "fuch purpose, as the Plantife's Councell untruly had "inferred.

"And without that, that any thinge els, in the Re "plication specified, and herein not sufficiently rejone ed unto, confessed and avoyded, traversed or denyed is true. All which Matters this Defendant is, and will be, ready to averr, and prove, as this honorable Cour shall awarde, and therupon demandeth Judgement and prayeth, as before in his Answere he hath prayed

"Will. Winter.

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The Coppie of a Letter from the Lord Archbishop John, before his Death, to the right honourable The Lord Treasurer of England.

"My very good Lord, your honorable and godly care for the Maintenance and Protection of poore Hospials, which, by good experience, I have founde hereofore, maketh me the more bolde, to become Suter nto your Lordship, for your Favour towards the Hopitall of Bawtrie, in Nottingham shire; the Patronge wherof belongeth to the Archbishop of Yeorke, nd the Title is to be examined and tryed before your ordship in thexchequer Chamber this Tearme. There ave beene often Injunctions, by your Lordship's good neanes, for Possession to be yeilded to the Clerke, upn whom I have collated the fame: but they could dome, or never, yet take any effect. And fo I comende the Cause to your Lordship's charitable Consieration, and your Lordship to the mercifull Protection f the Almightye, at Bishopthorpe this 27. of April 593.

"Your good Lordship's in Christ assured to commande

Jo. Eborum.

also finde divers Orders and Motions concerninge Triall, a Commission graunted for Examination of messes, Publication graunted upon the Returne of the mination of the Witnesses, and stayed in respect of Death of the Lord John Archbishop, but after the d Archbishop 1 Mathew, his Successor, exhibited his of reversion, thereupon the matter came to hearinge.

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Vol. II

The Commissioners for Examination of the Witnesses were,

Jervace Lee,

Thomas Palmer,

Will. Burnell, Esquiers,

Will. Cardinall, and John Forrest.

The Names of the Witnesses examined are, Anthonie Morton, aged three and fortie year John Mirsin, clerke, Vicar of Harworth, of age of threescore and sourceene yeares.

Roger Wagstaf of Harworth, aged three and fix yeares.

John Kendall of Bawtrie, aged three score ye and more.

Henry Sanderson of Scastworth, aged sityer fower yeares.

Now followes the Decree,

Inter reverendissimum patrem Matheum, E rum Archiepiscopum, & Johannem Cooper, gistrum Hospitalis Sanctæ Mariæ Magdal juxta Bawtrie querentem, & Thoman Ro son defendentem.

> Termino Sancti Hillarii, anno xxxi Reginæ Elizabethæ Veneris sexto del bruarii.

"Eborum. Wheras the late most reverend Fal"
John, late Archbishop of Yeorke, exhibited his Bl

1. Matthæum Hutton.

Complaint into this Court, shewinge therby, that there was, and hadd beene, time out of minde, a Hospitall founded for the relief of certayne poore people, and for a Maister beinge an Ecclesiasticall person, called Mary Magdalene Hospitall, neare Bawtrie in Com. Eborum, neare unto the Confines of Yeorke and Nottingham, beinge there neare borderinge and adjoyninge together, and that the same had beene maintayned with certayne Lands, Rents and other Possessions. as by the Records of this Court appeared, and that there, by like time, hadd beene a Chappell, wherin Divine Service and Common Prayer had, and ought, weekely to have faid, hadd and donne, and that the ame Hospitall, by the like tyme, hadd beene of the Patronage of the ArchBishop of Yeork, and of her Majestie, and of her Progenitors, in the Vacation of hat Sea, and that, within two yeares then last past, ne James Brewster, Clerke, clayminge to be Maister hereof, by some Collation made by some of the said rchbishops, the Plantife's Predecessors, to overthrow nd dissolve the State of the same, and to make acquition thereof unto him and his Heires, or others to is use, which the Maister and poore people before reeyved, and feekinge to free him felf of all Charges f Residence there, by himself hath contrived, and onfederated himself with Thomas Robinson the Dendent, who have procured the faid Hospitall, and te Possessions, to be passed from her Majestie by Letrs Pattents as Lands concealed to themselves, or to thers, to their, or some of their, uses, under some nale Fee-Farme; And thereupon Brewster absented

I. Sic.

Vol. II.

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"him felf, beinge placed a hundreth miles from thence " and voluntarily suffered the same Hospitall to fall in "Ruine: And the Defendent, of intent to possesse hin " felf thereof under the faid Graunt, prophaned the fai "Chappell, and carried away the Ornaments thereof "a Stable, or Roome, for Oxen, or other Cattell, "the Offence of the Inhabitants there, beinge a Holi " tall not diffolved, but enjoyed by feverall Incumber " collated there unto as aforesaid, and threatned unter " to pull downe and wast the same, and to imploy "Stones, Bricks, Slate and Wood to their uses, and it " that Brewster was deprived, and for that the Defe "dent claimed the same under a Graunt of conceal "Lands from her Majestie, the Plantif prayed Proced "that the matter might be determined in this Con " wherby the faid Robinson answered, that the faid H " spitall, and the Lands therunto belonginge, were la "fully vested in her Majestie as in the right of "Crowne, and by reason thereof her Majestie was, "ought to have beene feized thereof, although it "beene longe concealed, and with houlden, from h " which, by the Defendant's industrie, was found to "concealed, and so seized, her Majestie, by Len "Pattents dated the xxIIth. day of December tum " timo, granted the same to William Tipper and lo "Dawes, to hould in Fee-Farme, rendringe an annu nge F And that 'that" the Hospitall and the La fthe " aforesaid, at the Diffolution of 2 Monastery of St. 1 vere P "wal's in Yeorkeshire, and time out of minde before Diffoli "was appropriated to that Monastery as Parcell the Henry "4 came to the King's hands, and that the Landst effors

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unto belonginge were given, and appropriated, to divers superstitious Uses, ever since which tyme, till of late, I fame Hospitall and Lands were wrongfully detayned from her Majestie and her Progenitors, untill, by this Defendent's meanes, her Majestie's title was revayled, traverfinge the other Contents in the Bill. Whereupon the Plantif by Replication averred his Bill, hewinge there by, that he was here to be relieved, and not elswhere, for that the Defendent, by untrue Suggestion and Surmise of a Concealement, had obtayned in Fee-farme a Hospitall, not dissolved nor concealed; further shewinge, that the said Hospitall was not appropriated to the Priorye of St. Oswald's, but hat the same was an Hospitall, as in the Bill was aledged, in the Estate of the said Priory of St. Oswald's, and ever fince, and was never furvayed as Parcell of the Possessions of that Priorie; although the Maister of that Hospitall was, in parte, maintayned with a Rent-charge iffuinge yearely out of the Possessions of he faid Priory of St. Oswald's, as by Records appeared, and traversed the Contents of the Defendant's Anwere. Whereunto the Defendant, by Rejoynder, faid, hat, albeit the House and Lands in question had beene earmed by the name of the Hospitall, yet the same Houses, in truth, were but a Chappelle and a Dwellnge House for the Chaplen, which, at the Dissolution of the said Monastery, and before, time out of minde, rere Parcell of the Possessions of St. Oswald's, and, by Diffolution of that Priory, came to the late Kinge Jenrye the eight his hands, from whom 2 all his Suceffors, 'till of late, the Premisses were concealed.

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"Whereupon, for prouf of the matters alledged in the " fame Pleadings, a Commission was a warded out of "this Courte, and fundry Witnesses examined, and pu " blished orderly, and the matter beinge at full and per " fect Issue in Trenitie Tearme, anno xxxvii Regina El "zabethæ, 'and" a day of hearinge was appoynted to "be in Michaelmes Terme next, before which Term "the faid late Reverend Father died, by meanes when " of the faid Suite abated. By and after whos Deat "the faid most Reverend Father Mathew, now Arch " of Yeorke, in Easter Terme, anno tricessimo septim "upon a new Bill, revived the faide Suite, and all the "Pleadings and Depositions, in such forte as they we "at the Death of his faid late Predecessor, and, and "the Deprivation of the said Brewster, collated the said "John Cooper unto the faid Hospitall. And after but "Parties agreed, that the matter should be heard the " last Tearme, Jovis xxmo Novembris. Att which de "it was proved, by many Witnesses so examined a "published in that cause, That the said Hospitall wa "longe before the memorie of man, founded for the Re "lief of certayne poore People, and of a Maister of the " fame beinge an Ecclefiafticall parson, and that the " poore had beene relieved there, by Allowance for "the said Maister for the time beinge, and that the sai "Hospitall heretofore had beene maintayned with a "tayne Lands, Rents, and other Possessions, and wit " one Pension or Rent-Charge of five Pounds fix Shilling "eight Pence, graunted in times past out of the Prior "of St. Oswald's Possessions, and with one Rent-charg " of fix and twentie Shillings eight Pence, iffuinge of n the

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the Lands of the faid Lord Archbishop of Yeorke, lled Plumtrie Parke, and that there did belonge to e said Hospitall one Close in Scatworth-carr, called e Priest-close, contayninge six Acres, one Close at ende of Martin Woods, called the Riddings, conyninge eight Acres or more; and that the Rentlarge of fix and twentie Shillings eight Pence had ne payed "had beene payed" from the faid Lord chbishop of Yeorke to the use of the Maister of that ospitall, and that there had beene a Chappell in the d Hospitall, wherin divine Service had beene done re accordingly by divers Maisters; that, time out minde, the said Hospitall had beene of the Panage of the Archbishop of Yeorke for the time inge, 'and that her Highnes, and her Majestie's Pronitors, in the Vacation of that Sea, by reason of Temporaltis of the faid Sea. And that they knew dor Claybrough, John Wiseman, and the said ewster, Clerks, successively collated thereunto by faid Archbishops of Yeorke, and enjoyed the Hoall, and the fayd Possessions, as afore, accordingly, that Robinson the Defendant, within two yeares t, had prophaned the said Chappell, and defaced, carried away, all, or the greatest parte, of the Orments and Furniture of the same Chapell, namely ³Stales or Seats, and the Leade that was about the teple, and altered it from a Chappell to a House to epe Swine in; And that the faid Defendant Robinhad offered to fell the Free stoun of the said Chapl, and that they faid they would pull it downe; And

Dele. 2. Ita hæc concipiuntur in MS. Sed of pro that forreponend, est. 3. Sic.

"that the saide Pension of five Pounds, six Shilling " eight Pence, was allowed and payed by her Majelli "Receyver Generall for the Countie of Yeorke to "use of the said Maister. Upon hearinge of whi "Cause for decaynge and entringe upon the said Hol "tall, so claymed by the Plantif to be an Hospital "the faid Lord Archbishop's Patronage, and by the " fendant to be a Chantrie or Free-Chappell, and or "cealed from her Majestie, untill of late the same "beene leafed for Yeares, or purchassed, as concea "for Triall of the Title and Right thereof; it was "dred by the Court, that the faid John Cooper clar "who was collated to, and made Maister of, the "Hospitall, should forthwith bringe an Action of The " pass against the said Robinson in the Office of "Pleas in this Court, and should suppose thereby, "certayne Quantities of Corne and Hay, growing "upon the faid Grounde in variance, did come to "Defendant's Hands in some Places of Midlesex, "ledginge the Defendant to have converted the fame "his proper use, wherunto the Defendant, within for "Dayes after Declaration putt in, should plead the "nerall Issue, not guiltie, to be tryed the next Tem " And if the Verdict should fall out with the Plantif, " faid Cooper should be stablished in possession of "House, Lands and Tenements in variance, and " faid Plantif should not be driven, at the faid Trial, "prove any Entrye into the Grounds in variance, "ther the Defendant's occupation, or takeinge of "Haye and Corne, growinge upon the faid Ground "variance, nor of the comminge thereof to the De "dant's hands, for that the Defendant had, in or "Court, confessed his occupation of the same Groun

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in op Groun fower or five yeares last past; but the Evidence at at Triall should bee only uppon the right, whether e same be Chantrie Lands, or Hospitall Lands; And there should be any delay in the said Robinson, in occedinge to the same, then the Court would staish the Possession with the said Cooper, Maister of e said Hospitall, upon such Delay. And thereupon e faid John Cooper, in Michaelmas Terme laft, ought an Action of Trespasse against the said Thoas Robinson accordingly, alledginge, in his Declaraon, that, whereas the faid John Cooper, beinge ized in his Demeasne, as of Fee, in the right of the id Hospitall, of, and in, the faid Hospitall of St. arie Magdalen aforesaide, and of, and in, twenty cres of Land, twentye Acres of Meadow, and threeore Acres of Pasture, with thapurtenances, in Harorth, in the faid Countie of Nottingham, belonginge d appertayninge to the faid Hospitall of St. Mary lagdalen aforesaid, and Parcell of the same; And hereas the said John Cooper, the twentith day of ovember, in the xxxviii. yeare of her Majestie's aigne, that now is, at Islington, in the said Countie of liddlesex, was possessed of ten 'Cart lods of Rye, every art load whereof of the valewe of fower Pounds, ten me Loads of Oates, every Load of the valewe of fower bunds, and of twentie Loads of Hay, every Load of the lewe of ten shillings, comminge, and arisinge and owinge of, in, and upon, the faid twentie Acres of and, and twentie Acres of Meadow, as of his proper oods and Chattalls, and beinge so possessed thereof, e said twentie day of November, and in the eight d thirtith yeare aforesaid, did casually lose out of his

I. Sic.

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"Hands and Possession the said Goods and Chattall "Islington, in the Countie aforesaid, which said Go and Chattals afterwards, the same day, at Islington as said, beinge the proper Goods and Chattals of the John Cooper, the said Thomas Robinson hath the and carryed awaye with Force and Armes, who corne and Haye, comminge of the said twentye so of Lande, and twentie Acres of Meadow, beinges cell of the Possessions of the said Hospitall, and the said Robinson had taken and converted the said to his owne proper use, against the Peace of our Soveraine Lady, and to the Damage of the said soveraine Lady, and to the Damage of the said soveraine Lady, and to the Damage of the said soveraine Lady, and to the Damage of the said soveraine Lady, and to the Damage of the said soveraine Lady.

" And the matter beinge heard, Veneris fexto Febra " 1595. by Nisi prius, before all the learned Baron "this Court, in the presence of Maister Soliciter, "others for the Defendant's Councell, after longe! "dence given by the Councell of both Parties, Ve "passed for the Plantif, and assessed Damages to "Some of " of Suite; whereupon Judgment is fince given aco "ingly. Whereupon it is ordred, and decreed, this "fent Terme, by the right honorable William L "Burghley, Lord High Treasurer of England, Sir "Fortescue, Knight, Chanceler of this Court of Ex quer, and the Barons of this Court, that the faid "Cooper, Maister of the said Hospitall, and his " ceffors, shall have, hould, and enjoy the said Ho tall, and all the faid Lands, Pencions, Rents and "Things, so proved as aforesaid to belonge to the a " to be applyed towards the Reliefe of certayne pa

People, and of a Maister, beinge an Ecclesiasticall person, as by the said Bill is claymed, and by the aid Witnesses is proved.

"And further, for that it is proved to this Courte, that he Defendant hath defaced and prophaned the faid Chappell, and other Howses and Woods growinge pon the same, and taken the Profits thereof by the pace of five yeares fince the faid first Suite begann, it sfurther ordred and decreed, that the faid John Cooer, either by Commission out of this Courte, or by ction at the Common-Law, may recover his Damages hereby fustayned, to intent the same Hospitall, Chapell and other Buildings of the same, may be reedified nd continued in their former Estate.

Exa. per me Tho. Fanshaw.

Veritas viget.

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and God scattereth the Devises of the craftie, so that r Hands cannot accomplishe that whiche they doe enorile.

5 Job 12.

Now, after the Death of John Cooper, it pleased the Reverend Father in God, 'Tobie, late Archbishop Yeorke, to collate and make John Slacke, Clerke, of Arts, Maister of the said Hospitall, and that the John Slacke hath endevored to enter into the Posons of the said Hospitall, and other the Premisses, was denied and withstood by one John Bradley, mas Truswell and Bartholomew Wofendalle, who

^{1.} L. to the intent. 2. Tobie Matthew.

were Tenants to the faid Hospitall, and other the Pre misses, to the said John Gooper, and paied him six Ponn Rent per annum for the same, whilest he lived; bu fithence the Death of the said Mr. Cooper, are turned and become, Tenants to one John Noble, Thomas Sho and Thomas Robinson, who pretend some Interest the Premisses under the faid Robinson: And also the the Auditor of the faid Countie doe refuse to paye un the faid Mr. Slacke the yearly Pension of five Pound fix Shillings, eight Pence, per annum, and so did fi the Space of one yeare in the time of his ' Predicest and, therefore, I moved the Court for Relief berei And thereupon it was ordred by the Court, Venn xxiii. die Novembris, anno octavo Regis Jacobi, ti a Subpœna, under the Seale of this Courte, shalber rected to the faid John Bradley, Thomas Truswell, B tholomew Wofendall, and to the faid John Noble, The mas Short and Thomas Robinson, commandinge the by the same to appeare in this Courte crastino Puris tionis of the next Hillarie Terme, and shew good car why they should not performe the faid Decree made before; and why the Possessions of all the Premi should not be established, accordinge as the same was the Death of the faid Cooper.

Ex parte remanenti Regis. Mercurii xiii^o die Februarii termino SAi Hillarii, anno octavo Regis Jacobi.

" Notting bam.

"Whereas in the matter heretofore dependinge into "Courte, by Englishe Bill, betweene the most Re

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rend Father in God, Mathew late Archbishop of Yeorke deceased, and Thomas Robinson, Defendant, beinge for and concerninge an Hospitall, founded for the Relief of certayne poore People, and for a Maister beinge an Ecclesiastical person, called Mary Magdalen Hospitall, neare Bawtrie in the Countie of Yeorke, neare unto the Confines of the Countie of Nottingham, and certayne Lands, Tenements and other Poffeshions, with one Pencion or Rent Charge of five Pounds fix Shilings and eight Pence, issuinge out of the Lands and Possessions of the Priory of St. Oswald's, and one Rent Charge of xxvis. eight Pence, issuinge out of the Lands of the faid Archbishop of Yeorke, called Plumtrie Parke, elonginge and appertayninge, claymed by the Plantif o be an Hospitall of the faid Archbishop's Patronage, and by the Defendant to be a Chantrie or Free Chapell, concealed from the late Queen's Majestie; It was ordred by the Court, the fixt day of February, in the exxvIIIth. yeare of the Raigne of the late Queene Eliabeth, that John Cooper, then Maister of the said Hospitall, and his Successors, should have and enjoy he same Hospitall, and all the said Lands, Pencions, Rents, and other the Premisses aforesaid, belonginge to the same, to be imployed towards the Relief of a Maister, and certaine poore People, as by the said Deree more at large it dothe appeare: And wheras the court was informed, that the faid Cooper was lately eceased, and that the now Lord Archbishop of Yeorke lid collate, and make, one John Slacke, Clerke, Maier of the said Hospitall, and that he the said Mr. lacke hath indevored to enter into the Possessions of ne said Hospitall, and other the Premisses aforesaid, and lii 2

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"that he was denied, and withstoode, by one John Bra "ley, Thomas Truswell and Bartholomew Wosenda "fome tymes Tenants of the faid Hospitall, and oth " the Premisses, to the said John Cooper, and sithen "his Death are turned, and become, Tenants to o " John Noble, Thomas Short, and Thomas Robinso "who pretende some Interest in the Premisses under " faid Robinson; And also that the Auditor of the "Countie doth refuse to pay unto him, the said Mail "Slacke, the faid yearly Pencion of five Pounds, "fhillings, eight Pence per annum, and therefore " moved the Courte for some relief herein; It was the "upon ordred by the Court, the xxiiith. day of Nort " ber, in Michaelmas Terme last past, that a Subpor " under the Seale of this Court, should be directed to "faid John Bradley, Thomas Truswell, Bartholom "Wofendalle, and to the faid John Noble, Thou "Short and Thomas Robinson, commaundinge them "appeare in this Courte, crastino Purificationis, "terme, to shewe Cause, why they should not perfor "the faid Decree, made as before, and why the h "fessions of all the Premisses should not be established "accordinge as the same was at the Death of the "Cooper, as by the faid Order more at large allo "doth appeare. Now upon readinge of the faid! " cree, and upon hearinge the Councell, as well on " behalf of the faid Mr. Slacke, as of the faid John N "ble, it is this day ordred by the Courte, that the "Decree shal stand in force, and that the faid Mr. Sha " shall have and enjoy the Possessions of the said Ho " tall, and all the faid Lands, Pencions, Rents, and of

he Premisses, without the Lett or Interruption of the hid John Noble, Thomas Short, Thomas Robinson and Thomas Hurst, or any of them, or of any other erson, or persons, whatsoever, claminge by, from a under them, or any of them, or under the title of he said Thomas Robinson: and that an Injunction halbe awarded accordingly to establishe the Possession the said Mr. Slacke in the Premisses.

And it was further ordred by the Court, that the uditor of the said Countye of Yeorke shall, from ence forth, pay to the said Mr. Slacke the said year-Pencion or Rent Charge of sive Pounds, six Shilngs, eight Pence, graunted out of the Possessions of estaid late Priory of St. Oswald's, as afore saide, to ther with the Arreareages thereof. Provided alayes, and it is neverthelesse ordred by the Court, at if the said John Noble, Thomas Short and Thoas Hurst have any new, or better, matter to prove eir pretended Interest in, and to, the said Premisses, en heretofore they have shewed, that then they shall at liberty to exhibite an English Bill upon the said wand better matter.

Ex. per Henricum

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Fanshawe.

Now after I gott the Possession at my greate Charges, ilded up the decaied Chappell, I repayred the Wines with Stone, Iron, and Glasse, I made new Seats, the Pulpitt, and bought the Bell now in the Chappell.

Account of the Hofpital of &c.

Et hoc exemplum reliquit sequentibus Johannes Slacke, & aliquid efficiamus quod sit vita dignum, ut Lastan.

My Benefactours.

Tobye 'Lord Archbishop of Yeorke.'
Samuell 'Lord Archbishop of Yeorke.'
Anthony Morton, Esq;, who was buried in the Chappell.

Apostrophat Hospitale.

So I conclude and say with Mica 7. 8. rejoyce against 3, oh mine Enemy; though I fall, I arise; when I sitt in Darkenesse, the Lords be a light unto me.

1

ppo

There is a free Rent of a pounde of Peper to be part out of the Hospitall yearely to the Mortons, whos a cestors were Founders of this Hospitall.

1. Matthew. 3. Harfnet. 3. Adde, me.



DISCOURSE

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OMAN ANTIQUITIES

Discover'd near CONQUEST

In SOMERSETSHIRE,

pposed to be the Place where the ROMANS Conquest of BRITAIN was compleated.

By an anonymous Author.

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LAUDIUS CÆSAR's, Transferibed

AND OTHER OLD

OMANE EMPERORS,

TREASURE

vly found out near CONQUEST in SOM-A.D.

15 R S E T T, supposed to be the place where

16 ir Conquest of BRITAINE was com
leated:

By Philantiquarius Britannicus.



N that most criticall year of our Lord 1666, two large earthen Pitchers, full of Roman Medalls, each 80 l. Troy weight, were diged up by Labourers with Mattocks in ploughed fields, the one in Laurence Livopard, the other within

arish of Stogumber adjoyning, and seeing that mmus est rei certissimus testis, I can think no

1. Camd. in Belg.

d. II.

Kkk

other,

MSt. lent me by Mr.

AMES

of BAL-

College,

other, but that the resurrection of so much of such cient coyne, so neare the same time and place, was speciall providence, to mind us (of these parts) of so memorable thing, or things, done hereabouts, now gotten, and, therefore, I having thus long exped shall now endeavour to extract, or pumpe out, their

Antiquity is best illustrated by inhabitants, who have opportunities to survey all circumstances of time, place and persons. pretation of this riddle, out of the mouth pen, of some neighbourne Antiquarie, by claring this my conjecture, (viz.) That in a place of the valley, that extends, on the solide of Quantocke, from Taunton to Lion Stogumber and Matchett, the Romans of pleated the conquest of so much of Britains Pal

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is now called England, (Wales and Scotland being unattempted by them,) and that the Romans through many ages afterward continued a Legion, or part of here, which they paid with fuch money as this, to vent insurrection by Land, and invasion by Sea; for monstration whereof, it will be requisite, in the place, to goe backe, and fetch my force as farr as Julius Cæsar, &c. that I may run and leape forward more vigorousely. Julius Cæsar having once and a audaciously envaded, and as shamefully evaded, taine, thereby forfeited his Triumphant Motto'/ vidi, vici, was stigmatized with Venit, vidit, fugit, scoffed at, by one of his own Poëts, with a Territa sitis oftendit terga Britannis. So that now he was cessitated to draw up all his forces into a fleete of faile, and therewith envaded 3 Britaine a third time, to vindicate his honour, which lay bleeding in the amongst his late slaughtered fouldiers: and now

^{1.} Sic. H. 2. Sueto, Trang. 3. Caf. Com. lib. 5th

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Parturiunt montes, natusque est ridiculus mus:
A mouse insteed of a Mount,

t, and a little more, subdued, and he return'd. After so Cæsar came Octavius Augustus in his place, and being well contented with what his predecessor had no, lived and died in peace. After him rose up Tisso Cæsar, which was soe over powred with civill res, that he had no opportunity to make any attom Britaine. And after him Caligula Cæsar; and he a great minde to Britaine, but would not adventure:

Catus vult piscem, sed non vult tangere lympham.

came to Calice, where he looked over the Sea on ine, and put his Army in batalia on the Shore, in a eado of a feeming attempt against Britaine. At an ing Sea, he commanded the Souldiers, upon the d of a charge, to fill their bosomes and helmetts Shells, as Spoiles of the British Sea, whilest he, and select friends, lanched out a little in their Galand, to perpetuate the memory of this vaine glo, or rather ridiculous, action, he built upon the altissimam turrim, since called Britain Duts, Britains house, appointing it for a Sea Mark Fire on the topp by night, in imitation of that ares at the Port of Alexandria.

ter Caligula rose Claudius Cæsar, who, by the in-

Suetonius de Calig. 2. Burt. Com. on Ant. It. in p. 15.

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with an armie into Brittaine; after him, he himself Oftorius Scapula his Proprætor, with more and forces, with which they subdued the greater part of Island, which they could never have done, had the rish pettie Kings continued in such affociation, as did under their Monarch Caffibellaunus in Julius Ca time; but Dum pugnant singuli, vincuntur min And the Cantii, 2 Trinobantes, Attrebatii, Remi buni, 3 Cattieuclani, Coritani, Cornavii, Brigantes being gained, some by the Romane sword, some by voluntarie Submiffion; there remained but two Pron (of all now called England) unconquered, (viz.) Iceni and the Cangi; and the Iceni being first sub they came in the last place to the Cangi of Some and conquered them also in this valley aforesaid. So if we can trace this Roman Army by feaven Footh which are left behind it, we may, at length, find conquering at Conquest, and afterward quartering in vally betweene Taunton and Watchett. The fi the feaven Footstepps of this conquering Armie's cording to Tacitus 4, decernable in the word Icen, the inhabitants of Norfolke, Suffolke, Cambridge and Huntington shire, who haveing submitted to the mans formerly, had now rebelled, but they, and Confederates of the 5 adjoyning provinces, being full all that part of the Iland submitted, and the Roma mie ductus eft in Cangos alias Gangos, which was fecond Footsteppe *, Cangi, (i.e.) the inhabitant Somersett, according to Mr. Camden, instancing

^{1.} Corn. Tacit. 2 Trimobantes MS. H. 3. Canienclavi M. Tacit. lib. 4. Ann. Camb. in Icen. 5 Sic. H. 6. Con ibid.

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hadow of that name, continuing in four places of t County to this day, as Canisham, (i.) Cangisham, babitation of the Cangi; Cannington, (i.) the valley wn of the Cangi; Cannings, (i.) that is, the valleys the Cangi; Mincaunton Armorice, & Britannice wonn Caunton, (i.) that is, the bright, or pleafant, wne of the Cangi. And to these fowr I can (if need re) add II more the like, as Cangerbur, which ' dofimus ille taketh to be Cangierrs burie, (i.) Cangies uleburie; Canfield, (i.) Cangi field; Canford, (i.e.) ngistord. and five more terminateing in Dell, rectius ellt', (i.) borders or confines, because they are scituate the confines of the Cangi of Somerfett and 3 Duroes of Dorset, as Caundell, rectius Caundellt, (i.) borders of the Cangi; Purse Coundell, rectius Pours ngivelt, (i.) Purse Cangies borders, from & Grac. a, a purse or treasurie, the figne of the purse painted the treasurie doore; Caundell wate, (i.) the wag and warding place of the Cangi on the borders; urton Caundell, (i.) the Town on the River Stoure the borders of the Cangi; Caundell Barthels and moell Bilhops, so cognominated in latter times, one n the Owner of the Soile, the other from the Nature reof; Canons Lep's, rectius Cangisings Lev, (i.e.) Valley habitations of the Cangi. As Angells Lep, ius Cangiebills=Lep, the billy babitation of the Cangi; Cangi bellts Lep, because it adjoyns to the black vo, the boundary between the Cangi and the Damno-

Arch. Usher in prim. Eccl. Britann. 2. From Na@ 3. From water and triging habitation, because they dwell on the Coasts. 4. Diction. Fra. Goldman. 5. Inhabitants of Defo called from their dwelling under their hills.

nii, not Angells Lep, or dwelling place of Angels, a they had left their heavenly mansions, to dwell on Earth, and rather here then any where elfe. And the 15 Shadowes of the Cangi in Sommersett, and the co fines thereof, are the more demonstrative of the old Ca gies habitation therein, upon farther confideration of the that there is no Towne nor Parrish (besides those) stanced) in Devon, Dorsett, Glocester, or Wilts, to hath the Syllable, Caun, Can or Cang in it, but on Laune in Wiltshire, whose right name is Caln, thou euphonied into Cane, because l'ante n quiescit. I ancient inhabitants, therefore, of Somerfett being call Cangi, it will be necessary to know why so called. In jedure at two reasons. First their Musick and finging their instruments of Musick. For catneg, Canum gan are Synonimicalls, fignifying Canticum Organim fici, and the British Can Waft gon benamt intima foe (i. e.) the fong, butht or filence is the fong of old a and the word Cangi, which feems to me to be vox no, intimates, that the old inhabitants of this Com were notablely addicted to Canging and twanging their British harps, as their offpring in Wales are 3 Canutelin, to fing to the barp, whilest their herds their flocks, feeding on their rich meadows and 4 moon maintained their health, and mirth, without any fu tilling and toyling, and as their neighbouring 5 Dunling & Mount endured, and upon that account the mode Britaines also of Wales, call Somerlett Blad ber hat [4

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^{1.} Cambd in Belg. 2. Dr. Davis Dict. Camb. Lat. Pout rebion Cynnraeg D. Da. 3. Cantelin to fing to hap be [*F. to harpe it. H.] 4. Laste & carne vivum. Jul. Cas. Lib. Camb. 5. Dunt & Bount (i.e.) Hill contrie of Wills South of Glost.

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rrie Sommer field to this day. The inhabitants of Soreett were called Cangi, merry and musicall, from ir worshiping the image of Apollo, or ' Sol their God Mulick, with his harp in his hand, especially in Bath ir Metropolis, and being the Author of heate and leing, and consequently of Mirth and Gladness, by Bath Waters, which were therefore termed Aque by the Romans, and the People of the City and unty Somersettenses, because l'ante m quiescit, as San not Salmon. Somersettenses, (i.e.) Inhabitants of, elonging to, the Sun-poole, as the Anglo-Saxons for fame reasons esteemed them Sun mer fettan, inbabits of the Sun-Poole, though, for easines in pronunion, they spake them Summer fett people. But neighthe Romans nor Saxons called them so from that wn neare 3 velcheftez, whose 2 ancient and right Name numerton, from Mumurton 3, (i. e.) runing Poolebut from Aqua Solis, Solemerton, Summerton, Sun-poole Towne or Citie of Bathe, and for this reathe Countie was anticently called both Provincia Sosettensis & Bathortiensis, & Westmonasteriensis saith , Anno Domini 586. Reges West Saxonum domina-Somersett tur in provinciis Bercen, (i. e.) Dorfetenfi, Suthe denomifi, Wiltonienfi, Sarisberienfi & Batbonienfi. Thus from we conjecture by the harmonious consent of these Bath. icall names, Cangi Gladerrehaf, Aqua Solis, Sume fett, Sunpooleston, how merily and melodiously the

Whose platter face * discovered and cleared, when I found ted over in the citie Walls among those Monuments celed by Cam. in Belg. this being more observable than all the *[F. I discovered and cleared, when I found it plastred &c. H.] ithelwerd Lib. 2. cap. 14. 3. From a runing Lake neare it. lat. West. pa. 105.

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Cangi of this Countie past their time, till the Rom Armie rushed in among them, like a sudden and vi lent storme, and put all their canging and twaning, can ing and chanting, quite out of tune, and turned all the Mirth and Gladness into Sorrow and Sadness, batterin downe and confuming their most antcient Metropo Bath, then called Caer Babon, Caer Brand burning Citie 2, pr rnnaint Cair t, the first place bei nearest to the Iceni, from which the Romans came, then as they marched Westward 3 vastati agri pre passim aucta, they wasted and plundred the Count non ausis vicem bostibus, the Cangi not darring to he themselves in the Field; but this must be taken with I imitation thus, they durft not raise an Armie and h the Romans at their first entrance into their borders, that they did (though in vaine) afterward, when the came neere 4 Debie hole upon Mendopp, will cle appear by the third Footstepp, which this Roman mie left behind it, (viz.) a longe Plate of Lead, plow up neere Dehie Dole in the Reighne of King Henry Eighth, having this Inscription 5:

Ti Claudius Cæsar Aug P M TRIB P VIII Imp. XVI de Britan

This was a 6 trophie of a Victory, obtained then bout by Claudius Cæsar over the Britons by the Amasoresaid. And there are 3 more Footsteps, as I applend, of the Cangies conquered Armie, viz.

^{1.} The City of Bath, Mat. West. 2. Isakson's Chro. †
anount or oyntment, * Mat ¿¿ oxív. [* Lege, war ¿¿ oxív. H.] };
Tac. [† L. Cor. Tac. H.] 4. Dg Brittain Canehole. 50
in Belg. 6. A 15:00, because it was erected, where the mass turned to slight.

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4.] 3.f . 5 C the ene All mention'd by old of 1. Quartering 2. Fighting 3. Buriall there.

Of their Quartering in Dehie Hole, and consequentin other like Dens and Caves, as their mountainous
litary Mansions. For that Cave, viz. Dehie Hole,
s most anticiently called Cheverne Hole, (i. e.) the
lant Souldiers hole, as Britaine it self was called Rynis
theorn, Insula fortium.

of their fighting in the Word Chedde?, being pronced as Bakdde?, rectius Cader, (i.e.) Battle Fild,
Name of a Parish neare Chederne Hole, which, I
oose, is borrowed from that adjoyning Part of Benn, where the Battle was fought.

of the Buriall of so many of the Britans, as were there 3. then slain in that great number of Burrowes, or in-Hills, vulgo Burialls, in and neare the said mer or Batlefield.

he 4th. Footstepp of this Conquering Armie of 4 dius is Cannington Dundred, which was then call-Cangi, not so much in regard of the Natives thereof, respect of the Multitude of the Cangi of the whole my coming thither for Shelter, and to make resist, it being secured on all Sides by Sea, Rivers and maines, and by a large steepe Mount, fortissed round soppe with Dyke and Rampire, in Canington Parke, this was the old British Canington, (i. e.) the Can-Vally Towne, and by that Name distinguisht from

H. Hunting. Lib. 10. hist. Cap. 10. Dr. D. Dict. Lat. Britt. mb. Britt. Editio 2a. in Indice.

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450 A Discourse about some ROMAN Antiquities

fuch hilly Towns as Donsburie Castle, &c. which wer tonned, tyned or fortified with militarie Works also but that was Donsboro (i.e.) Dounsbozo, this Caning ton. And that the Roman Armie made their found Stepp hither, will appear by the very words of Tagina Jam wentum hand procul à mare, judiciously translate by Anonimus, how the Romane Armie came near the Sea Coasts, which must be as far West as Stepp Holms and the River Parret. For there, and not before it come thither, the Severne is called the Sea, and so far Eal

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Anonimus.

whereas he faith the Army came near the Sea Coast, at to the Sea Coast it selfe, which is Williton Hundred:

The 5th. Stepp of the Roman Armie was 3 ad local

ward doth the Hundred of Canington extend also; a

The 5th. Stepp of the Roman Armie was ad lown qui aspicit Hyberniam, and that must be the Toppe Quantocke, rectius seems a Cangistoch, (i.e.) the Can of the Cangi, in which, it seems, some of the Cangistoch, as other in Dehte Hole, Soc. or rather they can to the Toppe of the Toppe or highest Knoll of Canton (viz.) Cotherston hill, rectius Cotheston hill, (i.e. Knowing or Kening Towne hill, from a becken, or be con, standing on the Toppe of it. For the Britans we the Erectors of Beacons ever since the Britans we the Erectors of Beacons ever since the Britans we where an Hole through a Poste was their Prospection Glass, by which socculatissimus might aspicere, thou not perspicere, Hyberniam, over the interjacent Hills, least so farre towards it as the eye of Man can kenne.

^{1.} Tac. Lib. 12°. Ann. 2. F. now. H. 3. Tacit ibid. 4 there is no Q in the Brittish Alphabet. 5. Saxon's Map. 6 and tutch signify knowing, and keningaluntough signifies knowing & obscure. 6. Sic. H.

The 6th. Stepp of this conquering Armie I take to be 6. conquest, two Miles Southwest from Cothesson's hill, here I shall endeavour to demonstrate,

- 1. That the faid Armie came to this Conquett.
- 2. That here was a Conquest.

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- 3. That it was a Roman Conquest.
- 4. It was a Roman Conquest over the Britans.
- 5. That the Roman Conquest was made by Claudius Cæsar.
- 6. That it was a very great Conquest or Victorie.
- I. First, that the Romane Armie might easily come Conquest being but two Miles, yea they must come ither, or return back againe re infecta. For there is no Food nor Accommodation for Man nor Horse on e top of Cantock.
- 2. Here was a Conquest or Victorie; how elce could e place obtaine such a Name, if here had been no such ing? Is there, or ever was, any man so madd, or olish, to call his Hill or Field by the name of Conquest, here there was never any Battle known or heard off?
- 3. That this was a Roman Conquest may be conduced, first from the Romane Name 2 thereof Concessus, and 3 Conquestam, and the reward of a Roman onquerour, implicitely contained in the Cognomen of a adjoying parrish Laurence Lyotard, perhaps antently Laurens Lyotard, bolding forth the Laurell or surell crowne, the reward of a Roman Conquerour.

Sic. H. 5. I have been informed, that that was the ancient me.

452 A Discourse about some ROMAN Antiquities

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4. This was a Roman Conquest over Cangi, and could be no other. For the Saxons compleated the conquest at 'Deharam in Glocester-shire, the Dean theirs at Bathe, and the Normans theirs at Battle and The Cangi did 2 agmen carpere, (i.e.) in Suffex. lest and collect a great multitude of the ablest of the militia against the Romanes (according to my com Aure) into the toppe of porton Will, within a Mile Conquett, fortified it with a very strong Dike and Ran pire, made a Sallieport, and a broad deep Avenue the North fide of the Hill, extending directly town Conquett, by which they might inviseblely and sudden ly issue out, and fall on the Romans there at their ple fure. But, it feems, all this availed them nothing. R a Tradition of the Nortonians intimates, that they we miserably routed, (viz.) that a very great Heap of de Mens Bodies lay unburied at the Foot of the faid Hills whose Corruption a Serpent was generated 3, which d voured living Men, and it feems that their Ancestors leived this as their Creed, in the Place whereof, in the Roode Lofte in their Church, the Effigies of this & pent is curiously carved, and painted, as having the nether Parts of a Man to the Navell, the Man liftings his Hands and Eyes to Heaven, and with open Mod crying out for Help. But

Non ego — credat 'Judæus apella,
Non ego — Hold! hold! and let the circumsifed Jew,
Ile not believe it, 'tis to strange to be true.

^{1.} Will. of Malm. R. Hoved. Matt. Paris. 2. Cor. Taciti 12 Ann. 3. In Worme Lane, (i.e.) anticently Serpent La 4. Swallowed. 5. Juvenal Sat.

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yet this story may intimate thus much in generall, there was a great Battel and Slaughter, that some assume throus creature (though not so great) was generated the Corruption of the slaine, (Historie' and Expece giveing instances of the like:) and although in Climate not so great as reported, yet great enough mplifie this great Conquest over the Cangi.

th. That this Conquest of the Cangi was made by dius Cæsar, or his Proprætor, Anno Domini 50. beside that Trophie found neare Dehie Hole, 2 Mr. bden speakes of another, much like the former, th, we suppose, was erected in, or near, Canington pred, which extends within 2 or 3 Miles of Constaying, Quid si de Cangis, minori inter Belgas has popello, constitutum boc fuisse Trophæum dixe-But let Claudius Cæsar speke for himselfe in this hie:

ICLAVDIVS CAESAR AVGVSTPM RIB VIII IMP XVI PP CS

versa vero de Britannia:

re he spekes of certaine anticent Coynes of Clau-Casar, discribing that Conquest and Trophie, and ther those Trophies aforesaid, nor Coynes had ap-

In alliar Church the Picture of a Dragon, said to be genein a Close there, called *Dragon Close*. In Barkley Castle the Picture of a monstrous overgroan Toad, said to be ged of the Corruption of dead Men in a Dungeon there. In in Belg. Edit. 2da. in Ind. he there Englisheth Cangi, Casthe Dundred, in the sence aforesaid. 3. F. nostros. H. Inb. in Belg.

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Sic. 1 49.

peared, we have enough of his Coynes found in the Pitchers neere Conquest, to prove him the Conques and describe divers things considerable both in him and his Souldiers. The most antiient and greater par these Coynes were of Claudius Cæsar, having on the fide his Image and this Circumscription, (viz.) Claudius Aug: and some Imp Claudius PF Aug the godly and bappy Emperor Claudius Augustus, and the other fide certaine Hieroglyphicall Images, n fenting some Heroicall qualifications of him, as he a conquering Emperour, explayned by these and like circumscribed sentences: Falicitas Augusti: Providentia Augusti. some having the Image of V rie, offering a Lawrell Crowne to Claudius Calar, faying Victori Augusto; and some offering up a La Crowne Foui Victori, as if Jupiter 'the Conquerou been a Juvans Pater to Claudius in his Conquest, t fore a Lawrell Crowne presented to him in this? thence called Can, and some other of the Com they had such Image and circumscriptions aforela the one Side, so on the other certaine Images repres tive of some military vertue, requisite in conqu Souldiers, interpreted by these and the like Sente eireumscribed, fides Militum; Spes Militum; O dia Militum; fortitudo Militum, &c.

the common fame thereof, reporting, that a very Battle was fought, and Victorie obtained there, alth I could never hear of any Instances of particulars the inhabitants by whome, when, how GC. But I could never hear of any Instances of particulars the inhabitants by whome, when, how GC.

2. Herculiffmum argumentum of the greatness of this

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ie was, the splendor and magnificence of the triumph Rome, for joy thereof. For Claudius 'returing e'triumphavis maximo apparatu; and Claudius, via potitus, Britannis arma ademit, Claudius haveonquered, disarmed the Britans, and first he himand then his son was honoured with the title Britaius, a triumph, yearly playes, torches, bearing Tro, Lawrell and navall Crownes, and other triumphall ments, ascending the Capitoll Staires on his Knees, on in Law Pompeius and Syllanus supporting him ither Side.

The 7th. Stepp of this Armie I take to be, the e Valley, extending from Taunton to Lyddiard, umber, Watchett, &c. in which is very probable Romane Armie, having conquered the Cangi as aforesome Partie of them quartered to guard and defend, they had wonne, against the Rebellion of the Naand Invasion of Forriners, especially against the es of Southwales, which were yet unconquered. although Tacitus faith, orta apud Brigantes 3 discoretraxere ducem, certaine tumoults, sprang up among Brigantes of Yorkshire, drew back the Generall, yet ith not, and his whole Armie, he was so sensible doubt) of the late Rebellion of the Iceni, and now of the Brigantes, that he would leave a sufficient behind him, and, therefore, this Vale is by Synecdothe greater part of the whole) called Lybiard 4, u LL wydiard, (i. e.) the green Vale, where the ing Armie was. And this Vale (especially neare

Sic. H. 2. Suet. Tranq. in vita Claud. Mellific. hist. par., 49. 3. Torksbire, Lancashire, B. of Durham, Westmorland, Cum-4. Ch. Saxton's Mapp.

the Sea Side of it, where was greatest danger of he shorts) was very full of particular Buards, Parts, he Burroins, Turres, Castles, some partly, and he wholy, British-militarie-Names, plainly declaring, some of them were made use of as, fortifications to fend the maritime Coasts, while the Britans lived in Land, although under the dominion of the Romans.

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Gards to watch and ward on high steep Hills; great welling wayes, as Archyeard or Archyard (not Dut for then the British Name would have been Tiring Tal wen or mass y versi) being a Græco-Britanick, if fying maine Gard or cheif Gard, in respect of su Gard kept, perhaps, on the Topp of the round high on the East side of Drchard House, or that great velling way neare the House, too and from the Coasts, as 2 Part in Petelcombe, and Part in Step ber. To these may be added halfe Peart, (i.e.) I mer Gard, being an high Hill neare Combe, Sydon House, Part Hill,

Cum multis aliis, quæ nunc perscribere longum

2. Deads, anticiently Hafos, Pennods staupt about (i. e.) video, because they could see and kenne after from Heads of such Hills, as that at Bynhead, Quentockhead, Witzhead, Quentockhead, Fitzhead, Quentockhead, Sc.

Torrs, (i.e.) fuch very steepe Hills, as need not tification at all, and these are now called Twrs, h

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Towers, as Torr in Petelcombe, Two hill in Wilson, Westwr vulgd Mestower, Dunstorr, (i.e.) Downs or or Twr, so called before made a Castle.

Burrows, elaborate Fortifications, as Wratton, (i.) 4urrowton, Dunsburrow, Elworthie Burrowes, and
ur Stanburrow, (i.) Stone Burrow.

Castles, (i.) diminitive Castzum, as Dunstorr Castell, 1. called when the Duns Torr was fortified with Dyke Rampire.

Juich, alias Duis Castell, (i.) Douse Castle, Teu- 2.
ice. I have been credibly informed, that there have
in square Stones digged up there as of a house, and
in it to be much more eminent and visible Place
a Sea Light, than the Turret of Dunster Castell,
ire such a one was maintained. But whither there
such a Brittain Duis, as Caligula built, taceo, vix
io.

Dawes (rectius Das) Castell at Watchett, (i.) heaps 3. Castell. It seems the Hill was not, or not thought to high enough, and therefore they made a Superaddito it.

dousbre Castle, (i.) Downsburie, neare Cast Duans 4. ead.

affle hill, (i.) a round high fortified Unoll, on the 5.

to West" of petherstower, and 3 or 4 more neare sestioned.

wo Castles in Charhampton, rectius Caershamston. 6. he fortissed Dwellington, so called from the said 7. es, which though fortissed only with Dyke and Ramas the other Castles, yet so strongly, that the word

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to a walled Citie. So that if the Roman Souldiers ha all thefe, and many more, Deards, Bards, Beads, Com Burrows and Caffles, to defend themselves and Countrie, and the Command of the Britons as the Slaves, 1 to make what more, or other, militarie work they pleased, and doe what elce they required, con they wish, or desire, any thing more for their accomm dation? yes Money, the Nerves of Warr; and Mon enough and enough they had too out of their two wars,2 (i.) purses, Mints or Treasuries amidit Guards and Fortifications aforesaid. the one, which feems was the greater, now written Aller, near In peard, the other Bienaller, rectius Bychanallway, i Smaller Bint or Treasurie, and it feems that the Mints and Treasuries did so much superabound, that the were faine to burie one of the faid Pitchers of Mon within a Furlong of Allwer, viz. at Capton, and other at Llupdiard the next Parish; besides, pents fome hundreds, yea thousands, of such vessels fulle where, which never did, or shall, come to light; and though some of the Money might be covned far fi hence, yet some other Peices must needs be com thereabout, as may be inferred from a thinne superfig or rather some light Tinaure on them, shining as if had been filvered over, but if put into a Purse amount other Money, and carried about a few houres, the Superfigies vanished. For which reason I concein

^{1.} For they complaind, that the Romans had worne out hands and bodies, with labor, and 1000 of stripes in ma such workes for them. Tac. in vita Agrico. 2. Dr. Dr. Br. La.

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ould not be brought from farr, and according to probality from one of the faid Alliurs of these Coynes.

The most antient of these Coynes were forts of Clauas Cæsar's, and as they demonstrate him to be the Conerour of the Cangi at Conquest, so the rest, Domis Nero, Domitianus, Trajanus, Antoninus, Victorinus, ptimius Severus, Tacitus, Galienus, Aurelius, Aurelias, Tetricus, Quintillus, Posthumus &c. yea almost all Successors of Claudius about 500. Years, 'till the Rones left this Iland, declare, that in these Maritime ns, lying low, open and easie for Invasion, the Roas kept gaurd, to prevent Rebellions and Invafions, spaid them with fuch Coynes as this, which was hid them in fuch Vessels when they were all to returne ne to defend their own native Country, but never rened to take them up. It is true, that in ancient Ages he World, before the Invention of Money, Men were for bartering of Commodities, as 1 Diodeme 2 armour valued at 10 Cowes, and Glaucus his Golden Arur at 100. but I read of no Money, 'till Abraham id 400. Shekles for a burying Place. The old Britons ed Iron Rings and Plates for Money. The Græcians le a Law for the useing of Money, calling it 5 νόμισμα, Trous, the Latines, pecuniam, à pecu, (the Image w being stamped on it,) & monetam, from "uiva remaine, meinument & monument amongst such as it. The Hebrews called it Mahah, the French Mo:

Sic, pro Diomedes's. H. 2. Homer. 3. Gen. 23. 4. Cæs. from a law, by which they ordained it. 5. Nanona MS. H. of a Cow. H. 7. From hence Bos in lingua. Juridici * mieii. Erasin. Adag. [* F. monetarii. H.] 8. Mipu MS. H. 9. F.
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nop, the Spaniard Moneoa, the Germans Buniz, the Angle Saxon ' Mynet, unde mint, and fo regina pecunia Mun But we must returne to the Roman Money, and speke little of the Valuation thereof, and so leave it. Thea cient Roman Coyne 2 was called As, (not quasi, but quia æs. At first an As consisted of a full Pound Weight Afterward, in the Punick Warr, by reason of the for city of Money, they made of every Pound of Brass 6 the larger Coynes, each valuing as that one at first, the fecond Punick Warr 12 made of every Pound, afterwards 24 of a Pound, of which fix are our largelt " dalls, and made for honour and to continue the memo of Princes, yet they were currant as the smaller, thou all the same value, (viz.) an halfe penny farthing a pen ye ten of them were the price of a sheepe, and 100 the price of an ox. The next probable argume to prove, that the 5 maritime Parts were gaurded by Romans, as aforesaid, is, that they were as careful keep and preferve what they had conquered, as in strious to conquer, according to their maxime:

> Non minor est virtus, quam quærere, parta tu Catch is a good dog, but hold fast is a better.

And, therefore, when they had conquered all Britain Antoninus, who 6 began to rule as Emperor 7 about years after Claudius, divided, or caused to be divided all Britaine into 16. Iters or Itineraries, each consist of (12 and between that and 20) Mansions or State

^{1.} Dunob, MS. H. 2. Godwin Antiqui. Varr. lib. 4.1 Lat. Plin. Lib. 35. cap. 14. 3. Can. Rem. God. Anti. pa. 4. And MS. H. 5. Maritine MS. & fic infra. H. 6. Isab Chronolog. Antonin. Itin. 7. Abo MS. H.

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e.) encamping Places, fortified with Dyke and Rame, on the toppe of high and steepe Hills, the Reynes whereof are extant in many Places to this day. dthe three Legions, (i. e.) about 1800 Romans Souls, were distributed amongst these Itineraries and Man-19, according to their discretion, to prevent Insurtions and Invasions. 6 of these Mansions (with their servient militarie Fortifications) were designed to rd the South Sea Coasts of this West Part of Brine, (viz.) Isca 2 Danmoriorum, now Exeter, 3 Morin now Seaton, Durnovaria now Dorchester, Vindodia now Winburne, Regnum now Ringwood, and usentum now Southampton. So likewise there were note of those Mansions to secure the South part of les against the Severne, as Abone now Avington, Ven-Silurum now Caerwent, 4 Esca Legionum now Car-, Bovium now Boverton, Nedus now Neath, Leuum now Loghor, and 5 Maridumum now Caermarw. and can any man be so void of reason, as to think, t both those Sea Coasts ought so much to be guarded regaurded, and that this Sea Coast being either land, of greater consequence to the Iland, should be altoher flighted? No. For although Antoninus his Itiaries 6 mentions no mansions of his, or North Sea alt, yet 7 there were many such fortified Places hereat, may be conjectured by the great multitude of Aninus Coynes 8 in the Pictures, intimating the multi-

Bur. Com. on Ant. Itin. 2. F. Danmoniorum. H. 3. F. Monum. H. 4. F. Isca. H. 5. F. Maridunum. It is confounded in
coninus with the other Maridunum, Moridunum or Muridunum,
ich is Seaton) as is noted both by Mr. Camden and Dr. Gale. H.
mention, nisi malis, Itinerary. H. 7. F. that there. H. 8. 3 times
nany of *Antonius Coyns, as any other of the Emperors,
udius only excepted. [*F. Antoninus's. H.]

A Discourse about some ROMAN Antiquities

tude of Souldiers belonging to them, which were to

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ceive them as their pay in these parts.

To these these may be added these 3 more Argume I. First, that, during the whole time long of Romans dominion here, there was never any Invalion about 500 years. these maritime Parts, because, it seems, it was kno

how well they were fortyfied at that time. But hor after the Romanes had relinquished Britaine, (viz.) the time of the Anglo-Saxons, these maritime Parts w But the Natives, in all the invalid invaded 8 times. stoutly defended themselves, and destroyed them whi invaded them, and this they did by the help of King's Armie, or Parties of the same, which was divid in Australi 2 parte of the Seaverne, opportuna per l and the opportuna per loca, I conceive, were those, the like Gards, Headstorrs, Burrowes and Castles and faid. And this will more clearly appear by the circu stances of the said 8 Invasions and Repulses, as they described by authentick Historians, some of them lin and writing in, and some shortly after, the times things were done. Seaven of the 8 Invasions on the maritime Parts were made fome in the Reigne of K 3 Alfred, and the rest betwene that time and the N man Conquest, which was Anno Domini 1066. A therefore, it will be requisite to declare the condition King Alfred and this Kingdome, as it was in the be ning of his Reigne, for the better understanding of Invalions and Repulses afterward.

The Danes having fubdued the greater part of Kingdome, before the begining of King Alfred's reg

^{1.} F. there. nisi delere malis. H. 2. Flo: Wig. pa: 600. began his reighne anno Dni 872.

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first nine years thereof he strove, with that little er left him, to recover from them all that was left, all in vaine. For they gained still more and more him, till they had 'left him no more but the three nties, Sommersett, Wiltshire and Hampshire, and e too fide 2 vigentes; and now they brought an inerable multitude of their heathonish nation, under ? e of their Kings, to subdue and possess this small nant, and quartered and rendevouzed at, and about, mam neare Bathe, and when none could refift them, took all for their owne, whilest some of the Natives out of the Kingdome, some into deserts and mounrocks and denns, e.c. yea the King himself was flitated to fly for refuge, with a few of his nobles, the life of 3 Atheinen, near Burrow bridge Somfett, where he lived fecretly by fishing and fowling, of he quartered with a swineheard in that inaccessimoorish place, waiting for better times, where, for ecreation, having obtained dexteritie in the art of ing, he, under the disguise of a jugler, adventured e Camp of the Deanes, and infinuated first with the diers, and then into their King's presence, where ng observed their security, and learned such of their fel, he fecretly retourned to his homely quarters, rein having suddenly and covertly raised a considerpower in the County of Sommersett, he marched to 4 Selwood in the East of that County, and from ce, as out of an Ambush, suddenly fell on the Deanes,

G. Mal. in lib. 2. cap. 4. Mat. West. in pag. 170. Flor. Wig-pag. 191. H. Huntingd. lib. 5 Histori. Rogerus Howed. parte prima, 2. F. vagames. H. 3. The noble Ile, so called this occasion. 4. Great wood.

dayes, dismissed him with many rich presents. King

fred having thus, by his Wisdome, Valour and Me

recovered the greater part of the Kingdome, yet for

the Deanes, which were still left in the Kingdome, o

fpiring, with others, which still swarmeing (as outd

hive) out of Denmarke, made Invasions upon Invalid

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The first invasion of the Deanes in these Coasts
Buttenbune, 4 now Bitsham on Seaverne, a littles
ward of Brenthnoll, of which King Alfred having spa
intelligence, drew thither a seeming invincible An
and 5 beseighed by land, and also by Sea with his sleet
long, till the Deanes had eaten up all their provis
and after that their horses, and then they endeavoured

^{1.} Bis occurrit in MS. H. 2. Quem nostri Gurmundum ed Guil. Malm. lib. 2. cap. 4. 3. Gurmund signi. All-month, a Catealian or Glutton, whence a Glutton is called a Gurmund 4. Matt. Westmon. p. 179. H. Hun, lib. 5°. Hist. 5. F. bis by. H.

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ape away through that part of the King's Army, which on the East part of the River, where, in the sharp Aid, Ordemus and many others of the King's Army estaine at the first encounter, but the Christians preing at length put the Pagans to flight, a great numof them being drowned and flain with the fword, and eat number of those which escaped fled to 'Legeres Anglo Saxonice Mirhale, now Moorle, five miles theast of Bittham, where they affociated themselves strong partie of theirs, which had fortified themselves impregnable, that the King finding it so, although did not be fiedge it, yet burnt up all things round about, might yeild sustenance, whereby they were conned to forfake the Countrie of their own accord. cond Invasion of the Danes 3 on these two maritime s, was at the mouth of the River Dedred, which by, and gives name to, Borth and South Peored vulgo Detherton, Dezziton, &c. but now euphointo Dezret, whose muth, (now mouth,) then, it s, lying open, without any party of the Army of the g to defend it, received a fleete of 35 of the Danes eft Ships, man'd with a great number of Sea-men Souldiers, but venerable 4 Alestane Bishop of Sherme, Duke Ernulph with the forces of Sommersett, Duke Ofred 5 with " his Dorsetanians, gave them e, and there flew very many of them, and obtained ry glorious victorie apud Dedredthe. Whereas this prie was obtained at the mouth of the River Ders I suppose the particuler place was Beent Bnoll,

L. Legecester. Vide Chron. Sax. p. 95. H. 2. Sic, progrably. H. 3. H. Hun. lib. 2. Histor. 4. Alias Alestan and san. 5. Bis occurrit in MS. H.

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within a mile or two thereof. For the tradition of a Place is, that the Danes invaded and burnt the three is rishes of South and East Brent and Burntham, which I suppose, took their Names from their burning or in ing, as Brentford, now Brainford, near London upon that account. And this may be yet farther of firmed by Brent Bnoll it self, which is a very high a steep Burrow or Mount, the topp whereof fortified with dyke and Rampire, in which the Danes, probably, seed themselves, and by a Ground almost plain on a Southside of the said hill, by estimation two Acres, and Battlebury, where the Battle might be fought, a the Victorie obtained. The third Invasion on these was 2 apud Portlocan 3 slatino, Britt. Shipport, as

was 2 apud Portlocan 3 slatino, Britt. Shipport, and Portocan (from Britt. Porth, a port, and Græc. 4 sign a dock or receptacle for Shipping) but now Portocan where the Danes in the night, leaving their Shipping the shore, plundered and burnt the said Towne, a other Places adjoyning, but were all slain by a panie the King's Armie, which was designed for the description of that Coast, and the present Inhabitants of that Towns specient Houses would proclaim the truth thereof. I

Anno Domini 988.

cient Houses would proclaim the truth thereof. I 4th. Invasion was apud 5 Whecheport, alias Whether (i.e.) Whatchett. Thus the heathonish Danes has left Brittaine, for the space of 19 years, at length on hither, under the commaund of Ohterus and Rhode

^{1.} Benning MS. H. 2. Flo. Wig Chro. ex Chron. H. Hunts. Histo. Ro. Hov. paria Wigg. CXC. 3. F. Latine, vel fermon tino. H. 4. Taxiso MS. H. 5. R. Ho. p. 12. Wig. ex Cro. H. Hist. lib. 5°.

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Hunt I Cro. H Generalls, and having failed round Cornwall, came Seaverne, plundered and burnt upon the Sea Coast resoever they had opportunity, but the King had disd his Armie into convenient places of defence from River Avon, which runs through Briftoll, along the Coasts to Cornwall, notwithstanding the Danes brake Matchett by stealth in the night, plundered and nt the same, and then they marched toward the part thereof, which must be Williton, where a of the King's Armie 2 using out of their fortificas, there met them, as they were coming encountered , and flew a great number on the place, purfued the o Watchett, and flew as many as could not fwime But the Anglo-Saxons Duke, or Geneeir Shipps. Godman (fometimes abbreviated into Goda) and valiant Champion Streame Guld, and divers other e King's Armie were flain also. upon which Victohe Anglo-Saxons made two folemn triumphs, the in loco funeris, the second in loco fluminis, accordto the words of my Authors. And now let us re-, and enquire after fome Remaines and Monuments is Victorie. The Field, in which this battle was 1. ht, must be the rich plaine or vale (now divided meadowes and pasture) betwixt Watchett and iton, where the Danes were encountred, as they coming to Williton as aforefaid.

he locus funeris, or buring place, of the slaine, I 2.
ofe, was Babburro, alias Brabburzomes, where, it
s, the greatest furie of the battle and slaughter was,
where the remainder of three huge moles or bur-

They burnt Sea port Townes, that they might land again ut relistance. 2. F. rushing sive isaing. H.

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rowes, each 120 yeards round the Basis, and so proportionall pyramidall height and forme, at fifts peared to be the burialis, alias buziehills, of the de For by the often diging, and carrying away of m earth from them, to dress the ground adjoyning, to times in one, and fome times in another, have h found fragments of mens bones, and fometimes for chres composed each of three broad stones, like Ton stones, two of them lying along on their edges, a two foot distance, and a third lying flatt on them the both ends walled up closely, and the concaving taining peices of mens bones, and these latter I un be monuments of fuch Anglo-Saxons, as were flain there buried, as the others, lying confusedly, were maines of the Danes, for which there was no such And as res ipla, so vox ipla Brabborro spekes the same Grave Burrowes, Braveburge by a Teutonick', (viz.) an old Germanick, word, com both to the Danish and Saxons, signifying both a xonick Danish monument, being compounded of and buro, and either of them fignifies a grave: but 6 (from the Teutonick Braben, to digge) fignifies perly the pit which is digged, buto, and so built, i fies the beap raised upon the pitt, sometimes long fmall, as our ordinarie Churchyeard Graves, round and high, as thefe @zabbouzzoes; but here & and burg joyned together, to make a compleate d ption of this compleate sepulchre of the slain Sa and Deanes. The most ancient grave3, that I real

xons, Deans, &c. differed in language but dialectically. An. p. 116 & 123. 2. F. Sometimes. H. 3. Genf. 23.

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s called in Hebrew Keber, and in Greek spacears, a for death bed, unde Lat. Grabbatus, properly a bed rest on in the after noone, metaphorically in the evening this life, unde Belgick Braf, Saxon Bruf, English ate, Teutonick Brab and Brabbam, (i.e.) grave ne, alias long home, and Anglo-Saxon and Danish abburroe, in which, after their furious fighting, they p quietly together.

thres of the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, so also as Troes of the Anglo-Saxons. It was the common practice
the ancients, to triumph in, or neare, the field, where
victorie was obtained, and to erect 2 Trophies, (i. e.)
the Burrowes, Pillers, Arches, &c. in the places, where
ories were obtained, to perpetuate the memory, both
the victorie and the triumphe. So that, as here was
thus as before, so a dominantur in loco funeris, a doeering or triumphing in the place of the funerall, and,
sequently, these 3 Grabburrowes were 3 Trophies
of the victorie here obtained, and the triumph here
brated.

on there was another domineering or triumphing, bethis, and consequently other Trophies also. Angli 3
dominantur fluminis, the Anglo-Saxons triumph or
incere in the place of the River, not in the River,
in the place of the River, (i. e.) Williton, which ades close to the River, and indeed here was the greatause of joy, triumphing and domineering, when the
ge was so seasonably preserved, when the Enemies,

like

Vid. Minsh Dic. 2. Tropæum & trophæum, ex 1900), 156uo significatur suga hostium. Goldm. Dic. Godwin Ant. 5. 3. Rogerius de Hoveden Annal. pars prior, p. 427.

like hungry Lions, greedy of their prey, were fo near hand, with open mouths ready to devour them, and If the King's armie dominantur in loco fund then much more Willitonians now dominantur in flaminis, and if the King's armie erected 3 Grabburn as Trophes of this Victorie and triumphe, the Will nians will erect 3 Croffes (in their Teutonicke langu Breutzes) in emulation of them. For what elfe on move them to erect 3 formall Corosses, so near toget in one village, when scarcely one was to be found Royal City, but to perpetuate the memorie of this ctorie and triumphe of the Christians over Pagans? originall of which partie was this; 2 Maxentius, ale usurping the Roman Empire, Constantine, who was most perswaded to be a Christian, raised an army to press him, and to that end marching towards Ru where Maxentius tyrannized, there appeared unto by the way, and to his army, at noone, the lively gure of a Cross in the heaven, with this inscription in In boc vince; 3 which Christ interpreted to him dream the night following, by which his Faith in a crucified being confirmed, he passed forward with m

his army into the field beyound the River, on which

made a bridge of boates, called Pons 4 Milvius, fof

ciously, that, when any considerable weight of

should come on it, it should break and finke; but

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Maxentius hearing of his approach, drew

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^{1.} F. the Willitonians. H. 2. Eusebius Pam: in vita Config. Constantine himselfe did, with an oath, confirme the hereof to Eusebius, who wrote this storie from his mouth. It bius Pamphil. lib. 10 de vita Const. Anno Domini 306. 4 M. MS. H.

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tius being routed, was necessitated to endeavour to out over that bridge, which he had contrived against stantine, which sinking, he himself, and very many of cheif of his army were drowned, whereupon Contine entred into Rome, without resistance, was creathe first Christian Emperour, erected multitudes of 'Crosses in every place, as Trophies of this his viewer the heathens, and afterwards Christians obing Victorie over Pagans did the like, and so the 3 ses of Milliton might be erected, as such Trophies ictorie over such Heathens.

f this Victorie of Constantine, Prudentius, a divine of the same age, singeth an Envisuor, thus englished r. Meredith Hanmer, in the life of Constantine?:

The Christian Captaines coming to the wall
The Milvian bridge can witnesse, and withall
Which did the trecherous Tyrant soon deceive,
And shrunck away while Tyber did receive
Him and his host, and it did also see
His conquering Armies get the Victorie,
While his Coulors in the aire displayed were,
Which his revenging hand did holdly rear.
Their armour shined with a radient stame,
And on his ensigne Christ's most holy name
Vas there embroydered on the purple ground.
In golden letters on their buckler round

My brother near Bath had a stone Cossin diged up in his ds, near which he found a brass Coyne, on one side with ircumscription, Constantinopolis, which was the name of Cone, and his imperiall Citty; on the other side, an Angel g such a Crosse in his hand. 2. Eusebius Pam: in vita translated by Dr. M. H.

They

A Discourse about some ROMAN Antiquities They engraved Christ's name, that precious name grace, And golden Crosses on their helmets place.

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A fift monument of this fatal battle, is a stone 8 foot high above ground, but, before a part of it broken away, I suppose, so much higher. It is a called, in the full of the mouth, hoorestone, accord to the dialect of Sommerfett, which varies her into h and where into whore and whoore; but I cannot lieve any one to be so simple, as to think this to be ancient monument of some whore; for then it was have been called ' Horre stone. But, doubtless, the cient name was either Berefton or Bewrittone, of ftone, (i. e.) Duke's Stone or Benerall's ftone A Saxonice. For though a Generall at first was called sug and Berrtogh, (i.) a Loro Tugger (unde ton because he went foremost, and tugged or drew his my after him by his exhortation and example, as le Cæsar, who never said ite, but venite; yet Teutoning was, and is, called 2 Held here (i.e.) field Genn and for brevity Bere Bewrugten, (i.e.) that is, or prime Lord or Commander, and fometimes 3 H And if the right name of this stone is Deurston, it fies the Generall's, or cheif 3 Commander's Stone,

mhore, seeing the ancient name is hore, from the letting body to hire. 2. Minish. Diction. Vers. Ant. p.247. 3. In wall the chiefest of the Seamen, standing on the topp of the knool, discerneth the notion, and directeth the taking of Skull of herring, by signes and tokens, which he makethal long stemmed brush in the Aire: and he is also called the hecause he is the chief Commander of sishermen, the observations.

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ng flain, as aforefaid, was buried here. For to die d be buried in the feild was most honourable. and sstone, as I suppose, erected as a Piller or the Grave Generall Godham, according to the practice of the tients. As Deborah was buried under an Oake, inad of a Pillar, Gen. the 35. Rachell under a piller, 6 fo Absolom raised a Piller to this end, 2 Sam. 18. though he could not be buried under it, but a heape Stones. So many of the Roman Emperours, Popes Potentates. See Burt. Com. on An. Itin. Sr. Inigo es, in his Stoneng restored. So at Santon Drue, Briftoll, Zelburton bill in Wilts, Hocksnorton in fordshire, battels fought &c. great stones fed, as pillers, on the graves of eminent men there and buried under them, fragments of bones yet rening. Q. But what doth Gooham fignyfie, and why Q. he so called? Got signified with the Anglo-Saxons A. ow with us, and ham fignified an house or home. So Coobam 1, (i.) Godshouse or Godhouse, and, as others their names from Woods, Hills and Valleys, in, or , where they dwelt, so this man, from such Church Chappell, then called Godham, and what Godham elikely, then that most ancient Chappell of Willis and so called in the Anglo-Saxons times? and why ht not Godham take his name from his dwelling near Chappell, as well as Streame would, the other Cham-, from his dwelling at, or near, Streame, as shall newed? It may be answered, that, if any Godham ently had dwelt in that ancient Mannor-house, there

The Anglo-Saxons delighted in godly Names, as Godham 110, (i.) Todam Teard, or Churchyeard; Goowine, (i.) God's Godfrie, (i.) God's peace. ol. II. 000 had

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had been some coulour for it. But it may be replied, ciently one Ursus dwelt in it, and left his cognisan (viz.) 3 bears heads, in his Chamber window, apparent this day, and this Urfus might be called at first hours to (i. c.) the Lord's bouse, as well as " Booham, Con Gods house, but euphonied out of that harsh word be haus into Ursus, as Ursus, for the same reason, Tirfe, according to William of Malmsburie 2, which is that, as foone as William the Conquerour was anoin King by Aldredus Archbishop of Yeorke, the King m one Ursus sherrife of Worcestershire, and he, (accord to his Commission,) begining to fortifie Severne, first Castle which he built, was that of Worcester, built it so near the Abbey, that part of the Ab Church Yeard fanck down into the Castle trench or m whereupon the faid Arch Bishop denounced a curle Urfus in these Words, hatelt thou Wale, have thou & Curse. Whence I inferre, if this Stone be Buert it is, Lords Generalls Stone, if Arle Stone, it is, U Stone, if Wuer-ftone and Arte-ftone, then Lord Gen Ursus bis stone, who might be father to Sherife Urle respect of time; for this Battle was fought in the Re of King Ethelred, about 60 years before King Will the Conquerour: and in respect of Office, the one feems) succeeding the other in guarding the Seven Coasts. 3 in respect of honourable blood; for San Ursus was vir generis præeminentia conspicuus3.

And as I suppose Godam dwelt, or quartered, at near, Godam, (viz.) Williton Chappel, so I am or dent, that the valiant Champion Streame would do

^{1.} Sic. H. 2. Willielm. Malm. de Gest. Pont. lib. 3. p.
3. Rogerius Hoved. parte 12.

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puartered, in, or near, 'Steam would, (i.e.) Streames bill, (which word, before inclosures, comprehend-Black. Downe and Peazo hill, alias guard hill,) which probablely, was to guard, together with the great traing wayes on every fide, and from thence took his ne Streame would.

the fourth invasion (or rather evasion) of the Danes 4. these parts, was into Steep Homes, by Florentius gorniensis 3 termned 4 Keoric, (i. e.) high mount, by 5 H. H. insula stepen, for they being so miserably red at Williton, some killed in the pursuit, some wined in wading and swimming to their Ships, and survivours discouraged by the sight of more and more the King's forces approaching, upon this encouragent, and now wanting Marriners to guide, and Soulsto mann, their Ships, they sled to this succourses d, or rather rock, for refuge, where they continued hunger and cold, till the greater number were coned, there being no house or harbour, but one poor e, no meat or drink, but one small fresh-water spring, estesh some.

their 5th. invasion, was at Aphill, Bledon, &c. 5.

The large enquired of the 6 inhabitans, whether they at any time, heard of any Deanes, that came, in dayes of yore, to Steep homes near them. They Vox pome, that the generall tradition of their Country hath puli.

They, that a fleete of Deanes fled, to shelter themselves be said Isle, and sometime they brake out into Eng-

Ooo 2 land,

F. Stream-would. H. 2. Blackdown and Yeardhill swild a would, as Cottswould, Stone on the would, &c. lor. Wigg. Chro. xx. 4. For which in the Saxon Annals Bracanpelice, under the year DCCCCXVIII. H. 5. H. Hun. 5°. Historiarum, 6. Sic. H.

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land, and fometimes into Wales, for fustenance: length coming to Aphill and Blevon, etc. they falls their ships to the shoare, left them, and marched up in the Country for booties, and that all the inhabitants away before them, one poor lame woman except which hidd in a Rock near the ships, and when she near spent with hunger, she was necessitated to add ture down the ships for releif: faying to her self, the Lepers, if they kill me, I shall but die: but m ing thither, and scearching from ship to ship, and s ing no living Creature, at last espying an hatchen, to it, and with it chopped of all the Cables, which and the ships to the shoare, and sent them to Sea, wh they quickly perished. The Danes having gotten in ligence of the loss of some of their ships, speedily treated, to fave themselves and the rest, but the per of the Country, having intelligence, that all their h were cast away, took courage, pursued them to Bin there fought, and destroyed them with such a blo flaughter, as that frome thence the place took, and fince hath kept, the name Bledon, alias Bleed down bloud Down, to this day. And some of them have formed me, that, when their Husbandmen plought grounds, they find multitudes of Men's Teeth th which being naturally the hardest bones in the b and obdurated with chewing (in some grounds) at most as permanent as little stones. And a Gentler there, within 7 yeares last past, having bought a p of Moorish ground, lying at the foot of the said 15th when his labourers renewed the dyke filled up about they found great heaps of Men's skulls, and other

I. Crook's Anat.

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ne bones, as entire as ever they had been, or as the Oculati kes and Fish shells found under the like morish testes. und near the place, as a Gigantick skull, as capacious most) as a 'peck, found, in the like ground, near app Bridge, 2 by an Æsopical Cock (rather Cocksabe) threw it immediately into the River Tone, neto be raifed till the last day, and this may well be med a Reliq;3 of an ante-deluvian Giant, of the first ion, there buried in the Mudd of Noah's flood; and, any should think I speke this without book, let him fult the 4 Antiquare of Antiquaries, who faith 5, that, many places of moorish ground, both in Field and wnė, in Holland, are found innumerable shells and es, not only of small, but great, fishes (describing m by their pictures) and firr trees, brought thither, buried there, by Noah's flood, wherinto I will not enture to wade fo farr, but returne back to the Mouth he River Warrett:

Where the Danes made their fixth invasion. ⁶ H. Hundon ⁷ called **Petreosmouth**, (i.e.) the mouth of the er Pedred, which runs near, and gives name to **Porth** South **Petreos**, now **Petherton** and **Perriton**, but **Petreo** is now euphonied into **Parrett**, and th into mouth, and, it seems, this **Parettsmouth** lay wide open in those daies, without sufficient forces to end it, that it received a fleet of 35 saile of the larships of the Deans, and a great number of Seamen Souldiers, which came to plunder and destroy it. venerable Alestane Bp. of Sherbourne, and Duke

and proportionably thick. 2. F. but. H. 3. Gen. 6. 4. ic. H. 5. Versteg. Ant. p. 84. 6. H. Hunt. libr. 50. hist. called (vel calls) it Petreosmouth.

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Ernlph, with the forces of Sommersett, and Duke 06 with his Dorsettanians, gave them battel there, and for great number of them, and obtained a glorious Vide Wheras this Victorie is faid to be obtained at the mo of the River Parrett, I suppose the particular in meant (though not mentioned) was 15 rent-landl, w in a Mile or two therof. For the tradition, among natives there, is, that the Deanes invaded that h plundred and burnt the 3 parrishes of Cast and a Brent, and Brenham, now Burnsham, all which suppose, took their Names from their burneing, burning, as Brentford, now Brayneford, because was burnt by the Deanes also. And this may yet be ther confirmed by Brent-Bnoll it felf, which 'is an fleep and round Burrow or Mole, the topp fortified Dyke and Rampire, where the Deans, according to bability, feated themselves. And by a Ground (all plaine) of two acres in the South fide of that burn called Battel burie, where, I suppose, the battel foughten, and the Victorie obtained.

A 7th invasion intended 3 against the 4 maritime Co but by the hand of God confounded, before they come quite thither (like that of the Spaniards in thus. The Deanes having a great fleet and armie thus. The Deanes having a great fleet and armie parts by land, and a fleet of 120 saile here to meet the So the fleet sailing round about Cornwell, came to chor apud Smanimics, which I take to be now Smanimics, on the North Coasts, over against the West of St.

Westm. p. 169. 4. Maritine MS. quemadmodum & supra nui. H.

ett. But then it pleased the Lord to send such a nt and sudden tempest upon them, as destroyed all: so that, as *Ovid saith of the Sea where Icavas drowned,

Icarus Icariis nomina dedit aquis;

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nay I say 2 of King Swanus his fleet, drowned at nawith alias Swanesey, (i.e.) Swanus-Sea,

Swanus Sanewicis nomina dedit aquis. Swanus to Sane-Sea waters gave their name.

ne 8th, and last invasion in these parts, was at 3 Mpnes by a fleet of Weltchmen, in the 49th year of King y the 3d. Anno Domini 1265, fet forth by Matt. is, but the Antecendents and Consequents &c. to leate this storie, being collected out of severall s of this Author, and dulie composed, the whole ound thus. King Henry the third and his Barons, g long contended the one for the other, against ine privilidges and prerogatives claymed by the and denied by the Barons, at last their differences composed in a Parliament at Oxford, where the himself, and his eldest sonne Prince Edward, soy swore to the due observation of all the particuthe agreement; but afterward the King, by the ation of evill Councellours, repented of the said and because he would not be esteemed a perjured , sued, and easily obtained, an absolution from the

Ovid Metam. 2. Tò of (quod deest in MS.) adjeci. H. tt. Paris, p. 1330,1339. & alibi. 4. P. 1330,1339. & alibi.

480 A Discourse about some ROMAN Antiqq. &c



A

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CONCERNING

TONE-HENGE.

By the fame anonymous Author.

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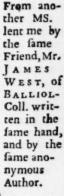


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STONAGE.





WANDER with of Wiltshire, Author. rambling to Rome to gaze at Antiquities, and there skrewing himfelf into the company of Antiquaries, they entreated him to illustrate unto them, that famous Monument in his Country, called

ge. His Answer was, that he had never seen, ever heard of, it. Whereupon, they kicked him doors, and bad him goe home, and see Stonage; wish all such Æsopicall Cocks, as slight these adstones, and other our domestick Monuments (by

1. So called a monendo. Goldm. Dic.

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which they might be admonished, to eschew some or doe some good) and scrape for barley Cornes of ty out of forreigne dunghills, might be handled, o ther footed, as he was. If I had been in his pla should have been apt to have told them, that, furd was some heathonish temple demolished by the in diate hand of God, as an intollerable abomination him: yet referving so much of it standing, as ma clare what the whole was, and how, and why, stroyed, that, as we are to remember Lot's wife, in into a Piller of Salt, for looking back-ward toward latrous Sodome, so we should remember, that the lorne Pillers of Stone are left to be our remembra diffuading us from looking back in our hearts upon thing of Idolatry, and perfuading us, in imitation Moses, and the Prophets, so to describe, and deride, it's uglie Coullers, that none of us, or our posterity, returne, with Doggs, to fuch Vomit, or Sows to w ing in such mire. And since all, that have (as yet) ten on this Subject, have contradicted and confuted other, and never any hath as yet revealed this my of iniquity to this purpose, and that Pedlers and Tin vamping on London way near it, may, and do, fpend their mouthes on it, I know nothing to the ry, but that I also may shoot my bolt a little farther it, however I will adventure, were it for nothing but to recreate my felf fomtimes, after other h and to provoke my friends, which importun'd me to shoote their acute shafts at it also, hoping, that or other of us, by art or accident, shall hit the mark bolt is foon shott in this short conjecture, that at was an old British triumphall tropicall temple, ered Anaraith, their Godess of victory, in a bloudy field . It a

A FOOL'S Bolt Soon Shott at STONAGE.

one, by illustrious Stanengs and his Cangick Giants, om K. Divitiacus and his Belgæ. In which temple e Captives and spoiles were facrifised to the faid Idol varaith. So that these 12 particulers hereof are to be monstrated,

1. That Stonage was an old British Monument.

2. That it was a Monument of a bloody battel foughten there.

3. This bloudy battel produced a glourious Victorie.

4. This Victorie was wonne by the Cangi of Blad erbaf.

5. The Cangi were Giants.

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6. Commanded by the famous Stanenges of Honnis cutt.

7. The Army conquered, was K. Divitiacus and his

8. In this place, affoone as the Cangi had conquered, they triumphed.

9. Where they triumphed they erected this Monument as a Trophie.

10. This Trophie was a Temple.

11. This Temple was confecrated to Anaraith, their Goddess of Victorie.

12. In this temple the faid Victors facrifised their Captives and Spoiles to their faid Idoll of Victorie.

Our work lies before us in these 12 particulers, and tooles, to perform it, should be antient and credihistories, treating of this subject. but what are they, where to be found? Jeffrie of Monmouth will tell field ou a tale, that these Stones were brought by Giants

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from Africa into Dutibare in Ireland, and, by fone ! gerdemaine of Merlin, conveyed to the place, whe they are; but no credible Historian could speke word of any fuch thing. Gildas Badonicus of Bat within 20 Miles of Stonage, writing anno Dominig hath not a word of it, nor venerable Bede, who win anno 727. of many other rarities of this Land, hath a word of Stonage, nor William of Malmf-burie, w ing anno 1142. within 14 miles of Stonage, hathi a word of it, nor Ethelwred, nor Hoveden, nor Im thus, nor Paris, nor Westmonasteriensis, nor Floren Wigorniensis, who all wrote above 500 years since, not a word of it; and Henricus Hunting doniensis, w ing near the same time, tells the naked truth of them ter, that it was not because they would not, but because they could not, say any thing of it. His words at Quatuor funt in Anglia, quæ mira videntur, scibcet nenges, (i.e.) Stonage, ubi lapides miræ magnitud in modum portarum elevati sunt, ita ut portæ portis perpositæ videantur, nec potest quis excogitare, qua tanti lapides adeo in altum elevati sunt, vel quare ibid constructi funt. This Stonage did aftonish them, did amaze them, that they durst not labour, left the should 3 lost their labour, and themselves also. And the grand Seniors, which lived fo near it, above ath fand years fince, could not, how shall we sillie for men unlock this Closet? I have stumbled on 2 pi locks, which, if dexteroufly handled, will fet it wide or to the world.

of some part of it, as it was in it's primitive perfection

^{1.} Pro, Ingulfus. H. 2. Henric. Hunt. lib. 1º. Histo. 3 tofe, vel have loft. H.

. A mappe of Wiltshire.

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. As for a description of the faid fabricke, I would er you to Architector Inigo Jones in his book, entid, Stonehenge reflored, but that fome would be ready lay, the multitude of his Græcian Architectonicall nes of the parts of it, as bypathros, monopteros, dios, architrave, 2 Pycnostylos, Scheame, peripteros, agon, &c. do rather obscure then illustrate the same, that, whereas he hath 10 designs of this fabrick all folio, one in 4to. may serve the turn as well. Nay whole one is to much; because the externall circle high Stones will overshadow allmost all within them, company of tall men, standing round about a comy of Children. And I think three or four Stones each of the 5 Circles, with verball apprehensions the number and dimension of the Stones of each le, will give best intelligence to common capacities, th I endeavour to informe, and this I have done in frontispice, and have added Characteristical letters ach remarkable part and place of the fabrick, correing to what I shall say concerning such particulers. . The fecond pick-lock, to help the former, is a pp of Wiltshire, at least of the Hill Country about mage, describing the antient British Names of cirjacent Hills, Hamletts, Rivers, &c. For I conceive, the old Britons, which lived in those places, took it a great honour, that thence pittifull habitations ald be called after the name of this antient renowned int, or some part or propertie thereof, and this is t observable in those 3 eminent Rivers, Cellinburn, m and Mander, runing from their feverall quarters

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almost to Stonage, and meeting a little below it, in many of the hamletts, fituate on, or near, those & vers, up to their Fountaines, both the faid Rivers, many Villages on them, taking their antient Brit names, some from Stonage, some from some, for from other, parts and properties thereof, shortly after was founded, and feeing, that conveniunt rebus nomin and that any one of those antient names, taken from age, is a Description of the same, then, surely, out of ma of those names, methodically composed, may a defin tion of it be formed, at least some such conjecture mine aforesaid. And because this nominall picklock of my invention, as he that forgeth a pick-locke try him upon some doore of his own, before he will venture with it to the publick treasurie, so I entreat les to try, how I can illustrate that famous monument hot Bathe water of Bathe, by this engine, before Im use of it on Stonenge. Suppose then, that when heathonish Saxons had subdued all this Iland, sain Mathe and parts adjoyning, and at last came so me Bathe as Dehoram, now Dirram, and having the flain the 3 Kings of Bathe, Gloceftez and Cirencal routed their armies, and destroyed those Cities, support I fay, upon the invalion of those infidells, and dell ction of those Christians, the Lord had, in his wrath indignation, dryed up the waters of life and health, he did 'other falutiferous waters, upon like provocand or that Merlin's provecie, frigebant Badonis balnea, Salubres eorum agnæ mortem generabant, had been h filled, as foon as it had been pronounced; and that the

^{1.} Dr. Ford of the nature and use of the Bathes. Matt. W

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arous Saxons had, in their furie, burnt the Citie to , and nothing of it remaining, but the old British s thereof in antient histories, and in the names of Rivers, Hamletts, &c. near it, yet much of the and nature and propertie of the Bath-water, might ollected and inferred out of thole names now a thouyears afterward; as, first, the tradition of the manof finding out the vertue of the Bath-water being Bladud, alias Bluda, the fon and heir of Rudhudibeeing smitten with a leprose, was, Nebuchadlike, driven out from amongst men, and became neherd near Wathe, which was then a bogg or quagof hot water, in which his fwine often wallowed, one of them, being a Scabbilonian, was thereby , whereupon Bladon making triall of it was also d, whereupon he built a Temple, and confecrated it e sun, as the God of the heat of the Bath-water, Health, which he recovered by the same, and his r dying, Bladon reigned there in his place. Now ugh this is taken generally for a fabulous tradition, such of it may be proved by such old British names, oresaid; as, first, that Bathe was such a bogg, or is mire, may be inferred from the most antient name of Car Bavon, the bogg of Bathe, Meretune, (i.e.) ton.

That there was such a King Rudhudibres, may be ted from part of his name, still continuing in Kutand a relique of his Kinglie dignitie in Kingliwood, stoome adjoyning.

That there was a man of great honour and fame; sin, or near, Bathe, of the name Bladon. For the

1. Matt. West. lib. 10.

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navigable river, runing under the walls thereof, was ed, after his name, Pant-Blavon, and Abon Blavon and flumen 'blavon, (i.e.) the river of Bladad, the place, where 2 Palmsburie now stands, on the River, was called atz-blavon, the fortified place of Blavon, was called atz-blavon, the fortified place of Blavon,

4. That this Bladud was a King, but reduced fome miserable condition on the North side of the as may be collected by his picture over the North

of Bathe.

3 Cave in the side of Salesburie hill there, called ackadrum holle, orthog. Jackscun trum holl, the healed King's hole in the side of the bill, which words intimate, that he had some other Cave, in sother place of the said hill, and about 4 years since was discovered a formall Cave, vaulted over with a Crombs of a man's bones in it, which might be the healed King's hole on the topp of the hill, from the called Orthog. Salusbui, (i.e.) health on the topp hill, in which he might live, die, and be buried in own Cave, according to the custome of those days Abraham, Sara, &c.

buzie, (i.e.) Suns burie, (as another little one allo the foot thereof, is called Sundaie's hill) the temp the fun might be built thereon. For Lansowne, the bridge, and Lambrick, (i.e.) Temple downe, Templai and Templebridge, round about this hill, intimate, there was such a heathonish temple on it, and what

^{1.} Guil. Malm. p 9. 2. Camb. Br. in Belg. 3. Dome fuerint: Ovid. Met. lib. 7°. 4. For heathenish temples were on high hills. Hor.

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place for Sol's temple then Solsbutie? and why t not that Image of the Sun, like the face of a man, Hercules, with his Clubb, affixed to the city walls, ought from Sols butie, as well as those antient Rournes there also brought out of the Fields?

That, in regard of the supposed influence of the on the Bath water, it was called Solomer, (i.) the Poole, although euphonied into Sommer, as Psalme Mame, and Salmon into Samon, because Lante inescit.

That, upon the said account, Bathe was antientlled Sommersett, (i. e.) the seate or Citie of the poole, and the province or County of which it was petropolis, as somtimes provincia Bathoniensis, som-Sommersettensis².

That the vertue of the Bath water being discovered, presaid, the neighbouring hamlets (as those about age) ambitiously attributed to themselves variety mes, which they catched, or borrowed, from Bathe, theston, Bathampton, Bathsoro, Bathwick, Bathe, &c.

That so great was the confluence of people, trouwith aches, to this City, that it was thereupon called nancester 3, (i.) the Citie of ached people.

They esteemed so highly of this water, as the best ment for Limbs, as that they termed the City, Pr ens, The continent.

They drank so frequently of this water, that the was also called, Empmin, (i. e.) bot broth.

. They raised such multitudes of hams, (i.e.) bome-

Hercules by his 12 labors represents the Sun passing through signs of the Zodiak. 2. Matt. West. p. 105. 3. Matt.

Qqq2

ly Cottages, about this water, as that the ground large circumference, now without the Citie, is a Bathams, Bathewickshams, &c. to this day.

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14. That this City Batham, lying in a low va had a Bathampton (i.e.) a Bathefort, on the topp Bathampten downe, to fecure them about 50 acres the topp whereof being furrounded with a strong I and Rampire, a sallie port to iffue out upon occasion Clauertons downe, and military worke about 100 m off, to secure their issues and retreats, and avenue tending from the fort down the hill directly tom Bathe, whereby the Bathonians might pass and n fecurely and invisiblely between Batham and B ampton.

15. That, in processe of time, there was so much fort to this hill, that they dwelt here and there or the downes, which, before inclosures, was compri all under the name of Baton, and, upon that acco Wathe was also called Waton, Watonia, Bathon,

thonia, coc.

16. That, for their better fecurity, they after fortified the faid Downe in more places, as near a Lane end, Monfotch, or Thog-woornfoicke, On thereupon it was called Cair Baton, the fortified B downe. So that, I say again, if Bathe had been hilated 1000 years fince, yet these and the like m of it, and other neighbouring places, preserved, a places, tiquarie might easily out of them extract both these, many more, things, which otherwise would continue ried in oblivion, and much of the fabrick, and man the names, of Stonage, and parts and properties to of, being hitherto preserved, I hope, I shall do the thereupon, beginning with the first particuler of my jedure, viz. I. Ston L

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Stonage is an old British monument; where, first, all briefly shew, who, and what, the old British, and afterward, that this was an old British monu-

he old Britons were the first of fix Nations, which the possession of this Land successively, viz. old Bri-Belga, Romanes, Saxons, Danes and Normans. old Britons came origenally from the Tower of 'Bathus. Shortly after the deluge, the Lord having ed Noah and his posterity, saying, be fruitfull, muland replenish the earth, 2 they notwithstanding had fruitfull, and had, in a short time, multiplied inbly, yet they obstinately refused to replenish the , but faid, go too, let us build us a Citie and a Tower whose topp may reach unto beaven, least we be ered over the face of the whole earth; fo they ined to dwell in their Citie together, and to fecure selves from any future flood in the Tower, but the confounded their one (viz. the Hebrew) into 52 mages, fo that they, not understanding each other, ling about carrying on the Worke, were necessitated ve it over unfinished, and then each principall man ight them having fought out, and brought together, as could understand his language, conducted them the severall parts of the earth, where many of them alled after their conducters names to this day, as Medes from Madai, the Moscovites from Mesech Mosoch, the Canonites from Canan, and Gomer, ldest fon of Japhet, calling together all such as understand & Bomerarg, as the speech of Gomer,

called Babell. Verst. Ant, 4. The Britons of Wales call anguage Comeracy, to this day.

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conducted them to, and seated them in, France, wh they were called Gomeri after old Gomer, and lone them into Britaine. But because he doth not pe cularize the place, where they were first seated, give leave to conjecture, that it was in Mount Come Wales (for that is also called Trefaloguin, the famous Towne, a proper name for fuch old Towns-men.) R Mount Comezi they might dilate their plantation all Mount Bomerishire, still called Gomori, as low they had fuch garments 2 as their fore-fathers had: those being worne out, and they being destitute (in wilderness) of meanes to recruite apparrell, yet h expedients to paint their naked bodies with fere Coullers of Cloathes, and then they were no longer of Gomeri, but Britons, (i.e.) Painters, and their Britaine, (i.e.) the painted nation 3. Some fam painted gwin white, some ou black, some Blas blewl Both (pronounced Bott) red, some Lloib (pronounced) Flopo) green, and this is the original of those com names, Bwin, Du, Blas, Boff and Floid, amonghi posteritie in Wales to this day. He that desires any ther intelligence concerning the old Britons, let reade Cæsar's Commentaries, Strabo, Diodorus Sa Pomponius Mela, Solinus, Dio Caffius, Ziphiline, Il Secundus, Cambden, Speede, &c.

Having seen who the old Britons were, we may the next place, well look upon this Stonage as a British monument. If it had but one old British name were a probable argument, that it was an old by thing. For convenient rebus nomina, ut supra. who, but old British Founders, would have given it

^{1.} Camb. Brit. 2. Gen. 9. 3. Camb. Brit. de prim. ind

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British name? But if I can produce, at least, old in names thereof, and parts and properties thereof. not one Belgick, Romane, Saxon, Deanish or Norname thereof (but the nick-name " Stonehenge) , furely, it was an old British monument. I forbear tioning those names now, because I would not taugize, when I shall have occasion both to mention interpret sometimes one, sometimes another, of But the Architector (and I wish I could say the quarie) Jones is point blanck against a British, and for a Romane, Monument, and I will complie with as farr as I may, by faying, it might be a Romane , but not a Roman Monument. For it is true, h he mainteins at large, that this monument was ed according to the most exquesite rules of Archire, in which the pittifull naked Britons had no rledge at all, and the Romans were the most expert in the world in that art, and might be hired by the ns to do that work for them. For 2 there was a nerce between the Britons and forreigne nations, e Julius Cæsar's dayes, insomuch that the Græcians ented this Iland upon this account; and if fo, then more the nearer and more Architectonicall Ros, who as they 3 taught and helped the Britons to tempells after they had conquered them (being hired,) fo might fome of them build, or help them ild, this one before they conquered them, and, in espect, it might be called a Roman work, but no a Romane Monument, or Temple, then the temthe Jews might be called the temple of the Gen-

⁽I.e.) Stone hanging place, because some remaines of it are like 65. 2 Cass. Com. lib. 5. 3. Cornelius Tacitus. tiles,

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tiles, because the Gentiles had the chiefest hand in h ing it for the Jews. The Romans endeavoured (no more, then) by magnificent Structures to perpetuate fame, as well in this Iland, as in other places, and this end, they imposed their Romane names on then Templum Claudii; ac Camalodunum, consecreated Horie; marus Severi, extending from Sea to & the North of this Land; the fosse way from the Ro fossa, a ditch on each side of it, out of which the was cast up; Antonini Itinerarium, by which he vided Britaine into 16 Itinera, and every Iter inn 13 or 14 Mansions, some Remainders of some of to be seen to this day. Not so much as that palrie tering bridge, built by, or for, the Romanes, near Cenbuzie, but must be called by the Romane name! periculofus, and is called Domperis at this day. fo, then, furely, this most glorious monument (if it been Roman) should have been called after the me one of the Roman Emperors, as 2 founders of it, at by fome other Roman name or word; but no Ro name, word or fyllable, on or near it, but all Brid argumentum Herculissimum, that it was no Roma a British, monument.

2. My second particuler is, that a bloody bank foughten at Stonage. For the very name Ston signifies Stone-battle, the last Syllable age comeing the Greek and, a furious battle, and a village Stonage is called Fittle-ton, not in regard of it's

t. See Burton's Com. on it. 2. F. founder. H. 3. Who Græcians came and traded with the Britons, they left fomer their words compounded with British, as Jis, Chamali, in Stonage. Camb. Brit, in Belg. Speede.

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tion (in a valley;) but because it is near the fightm, or place bired in, where the fight was, (i.e.)
mage, which stand in the midst of a multitude of
owes, (i.e.) burying hillocks, which are the tumuli
mbes, in which the slaine of the battle were buried.
hat can not, or will not, believe it, let him scearch
of them, and there see the fragments of mens bones,
peices of their old fashoned armour, spoken of by
bden, Speede, &c. and conclude, as I do, this parer, that all, that have built their opinion of this moent, on any other foundation, then a bloody battle,
built Stonages in the aire.

This bloudie battle produced a glorious Victorie. It is not bellum anceps, or a drawn battle. He that it is may reade almost clear Victorie of the one over other armie, in the numerous traines of burrowes, mens bones in them, extending from Stonage to sturie, and from thence to the topp of Baradon bill, to miles in all the burrowes, being very great, and ing thicke at, and near, Stonage, and still smaller hinner till near the topp of Baradon bill, plainly tring the great execution done neare Stonage, and the conquered Armie fled toward Baradon bill, the nering armie pursued them thither, and slew many lands of them, and buried them in heaps together, and near, London way to the said hill.

That this Victorie was won by the Cangi of Blade, f, viz. the people of Sommersett, who where all Cangi, (i.e.) Singers to instruments of Musick, Canig, Canticum organi musici, in which, it

F. buried. H. 2. Sic. H. 3. Camb. Brit. in Belg. ex Ta-4. Dr. Davis Dic. Brit. Lat. ol. II. Rrr feems,

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feems, they delighted fo much, that, as the old ! tons did, fo their posteritie of Wales do, call Some fett Bladershaf, the merry Summer-field, to this The Cangi then were the Westermost inhabitants of Iland. For Devon and Cornwall were not then inhabit and their province extended East-ward either to, or unto, Stonage. For Mr. Cambden intimateth, Cannings Dundged, reaching within few miles of age, was so called, as being part of the Cangies ten ries, 2 whence I inferr, that if the traine of burying locks aforesaid, had extended from Stonage wellen then the Cangi had been routed and flaine in their fi home-ward. But the traine extending East-ward clareth, that the Cangi, coming out of their wells parts, routed their enemies affoone as they began to ter upon their frontiers, and pursued them East-ward wards their homes, or quarters, as more in due place

5. That these Cangi were Giants will appear,

that this monument was antiently called the Galance, and Cannings or the Cangings, near Sun lignific Cangick Biants.

2. By their chaines, intimated by all the names of vers and Villages on them near Stonage, which the fyllable in or yng in them. For they come is Heb. anak, which fignifies a Giant banging a labout his neck, as those Anakims in the scripture, such Anakims were the Gigantick old Britons, we Chaines about their necks and wasts. vestis usuam

^{1.} Camb. in Belg. 2. Whenche MS. H. 3. Camb. in 4. Cangings MS. H. 5. Dr. Davis his Dic. Br. Lat. 6. La. Crit. Sac. p. 373. and Ainsworth Ps. 736. 7. Herodian. pa.s.

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Leig pa.16 norunt, ventrem at que cervicem ferro incingunt, orventum id esse, ac divitiarum argumentum, existintes, and thus pride compassed them about as a chaine alm LXXIII.

. By fome huge bones of men, found, amongst others, ne faid burrowes, as aforefaid, and in other places near mage, according to the very words of Sr. Thomas Elin his Dictionarie, on the word Gigas. About 30 s fince I my felf, being with my father, Sr. Ris o Elliott, at a Monasterie of regular Canons (three out miles from stonage,) beheld the bones of a man found beep in the ground, which being forns ogether, was in length 2 13 foot and 10 inches, reof one of the teeth my father had, which was of quantity of a great wallnut. This I have writ-(faith he) because some men will beleive nothing, is out of the compals of their own knowledge. that cannot beleive Sir Thomas Elliott, let him see a nt's tooth, which I can shew him, diged up Anno nini 1670. at Mecompore near Mells, three inches above the roots, 3 inches about, and 4 ounces in ght, and at the Lord Sturton's house in sturton moell, (i. e.) the borders of the Cangi, a Giant's h bone of a full yeard, in which instances argue, that, amongst the Canonites, so amongst the conquering gi, there were races of Giants 10 principall Comnders, in regard of which stonage was called Giants nce. For Denominatio sumitur à præstantiori. Arist. an.

Pfalm xxx. By &c. MS. without either the figure of 3, or being a new Paragraph. H. 2. 'Tis ritti. in some Editions of ot. H.

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4. by their armour, or peices of it, (which, we new, was large enough for Giants) found there also, here I must distinguish Giants into two sorts, Giant antiquitie, and Giants of abilitie, and so declare a sort of these 2 the Cangi were. Giants of antiquity so so called in respect of their senioritie, as if they had been borne into the world by the way of all sless, they being heathens, and not beleiving any Creat supposed the first inhabitants of each nation, were brought forth by the earth, as froggs, mice, serpents, and he upon the earth was worshiped by the name of Deater, and the first inhabitants termined Terre siling terra editi, and Gigantes, (à vivous to pass, Dorice that is, men brought forth by the earth, according to of the Poet 1:

Terra feros partus, immania monstra Gigantes, Edidit.

And such were the Giants of antiquity. Giants of a ty were men of a very great stature and strength, these Cangick Conquerors were Giants both of great tiquitie and Abilitie. Their great Antiquitie may pear in Allyngton, orthog. Albinton, (i.e.) antient Giants. Their abilitie in Ablington, (i.e.) able or state of these two names were put to either of those villages, but borrowed from State as aforesaid, and now restored to Stonage, to ded the antiquity and ability of the Cangick Giants, where conquered. As ex ungue Leonem, so ex dente gantem, it is easie to conjecture at the incredible state

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ftrength of a Cangick Giant, by the topp of his skull inch thick, and a tooth of his, which I have, 3 inches now fince the root is broken away, and three ies and a quarter round, and three ounces and half weight, being full four ounces till the roots were ten off; so that, according to this instance, the Cancardiants were very much greater and stronger then ish, or any other of the Giants described in the Scrie. Mr. Cambden writes of two teeth of a Giant, out which 200 ordinary teeth might be cutt, and this one ektooth weigheth just 100 Cheek teeth.

famous old ² Stanenges of Glabeat haf aforesaid, ch gives demonstration age, as Stonage was one, so menges another, Britannick-Græcian name of this nument, compounded of Stane and involve, (i.e.) Stones hed up near together; and as Stanenges was the e of this antient Monument, so also of a most antient ily flourishing in Gladeat haf to this day, which name d not arise from any other place, or thing, then this name. For there was never any other place, or g, of this name but this.

therefore, the prime Ancestour, of the family Staces, took his name from this monument Stonenges, th being easily granted, it will be enquired, upon t account he took his name from this monument? answered, it must be either from his 3 habitation e, or from some action performed there by him.

These reliques of a Cangick Giant, were sound 13 foot deep gging of a draught well, in Medmore, Anno Domini 1670. Hun. lib. primo Histor. 3. As Hill Dalewood, Meade 6c. were so called from their dwelling in such places.

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Not from any inhabitation there. For it was an heath ish Temple, as shall be shewed, and the inhabiting in at, it had been esteemed a greater prophanation, the dwelling in a Church or Chappell. Befides, was no water, nor any other accommodation for ad ing, within 2 or 3 miles of it. So the name of sta ges was not taken from any habitation there, but some action performed there; and what action of that be, but from conquering, and erecting this Tru there? Nimrod the conquerour, and his adher would needs build him a 1 Bable to get him a name, from what else could Trophimus, and others of name before and fince him, take their Tropicall on but from their Trophies? And why should not old nenges take his name from Stanenges also? as he his Arms, 3 Batts volitant in a field argent, from innumerable multitude of Batts (the peculiar animal that place) ambuscadeing there by day, and render ing by night, never fo much as any sheep coming rubbe or shelter there. Or in what respect could most antient Bonnieutt, alias Bonniadeutt, (i.e. lustrious court, be so called, but from that most an illustrious Stanenges of Honnicutt, who wonne the and erected the Trophie aforesaid?

7. The people conquered by the Cangi were King vitiacus and his Belgae of Low Germanie. For

I. The King Divitiacus and his Belgae were the ly people recorded, that invaded the old Britons, therefore if the old Britons conquered such as invaded, they were the King Divitiacus and his Belgae

^{1.} No monument was ever erected, but to gett the on name.

Julius Cæfar fairh, that 'Divitiacus magnam partem annie obtinebat nostra etiam memoria; which great of Britaine Mr. Cambden supposeth was Hampshire, thire, and Sommersett, called antiently the Belga, the name of those which conquered them; but Ju-Cafar doth not fay, they conquered them without repulse. Julius Cæsar himself was routed 2 or 3 s by the Britons, before he could subdue that little of Britaine which he did, and therefore King Dicus and his Belgae might be routed, at least, once hem, and at Stonage, before they could vincere that part of Britaine called Belga.

The armie, which was conquered, fled Northeast ally towards Belgium, as the traine of Burrowes

esaid declares.

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Haradun hill, orthog. Herwoun, to which the d armie fled for refuge, is a Belgick word, or name, fying the bill of refuge. and who was so likely as Belga, to give it a Belgick name of refuge, when routed at Stonage, they fled back thither for re-? all which being put together, will amount to some historie, insteade of a Chronicle, as this:

Printiacus, King of the Belgae, invading Britaine his Salii of Belgium, came into Wiltshire, and quar-

and plundered all over the Salisburie 6 Sals round a-

e, particularly at Salethorpe, Lurgifale, isale, 'Martinfale, Martinsale, Lustale, so called from the Salii, which were the Wilts, Hampts. Sopeople of the Belga. Old Stenenges

bout Stonage, and not one more in all mersett, or Dorsett.

his Cangi drew up their Armie into Dearnsburte, orth. laithburie, Castle, 5 miles Westward from Ston-

^{1.} Cæfar's Com. Lib.s. 2. Sic. H.

bon hill 5 miles Northeast thereof, where, after had faced each other a while, they mett and son bloudie battle in the midd-way, where the Belgah routed, sled homeward toward their said hill of the but so many of their Salii were slain and buried in burrowes aforesaid, that the field was ever since a Salisburie Plaine.

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8. The Cangick Giants having conquered, trium over their enemies at Stonage, which, upon thete fion, was called the Giants dance, and this trium finging and dancing together, at the time and place Victorie, was the common practice of the antients when 'Jephtha had conquered the Ammonites, the lites triumphed with timbrell and dances. So affor 2 David had flain Goliah, and the Philistines were ed, the Isralites triumphed, singing and dancing Tabretts and joy, and with instruments of Musick the women answered one to another as they played bath flain his thousands, and David his ten that So affoon as the Lord had given victorie to the lin over the Egyptians, and that they faw the Egyp dead upon the Sea shore, 3 Then sang Moses a Children of Ifraell this fong unto the Lord &c. and verss the 20th. Miriam the Prophetes, the fifter of ron, took a timbrell in her hand, and all the women out after her with Tabretts and with dances, and riam answered them, sing ye to the Lord, for he triumphed gloriously. And yet not long 4 after they and danced a palinodia, like an herd of skipping

^{1.} Judges the 11th. 2. 1 Sam. 18. 6. 3. Exodus 1 4. Exodus 32. and the 8.

ing Calves, to the similitude of a * Calf that * eatheth fitting down to eat and drink, and riseing up to dancing and singing, (much out of Tune) these be sods, O Israell, which have brought * the up out of the of Egypt, and this Idolatrous singing and dancing too easily learned of the Gentiles from the Jewes, put in practice at Stonage, by the Cangick Giants lads 12 has, which was thereupon called the Giants

But all this finging and dancing did but beate the uncapable of any legible impression, in which postemight read this glorious victorie; therefore they th it expedient to erect this Monument, as their phie, and as fuch a Gazett, as all the world might at, and in it admire their Heroicall valour through nerations: and herein also they imitated, or rather ated, the Isralites, who being delivered from the tians, and having trampled the Red Sea and Joropposing them) under their feet, did, by God's com-, erect a Stonage of twelve Stones in the midft of n, whence it was driven back, and they are 5 there, Josuah 6, unto this day, standing, perhaps, as a cirguard of Souldiers, up to their middle in water, as ng in possession what had been conquered as aforeand another such a Stonage of 12 Stones they d to their first quarters, and erected them as a me-Il to the Children of Israell for ever. vers. 7.

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Pfalm. 106. ver. 20. &c. 2. Sic. H. 3. Sic. H. 4. A to turne, because it was set at the place, where their Energere turned to slight, at the beginning of the traine of the wes aforesaid, &c. 5. They MS. H. 6. Joshua the 4th

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This Trophie of these Giants was called pany orthogr. 'Panyng, (i. e.) Giants great Stone, observed ble in the 3 Panyng foros, so called, because are of those villages there are fords to pass over that his which runeth downe near to Panyng, or Giants of Stones. So that although that River is commonly a Abon (i. e.) the River, yet the proper name is Pany the Giants great Stones, from runing down near the as Pormanton, orth. Posthmanton, (i. e.) the Tustanding nearest to them; and all this may be exensised by other old British Trophies, all resembling to their circuler formes, British names, and so other respects, although not in magnificence, as

1. The first was also called Banton near Mark rowe, from a pettie Stonage there, of eight huge Sto now called the broad Stones, antiently standing, now lying circularly in London way, testified to be British Trophie, by the fragments of mens bones for

in the Burrowes in the fields adjoyning.

2. On Sevenburrowes hill, 4 Miles West of Me burrow near London way, are 40 great Stones, some standing, but now lying in a large Circle, inclosing and circle of 16 great Stones, now lying also, testified an old British Trophie by the Anglo-British name to of, (viz.) Seaven Burrowes, and by those 7 hoge rowes very near it with fragments of mens bones.

3. At Stanton Dau, six miles on the South of stoll, are 8 Stones bigger then the greatest of the stonage, but their topps broken off, so that the

^{1.} Man signifies such a great stone as a piller, milstone from which the British proverb Calectach girw, na man: est foris quam saxum.

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above 12 foot high standing circulerlie, and round ut, within 200 yeard of those 8, are, at least, 60 e smaller stones, 6, 7 or 8 foot high, standing up-

his was an old British Trophie, as may appear by name thereof, reteined still in the name of the parrish, hich it stands, viz. Stanton Dzu, the Stone Town Tillorie. 2 by the smaller stones, monuments of the querours friends their flain, one of which being y fallen, in the Pitt, in which it stood, were found crumbes of a man's bones, and a round bell, like a horse-bell, with a skrew as the stemme of it; nce I conjecture, that as the circle of large Stones the Trophie of victorie, fo those smaller were moents of friends flain in wining the Victorie, (for ors would not honour their enemies with fuch moents:) and the bell was part of an old Briton's Weathere buried with it's owner, and, I suppose, the bones and bells may be found under the other small s, confirming the præmises. For Mr. Speed, in his nicle, pictureth an old Briton naked, Lions, Beares, ents painted on him to terrifie enemies,2 with a Lance is hand, on the butt end whereof is such a bell red fast, which served in steade of a Trumpett to ne, and a clubb to dash out the enemies braines, and bell was, I suppose, the permanent part of that old n's weapon there buried with his owner, according e old custome, continued to this day, in burying liers weapons with them, at least in carrying them eir Coffins to their graves.

^{1.} Sic. H. 2. Herodianus.

4. In Denbigh shire is a famous monument of a cle of great Stones, called sereg y Druidion, (i.e.) Stones of Victorie, alias the stones of the Druides, Priests Sacryficeing at Victories.

5. In Mount Gomerie Shire 2 there is an high Mo tain, called Cornton, on which there is a famous mo ment of great stones, standing circulerly, a Trophic Victory.

6. At Biscato Want in Cornwall's are 21 g Stones in a Circle, the greatest standing in the Con

a Trophie of Victorie.

7. At Hochinorton in Oxford Shire 4 36 very giftones in a circle, called Roll-rich-stones, and this, a the former, deemed Trophies of Victorie, by that cle of antiquities Mr. Cambden, who, for the excel cie of his knowledge in affaires of this Nature, created King at armes, and if all these pettie, or denitive, Stonages were Trophies of Victorie, then, so ly, their great grandfather Stonage was a Trophic that Victorie aforesaid.

Q. But what kind of Stones are they? how boo hither? and fett up in this place?

A. Quot bomines tot sententiæ, the first is, that is strous legend of Monmouth, and his Giants bring them per mare, per terras, out of the utmost par Africa, to Bilbare, &c. of which a little, but too malready.

2. The second is, that childish tale of Childrie, because he could find no small stones on Salish

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^{1.} Camb. Brit. in Ordov. 2. Camb. Brit. 3. Cam. Bi Cornwall. 4. Cam. Brit in Oxford shire.

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nes, dreamed t, that nature had aggregated all the laficke Vertue of that country into Stonage.

. The third is, that of Inigo 2, who might truly have out I goe, when, after he had affirmed, fol. 3 10. were hewen out of a quarrie at Atbutte, he faid, yare fo churlish and extream hard, that they disdaine touch of tooles, and if they were hewne out from nce, tell me, how they were brought 15 miles over and dales from thence to Stonage, & eris mibi enus Apollo.

The fourth is, that of learned Cambden, who supeth4 them to be faxa factitia ex arena pura & unoso aliquo coag mentata.

. And I am confident they are faxa factitia, great ficial stones, made of many small naturall Stones, ade of many small naturall Stones". That a Limee was there erected, which being filled with limees, extraordinarily coaled, were melted with fertheat into a birdlime-like substance, which was let ne out into fuch variety of Cifterns, one after ano-, as formed them for their severall places, into which were drawne up by some Crane, or other Engine. . My reasons are; first, itt was impossible to work

m into their severall formes. Free stones may be ught to any, but these churlish stones to no, forme, egard of hardness and brittleness.

Iron 'ginnes, chimney back-stones, stone-inges, pillers of the late royall exchange, the 8 great pillers otanton Dru Trophie, were all cast stones, formed

In his Brit. Bac. 2. Inigo Jones in his Stonehenge restored. 36. H. 4. Camb. in Belg. edit. 42. 5. Unchoquo MS. 6. F. delend. H. 7. Ginmes MS. H.

fome of one, some of another, sort of melted sto and why might not Stonage-stones be so also? So heere was such an aggregation for a saxification, not made by Minerva, as Childrie doteth, but Mass, indeed by the Martiall old Britons, who having be active in gaining the victorie, were officious in gather together the small stones of the plaines to be melted in great ones, and so multorum manibus grande level onus, an old British limeburner and his stonegether performed this opus herculissimum.

10. This trophie was a Temple, or rather a Tropi Temple. For first, it was the common practice of heathens, to promife and vow Temples as Trophie their supposed Gods, or Goddessels, of Victorie, in they would give them some great Victorie, which w they had obtained, they furely built it accordingly in place aforesaid of an ordinarie Trophie, so it was cal a Tropicall Temple, and, upon this account, the mans usuallie vowed and built Temples as Trophies Mars, Victoria, &c. and upon this account Can built 'a Temple at Alh bowne, and all other pla where he wone Victories; yea some Christians have i tated heathens in this particuler, as King William Conquerour, once, though he built not a Temple Mars, yet he did an Abbey to St. Martin, as a Troph in the place where he conquered King Herald, the rail whereof in Suffex are called Battle abbep to this day.

2. Stonage was a Temple in respect of the magnicence thereof. Any such circle of rough stones, as a for said, served well enough for a Trophie, but this was magnificent Tropicall Temple, or Templarie Trophie

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^{1.} Camb. Brit. in Effex.

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stonage was of a Circuler forme, according to the ne of all other heathonish Temples.

In that it stood fub dio, open to the heavens and For the Heathens 'accounted it a great fin to imber their Gods within roofs and walls, who would eliberty (as they thought) to be abroad doing good.

It was the opinion of our great Architector 2 (or-

dox in this point) faying, I am clearely of opinion,

stonage was originally a Temple. Milton, within 2 miles of Stonage, was antientalled Llandune (pronounced Ellandune) (i.) Tem. home, not in regard of any fuch thing in it felf, but gard it was so near the said heathonish Temple, and Earles of Wiltshire were antiently stiled Earles of anoune, and if Wilton, the old Metropolis of Wilte, took it's antient name from this Temple, then equently Wiltshire, and all the rest of the wills ot Stonage, as Willibourne, Willfall, Willford, Milsford, Milcott, and Millcot fituate fome on fome on other, of the Rivers near Stonage, took Templarie names from, and must then restore them bunage, to prove that it was a Temple, and so must hose Villages near it, whose names begin with Chel Oll, which antiently were Cel and Cill, fignifying, perlie, the Cell of a Temple, but here synecdochichallie chief part for the whole) a Temple; so that, acding to the rule aforesaid, Chilton termeth Stonage semple, Chelterton an elegant Temple, but Chele inton the Giants elegant Temple. And if Stonage such a triumphant Tropicall Temple of finging and

Godw. Anti. 2. Inigo Jones, pa. 75. 3. Camb. Brit. in 4. F. Chil. H.

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danceing, then, furely, no fuch fepulchre of forrow, monument of mourning, weeping, wailing and gnash of teeth, erected by the old Britons for Aurelius brofius, according to Polydorus Virgilius, or for the Britons by Aurelius Ambrosius, according to Galfri Monumethensis, or for Queen Baodicea by the In according to Anonimus. For never any sepulchre any aspect like this monument, but far different in for manner and composure. The severall pillers of Rac and Absolon, the columnes of Vespatian and Train the one having his shield, the other a Colossus on topp of it, had no resemblance with this. Neither the Obelisks of Mitres or Ramesis, or the Pyrami or Memphis, or Arfinoe, or the Maufoleum of A mifia, any resemblance with Stonage. And how m did the sepulchre of King Arthur, buried at Classes tie in an hallowed Oake, with a little Pyramis at head, and another at the feet, differ from this? Is the any probability, that King Arthur and Ambrolius, low Christians, Coætanians, living and dying so together in time and place, that the one should be ried and monumented according to the custome of old British Kings and Princes, and the other as no man before, or fince? Amongst all nations sepulc were alwaies fuch follid piles, as might be truly ten monuments, (i. e.) remaines, not averious, with quent openings and void spaces within, and subject ruine, but this was fuch, therefore no sepulchre, b Temple.

11. And this Temple was consecrated to Andrealias Anraith, alias Andates, their Goddess of Victor

^{1.} Plin. Secund. pa. 249. 2. Cam. in Belg.

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a to whome else would, or could, they dedicate a emple for Victorie, but to their supposed Goddesse (Victorie? She was termed Andraste, in relation to Conquerors, from i avopaco, a manlie virago, not uli, but quia, vir agens, playing the man, and, in reat of the conquered, Anraith. For as rhaid fignified Spear, so Anraid and Anraith unseparated, figuraely disarmed and bereft of all treasures, garments, and other necessaries to maintaine life; and it is ferrable, that some parts of those names, Andraste, raith and Andates, are retained in the names of some the circumjacent Villages to this day;

1. 25 Andrafte in Androth Lunfoon. There is a Bere Bluntoon, a broade Bluntoon, and an Androth Lunt , and Anoroth Lunfoon is nearest to this Temple of hafte; two Dgburnes, Beorge Dgburne, and An-Doburne, nearest to this Temple of Andraste; Callingburne, Callingbourne, Callingburne Kingand Callingburne Andros, and Callingburn Annearest to this Temple of Andraste. The name of 2. with is retained in Parnsburie Cattle, (orthog. p Ans sburie Castle,) in Great Amesburie and Little usburie, 3 wich Mr. Speede, in his Mapp, termns butie, (i.e.) Anraithsburie, so distinguished from matthsburie Castie, and upon the same account the Anstics and Ans hills might be Anraithftie and with hill, but euphonied to what they are now, bethey did flick in the teeth in pronunciation. Ans 3. s in Andover, (orthog. Andwfur,) Andates river runbrough it, and Andeberley hundred; fo that whereas

Sic, pro and prios. H. 2. F. Callingburnes. H. 3. Sic. H. Ttt onlie ol. II.

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Q. But of what forme and countenance was this Ido Gildas Japiens (alias Badonicus) an old Briton, borne Bathe about 20 miles from Stonage Anno Domini 49 in his Book de excidio Britannorum describeth the Ido of that his native Country in these words:

Nec enumerans patriæ portenta ipsa diabolica, pe numero Ægyptiaca vincentia, quorum nonnulla, lin mentis adhuc deformibus, intra vel extra deserta n nia solito more rigentia, torvis vultibus intuemur. 1. doth charactarize them, first by their monstrous sha

implied in the word portenta.

2. by their Father and Patron, in ipfa Diabolica.

3. by their multitude, in pene numero Ægyptiaca centia, although they Goddified their very Leeks Onyons, to encrease their number, insomuch that Junal scoffed at them, saying, felices gentes, quibus noscuntur, etc.

4. by their deformed lineaments, in lineamentis

formibus.

5. by their Temples, in intra vel extra mænia.

6. by their long standing in the world, adhue, state begining of the world till his daies.

7. by their bullish countenances, in torvis vulli For torvus comes from Taurus. Gold. Dictio. an these words of Gildas, so the bullish names of divers cumjacent parrishes, do intimate, that Anraith we very Bullegger, as Mulford, two Munstons, orthog. E.

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mountes, (i. e.) Bulls-Temple Downes, and Mills all, orthog. Bullfall, (i. e.) Bul Devil, and why might of the old Britons have their Bul Devil, as well as the faelites their Calf Devill, and the Egyptians their Ox Devil, Apis?

12. In this Temple the said Victors facrificed their aptives and Spoiles to their said Idoll of Victorie, where sail shew, that

I. The faid Britons usually facrificed their Captives and Spoiles,

2. to Andates, alias Anraith, in Temples confecrated.
3. That they facrificed their captives and spoiles there this Temple of Andate.

The Britons usually facrificed their Captives and Spoiles

fwar, according to the testimony of Julius Cæsar', when e invaded this Island, Qui in bello versantur, aut pro istimis bounines 2 immolant, aut se inmolaturos vovent, i.e.) They which addict themselves to warr either sample, or vow they will sacrifice men, (i. e.) their Calives, as Victimes for Victory (saith he). The Manify of the immortal 3 Goddess would not be pleased, unsit they offer up the life of a Captive, or the life of a man, and they have sacrificed or publickly instituted, and some of them (saith he) make hallow images of vast against which twiggs wreathed about together, whose umbers they fill up with living men, (i. e.) Captives, and so burn the Images, men and all together: and these instanses are sufficient to prove, that the old Britons

id usually sacrifice their Captives.

^{1.} Cafar's Com. I, lib. * 5 to. [* L. 6 to. H.] 2. Emolantur MS. 1. 3. F. Gods. H. 4. Sic. H.

2. They usually facrificed their Captives and spoi to Andates in her Temple ; and this I prove out of C nelius Tacitus. The Romans having conquered Britai tyrannized fo intollerably over them, that Prasutagus, K of the Iceni, that he might free his Subjects from the calamities, made the Romane Emperor Nero his He hoping that he, and his, should thereby have the mo favour, during his life at least; but the Romanes taking for their owne, presently tyrannized infinitely the mo whipped his Queen Baodicea, ravished his daughters, a plundered his Subjects of all their estates, whereupon wife Baodicea (whom Gildas termes the fubtill Lione stirring up first the Trinobantes (i. e.) the Londone and afterwards the Britons in generall, raised a m blody warr against the Romans, cut off their two Col nies Verolamium, and Camalodunum, destroyed the in the Legion, put Catus Decianus to flight, destroy 80000 of them, some by the sword, and some by sac ficing them with the greatest crueltie to Andates in h Temple.

And that those old Britons sacrificed their Captives so to Andates in this her Temple, may appear by the that it had all accommodations for such heathonish sacrifices, as an internall, or spatious, Court, lying rou about, marked with the Letter A in the frontispic wherein the Victimes for oblation were slain, into which it was unlawfull for any prophane person to enter. was seperated from the circumjacent plain with a lart trench, (marked with B) instead of a wall, as a bound rie about the Temple, most conformable to the main

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Vide In

^{1.} F. their ninth Legion. H.

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Vide Inigo Jones.



GLOS-

GLOSSARY.

a, at, to. a Bangore. at Bangor. a Gode's grace. of God's grace, or by God's grace. a

Dpnt. at a blow.

abaift. abash'd, terrify'd, confoundbe kyng abaift him nouht. The king did not at all abash or lessen himself; sive potius, The king was not at all ter-

abaued. abafbed, aftonifbed, reduced to mean fortune.

abbeug. abbeys.

abide. abide, exspect, remain, continue.

abie. buy.

abite. habit.

abouen. above.

abowen. above.

a chefon. occasion.

a cord. accord, agreement.

acordance. agreement.

a Dele. a deal, very much.

affraid, affrighted, afaffaied. fected.

affaieg. burthens.

affere. affright.

afferme. confirm.

affiance. affiance, affurance, confidence, truft.

affie. affie, affure, affirm, co rely, trust, affix, joyn, to ha fiance, to fix. on his fol fie. joyn himself to his peop affied. relyed, depended. affieg. trufts. affrated. affrighted, affreid. affraics. frights.

affray. affright, to affright

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frighten, terrify, affraid, fr fright, a fear. per of had affray. many were affright affrayes. frays, frights, to affraps. fright, terror, fea. afie. fix, rely. a frygte. afrighted. after with Dede. followed

agaft. aftonifbed. agayn five a gapn. again agen. againft.

ageyn five a geyn. to, against, again.

ageyns. towards, againft. ageynfato. gainfaid, com ageynto. again to.

ageynward. towards then backwards.

agrete. a great. agreued. aggrieved. atorned. adjourned. atres. fields. So that the was taken formerly in

extended Sense than

his day, when we confine it wa measure of Land con-ming 40 Perches in Length, and 4 in Breadth. And indeed as Abre denotes Field and not that small Quantiy of Ground, which we now days understand by it) it anees exactly with the origial Saxon Word Acene, from hence it comes. For, faith omner in his Saxon Dictioary, "Acene. Ager, campus.a field. Vocabulum om-nibus Europæis fere commune, ut viro doctissimo iam observatum, Notis in Willeramum, p.143". And my 'tis worth while taking otice, that the Acre of land mwithstanding the former quany prescribed) is not in every me in this land of like quantity; the Cornish acre is said to conin a Careto of land. 6. E. 3. 83. and in the Commentary of t. Ploden the Cornish Acre is it to contain an hundred other dau, Com. Throg. & Tracy 41. And sometimes it hath en noted to be the fame ith a yard land, feil. 34 or Acres 2, tho' even the yard nd also differs much in diftent places. From this exalive lignification of the ord in old time I cannot tt observe, that whereas in

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fome places, where there have been undoubtedly Roman Works, the common people, as well as others, make use of Castle Acre, to distinguish such a piece of Ground where they have been, I think we ought not to restrain that term to our modern narrow Acceptation of the word, but look upon it to be meant in the old fense, so as to denote an intire Field. So whereas by Castle Acre in Weycock field, in the Parish of Laurence-Waltham near Maidenhead in Berks, the Country people commonly understand, no more ground than what is now generally known by the term Acre, I rather think, that 'tis to be understood of the whole Field, at least of a great many of our common Acres, and that the Building there was very large, a thing which the great number of Antiquities found in the Field proves very plainly, in reference to which I shall here transcribe, what I put down in one of my MSS. 3 a few years fince, when, in my walk, I lay at Hare-Hatch, and the next day went through this Field, as I have upon occasion done several times. "Wednesd. A-"pril 1ft. 1719. I talk'd with

See my Collection of curious Discourses, p. 67. 2. Ibid. p. 78.

"an old Gentleman, who al-"fo lodg'd [as I did on Tuef-"day Night, being Easter "Tuefday, March 3 1.] at Hare-"Hatch, but faid he lived at "Cookham, where he had re-"fided 21 Years. He told me, that there was a Tradition "at Cookham, that the Emer press Maud was some time "at Cookham, and that she "built Cookham Bridges and "fome Houses there: but, "fays the Gentleman, I be-"lieve nothing of it. For "my own part, I am apt to " think there is some Ground "for the Tradition. I talk'd "with him about the Road's et going over the River in old " time nearer Cookham than "it does now. He said, he "had heard Stories about " fuch a Road, but he did "not think, that there was " any credit to be given to " them. Leland tells us, that "the old Name of Maiden-" head was South-Aillington. "But I think South-Ailling-"ton was distinct from it, "more near Cookham, and "twas at this Place that the "Road pass'd before Maiden-" head Bridge was built. " This old Man (whom I

"have mention'd, and is a "Person of good Sense, and "feem'd very honest) had " not heard of Leland the "Antiquary, 'till I mention'd

e him.

"From Hare-Hatch I w er to Shottesbrooke, and p er through a great Field " the Parish of Laurence-

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" tham) call'd Weycock

One part of this Fie " call'd Caftle-Acre. The "a Tradition, that there "a large Castle there.

"Indeed there is not "ner of doubt, but in ce Field there was once a ec confiderable Fort, an " veral Buildings belides " Ground call'd Caftle A " higher than the reft. A edance of Roman M " hath been found in " Field of Weycock. I "cover'd in many Place " it Fragments of Ro " Bricks.

"I met with two or "Workmen, with who "talk'd about this Field "ticularly about the Q "found in it. There "Youth with them, who "me, that a great many "Pieces of Money had "plough'd up in this l " and a many pretty Things "he) besides. I ask'd "where any of them "be feen. He faid, a "Nevill's of Billingbear "am apt to think, that " of the pretty Things he "tion'd might be usel eth holy " some Roman Pavemen " My great Friend, Fr ol. II.

"Cherry, Efq; had many "Coyns found in this Field, "one of which was a Silver one of Amyntas, and this "Ihave published in Leland's "line rary".

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Clunerary 1. c. the aib or aub, which is a long white linnen garment or furplice, wherewith Priests ne cloathed when they fay Mass, or officiate at Divine evice. Of this garment men-ion is made in the following Words in that Part of my inenious Friend Mr. Thomas Ward of Longbridge's MS. bout Rome (quoted in my heface 2 to this Work) that thates to the bleffing the mu Dei. Rether are they the agmus deies nome mix= with holy ople or creas ne, but onlye beinge pure ithout all mixture, are mught unto the Pope in s chamer [Sic pro cham= n upon certegne plats rs,or in certepne coffers, here the Pope same tyme, hen he thynketh good, be= nothe Sacurday in albis, that , Saturday in Easter week, Or. sitis also called with us, mion even, comethe, when thath fapd or herd Malle, bestured in the aimpce, be, gyrdle, stole, and a agne myter, and fyrst mas th holy water (if it were

not made before) ordynastyly, as it is commonly wount to be made, and after, standynge at the same holye water, whych is then made in a great bestell, and puttynge of hys mytet, sayth: adjutorium et c. our helpe is in the name of the Lord: &c.

alblastere. cross-bow-man.

alde. } old.

alderbest vel alder best. best of all, of all the best, the best. alder next. next of all, next year asier, aldermost. greatest, most of all. algate. altogether, nevertheless. Alhalmemesse. All-hallomide. alice to consederate sive to consederate to joyn, be annex'd, be joyn'd.

alted. made an alliance with, or hastened, sive went to; as, To Malcolme, pescottis kyng, Tostus alied to. with Malcolm, the Scotish king, Tostus made an alliance, sive, to Malcolm, the Scotish king, Tostus hastened or went. alience. alliance.

alle. all. Alfo, whole; as, his alle pepulle in Append. ad Præf. Num: xv. is, this whole people.

alle gate. altogether, always. To London he wild alle gate. to London he would (go) by all means.

alle

alle mygh. almighty.

I. Vol. V. p. 124. & Vol. IX. p. 193. 2. S. XI. U u u

alle myght. almighty. alle on. all one, alone, only. alle one. alone.

aller. of all. for per aller sake.

for all their sakes. pat I be

Kour aller brother. that I be

altogether your brother, or, that

I be the brother of all of you.

alle weiß, five alle weiß. al-

Almang. Germans.

Bimarle. Albemarle.

Bimayn. the Romans. almoyn. alms.

a lone. all one, one, altogether one. als. as, also, than. als his mete

he sat. as he sat at his meat. also mykelle. as much, just as much.

als so. also, and so, just so. als so berrayly. as truly. als so sone. very soon.

alterage. the profits which accrue and are due to the priest by reason of the altar.

altercand. comending, firiting. aman, conjunctim. aman. amang.

ame. aim, esteem, love, desire, reckon'd, aim'd, fathom, tell.

amerciaments (from the French merci, i.e. mercy) are pecuniary Punishments imposed upon Offenders at the Mercy of the Court; and differ from Fines, which are Punishments certain and determined, by some Statute.

amebed. moved.

amtte. amiet, a gamen was particularly, that linnen tire, which Priests put sink when they vest themselves, which is represented to us head-cloth, wherewith Jews covered the face eyes of our Saviour, who is it shat smore the phecy, who is it shat smore the american american.

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bresbury.

a mod. amidst, in the middle.

amountment. reckoning.

ancestoure. ancester, ancesters.

E. and, both, if, ever, even, we set to the fact. if ever. I if the barons of the fact. a his barons they faid, vel, and ry one of his barons they faid ancestre. ancestors.

ancestrie. ancestors.
Indrewmelle. Andrewin
aneng. links, fetters, chain,
kles.

anerty. bardy, flom.

annteler, anntier, or a lot, bere. young der; the French andottless, brow-anklers, or first brand Deer's head.

an tred. angry, an angend. Antoin. Anthony: apetres. impairs. apers. appears. apert. openly.

^{1.} Blount's Dict. interpreting hard Words, voc. amid. 2.1 XXII. 64.

ente sive a perte. open, plain, spenty.

ostoyle sive apostotle. apostowe. her profix, her good, her honour.

t. ere, before, ever.

ste. back, backwards.

tion reason, perswade.

tt. chift.

mts. arm.

nt. hermit.

tt. arts. of arte he had be natistic. he was master of arts.

ttys. Artoys.

intn. arrived.

ints. arrive, go, get.

itt si rive, go, get.

itt so cry to.

aped. escaped.

tyto. escaped.

tt. to ask, ab Anglo-Sax.

gran, interrogare.

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neg. arrive, go, get. to five alayed. tryed. y. 17, esay, attempt. tie. to cry to. aped. escaped. eped. escaped. seg. ashes. the to ask, ab Anglo-Sax. rcian, interrogare. wednesday. Ashwednesday. alco. absolved. jet. absolved. it efpy, view, take notice of. idt, attempted. its. esays, tryals. ilt. asault, set upon live set led. affaulted, befet. ltd. affaulted. at. aßaule.

y. try, attempt, tryal. It. assenting. It. assize, sessions. Rents of

Affile. fixed and determined Rens, anciently paid by Tenants, in a fet Quantity of Money or Provisions. Spelman writes thereof (in his Glossary) thus: " Assifus Re-" ditus, in Maneriis dicitur "certus ille & immobilis cen-" fus qui domino solvitur ex " prædiis liberis, unde & liber "appellatur: estque mobili "& nativo contrarius. Assisæ "de Clarendun apud Hoer vend. in Henr. 2. Balivi Do-" mini Regis respondeam ad Scaceccarium tam de assiso reditu,quam et de omnibus perquisisionibus suis. "Hodie verò nativus reditus " etiam sub asiso æstimatur : "nec malè, cum per tempus " præscriptionis ita invaluit, " ut mutari nequeat.

associated. absorved.
associated.
associated.
associated.
associated.
associated.
associated.
associated.
associated.

affoile. absolve.

atteynt. attainted, were attainted. attre. cloath, accourte.

1. Vide Append. ad Præf. nostr. Num. V.

Uuu 2

atired.

atired. allured, iniced, invited, attired, they equipped, they put in order, they prepared for.

atires. prepares, riggs out, fits out, provides.

atiffement. tissues, filks, inter-

atrie. try.

atried. tried.

at rightes. out-right.

at stand. as stand.

attached. affixed, faffened, annexed.

atteyned. attainted.

atteynt. attainted, accused.

attrie. try.

atturcoppe. spider, from the Saxon Accept-coppa, aranea.

auailed cast down.

anale. avail.

auance. advance.

auanced. advanced.

auancement. advance, a propofal, advancement, help, advantage.

auantage. advantage.

him for that ilk of hat aus auntrie. reprimand him therefore for that same vaunting or bragging.

auenant. be amifull, comely. auenture. adventure, bazard.

auere. riches.

Butrice, p. 198. Austria. Sed

Butrice verior lectio, ut monui ad imum paginæ. Au=
frice to aspie him were
better haf left. It had been
bener for him to have omitted the
spying of Austria.

Bufrik. Africa. auh. ought.

auht. eight, had, held, owed, a ought to have.

auhte. eight, tow

auhten. eighteen. Sed pag. eighth potius significare vi tur.

auhtend. eighteenth, or rathe pag. 81. eighth.

auhtene. eighteen.

abis. advice, opinion, judga counfell, senuence, direction, cretion.

autse. advised.

avilement. consideration, a abowe. vow, saib, renounce. aucompte. authority, appreha

protection, allowance, austere. rough, roughly.

Austrice. See Aufrice.

autere. altar.

auys. advice, opinion, dim at his auys. according a own opinion or judgment.

auylement. advice, edvifa

awen. own.

a werre. warred, defended felves.

a wile. a while.

a wiles. a while, after a link
fently.

dem ad imum paginz a reponendum esse conject ay. always, ever, egg.

aye. grief, forrow, difficulty,

bad,

D. enfet

barc.

e. bode, manded elle. rii ie. gov

ind. in is. ba boid.

tly. bo grief, j baily

is. bai

ons. conn. lands, por

tg. bar eme, bi bore, i

ath of askill'd tte, tron

inshieu rretou iblesome

me troub me as od mgler, be imples

A

n, eafed. hate, every where.

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pag.

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prota

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ay

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bal, bid, commanded.

bode, presaged, ordered, bid,
manded.

ille. rings, jewells.

it. government, sunction, of-

and, in great haff.

ig, backs.
boid.

iy, boldly.

grief, forrow, burthen. bailywick, territories, go-

ig, bailiffs.
.government, wardship, tuision.
. bound, bonds.

ons. divisions, bonds, custody.
oun. list, custody, bonds, bands,
the, power.

is. banks.

bore, tarried.

t imposition, cheat,

n. contention. pat wele ath of barcte. that were akill'd in comention.

tt. trouble, disturbance. Hence inhieu observes, that a metour is the same as a bissome sellow, q. dicas, a metoubler, because he setteth at oddes, and is a common angler, causing one or another in impleaded or troubled at the

Barre of Justice, where the Law is handled,

barn. beann, barne, fon, child, baron. lord.

Bascel. Bascles, a sort of robbers or highway-men so called. Hence Du-Fresne, in his Glossary: "BASCLI, Ba-"fculi, Prædones, Ruptarii, "ex Vasconia, cujus incolæ Basques, id est, Vascones, ap-"pellantur.

Baskles. idem quod Bascel. baston, (in Robert of Brunne's Prologue'.) bastone, cudgel. but here it denotes a fort of verse in rhythm, that was pungent and biting:

batailed. banled, fought.

batailes. batiles.

batand. bearing, haffily, hafty.

batelle. liule boat.

bammed. embalmed.

name of an horse, but sometimes it signifies an horse in general. Whence Dr. Skinner, "Bayare, sc. horse, "Fr. G. Bayare, Ang. Bay, "Lat. Ridero Badius, Balius". The Word balardus, for an horse, occurrs likewise in some middle-aged Writers, as Du-Fresne hath well observ'd, who notes, at the same time, that it is the same in signification with bagus, bagius, or baims, which originally deno-

ted only the particular colour of an horse, viz. phaniceus or puniceus, i. e. a bright bay or light red, a colour much set by, and therefore very often exhibited in the Figures of Horses in old illuminated books. The Word arable is the same.

bayte. baited, fastened, invaded.

be. by, be, is. be flatte. by writing. Do 5tt be be consatte. do yet be [governed] by counfil. This way of writing be for by occurrs also in the old Song of Chevy Chace, that I have publish'd at the beginning of my Edit. of Guillelmus Neubrigensis, as it does likewise frequently in the Scottish Writers, particularly in the old Translation of Hestor Boëtius's History of Scotland, thus intit'led:

The History and Cronistlis of Scotland with the Cosmography and Discription thairos. Compilit be the noble Clerk maister Henor Boece Channon of Iberdene. Cranslatit laitly in our Ausgage, be maister Johne Bellenden Irchedene of Murray, and Channon of Ross. It the Command of the richt hie, richt excellent, and noble prince

James the A. of that A king of Scottis. In prentit in Edinburg me Thomas Daba prenter to the kyngis byll Grace, dwellyng nens the frees Wynd.

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The mention of book, (of which there but few Copies printed the battle of Chery () (which others call the battle of the battle of Chery () (which others call the battle of the following Passage, scrib'd out of the said for me by, my inge Friend, Mr. Ward of I bridge, at the same time he sent me the before fy'd Title:

Sa mony gud as
Douglas hes ben
Of ane Surname wa
bir in Scotland

This battail of One was Arthin on a Ofwaldis day the se of August, the se God ane. AB. iii. C. biii. zeris.

And 'twas from the book also, that the Friend afterwards fent in three following Notes. first is on Gathelus's Conow at Westminster:

^{1.} Over against. 2. Nicolson's Scouish Historical La pag. 109. 3. De quo proclio vide Fordunum, à nobis edi pag. 1075.

the Scottis fall bruke that realme, as native Ground. Gelf weirdis faill nocht) quhair euir this chiar is found.

Madius was the first byop that bure authorite ang the Scottis, - -

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fordoun, quhare his fit body restis zit halin gret beneration as mang pe pepyll. His bas ness war laitly translatit be ane nobyl man William Scheues archebischop of Sand Indros, & put in ane Sylver cais with mony solempne cerimos nyis. Fra ye incarnation of god ane. M. iiii. C. leperiiii zeris.

and Colme. Sand Patrik. and Brigitta pure. Chirthre in Dune lyis in and Sepulture.

the tree, the flock.

the trabs, beam. 110 bote 0

me. no remedy or assistance.

melle, p. 257. advoco, eo
do quo & bespeak dicimus.

is fic loci accuse denotat.

m. became.

m. became.

offered, bid. bed the same

of made the same order.

prayed, intreated, bid, offer,
ad, promise, prayer, order, ord, commanded, command, dwell,

invited, continued. bedes. offers. bedis. offer.

p. 103. no keeping from death.
But in an old MS. Tract of
the last Judgment (written in
the same ancient MS. that I
quote under the word helle)
beem figuifies srumper. The
Passage is this:

Ind thynke enere on the dredful dome, Is dede that holy man Seynt Jerome, Chat enere thoughte ther on bothe night and dayes, Ind therfore in a bok thus he fays.

umedam vel bibam, five aliquod aliud faciam, femper michi videtur unba fonare in auribus meis, " Surgite morsui, venite ad judicium. He feyth whethir that I ete or drynke, Other do ought elles, euere me thynke, That the beem, that schal blowe at domesday, Sowneth in myn ere, and thus say, "Rys up ze that hen dede and come, "Un to the dredful day of dome.

Afterwards the same Author useth beom, in the singular, for trumper, and beomes, in the plural, for trumpers.

beforn. before.

begile. beguile, deceive.

begiled. beguited, deceived.

behald. to behold.

be hette. promifed.

behoue. behoof.

behonely. necessary, behooveable, ab Anglo-Sax. behoplic, necessarius.

belde. build.

belyne. quick, quickly. now ba= tale be belyne. now let us fight immediately.

bene. bane, deftruction, been. bentsoun. benediction, blessing. benk.

bente. bench, bank, treasury.

benyfon. blessing.

berd. board, beard. in his berd redy ran. readily ran aboard him.

berde. bride.

bere. behave, behave well, bier, bear, bring. In pag. 119. it is bier, or rather tumulus, where the words are, hir loto lay on bere, i. e. her Lord lay in tomb. It is from the Saxon beopg. Our Word burrow or barrow

ng the Ecottic answers to it. Heaps of (and Tometimes Stones the ancient Monumen England. Stones were Memory of those of h Rank, Heaps of Earth as were of the middle a ferior degree; whence that even to this days est Quality, buried in Q Yards, have only small locks in your County lages rais'd over them. the Distinction was of regarded formerly, as it hath been fince.

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, bicker

e. bicke ol. II.

bereg. bears.

beris. bears, carries.

bes. be. Dis right bes Doun foner han any his right will be quite dan than any one thinks.

be febent, ruin, destroy. be fide. by the fide of, befid be fight. scandal, offena.

Sax. ber 17, feandalm.

betauht, committed, resignate, abode, mitigate, allen beten, commanded.

Bethlyngton, p. 77. Bull alias.

betide five be tide . betide,

tis beats.

tatien. betrayed, tricked.

jis, shall be.

Dyng. request, asking, comand, order, ordering.

the abide, exspects, tarry.

ant. bising, abiding, tarrying,
idding, praying, bidden, being
idden, being descred, continually,
manded, judged, adjudged, reath quite alle binene. quite
id clean. he robbed all bi=
ant. he robbed all continually.

by.

been.

t, five bi for. before. tt. before. m. before.

n. began. ged. besieged.

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7. Bull

betide,

te, begat.

t. to build, to be, to remain, to sine. Ab ASax. (inquit innerus) byczan, ædificare, zn, colere, byan, habitare. to. begged, builded, inhabited. tu. begin.

ab. beyond.

nen. begun. . reverencing, obeying, prety.

theft. those that keep not commandments.

te. promise.

. acknowledge, bring forth, un, render, enjoym.

ine. Sought out, Signifyed, d,assign.

bickering, strife, contest.

ol. II.

bileft. left, leaving, lived, comimed. The Word bilebe or belebe for leave was very properly used in old time, when they spoke of sticking closely to any old Laws, and therefore 'tis that we find it in Robert of Gloucester, (p.470.) when he acquaints us with Thomas of Becket's firmly adhering to the old Laws, tather than strike in with Innovations and new fangled Customs. And the word was so well approved of afterwards, that even the perfon, that undertook to metaphrale him (tho' his performance was but indifferent) about the time of K. Henry VI. kept to the very word, as may appear from the intire Paffage, as I have here transcrib'd it from the vellum MS, of this Metaphrase, that was lent me (fince I publish'd Robert of Gloucester) by a curious Gentleman, viz. Thomas Ward of Longbridge, near Warwick, Efq. Roman myght thynke the lone that was betwee him [K. Hen. II.] and feynt Chomas. Ind the Deuplie had therto enby, and fet malice and Difturbance betwene the bynge and fepnt Chomag. for the kynge woldnot be= leve the lawes that he founde, but occupiede fuehe lither lawes, as other bn=

Xxx

happy

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happy kynges occupied, as Milliam Baftarbe and Milliam the rede, and o= there. And feynt Chomas wolde not by his wille fuf= fre none ibille late, nor i= bille cuftome. So that grete ftryff felle betwene him and the kynge. Ind fom fent Chomas graunts ed, and fom withfeide of the kynge's desires. he graunted thes articles that foloweth: That & an boun= Demannes fonne becom a clerke, he chalnot recebe be ordre of pristode, with= out licens of his lorde. For a bondeman may not be mabe ageinfte his lorde's wille fre. Ind pf man of holy Churche holde enp lay fee in his honde, he halle bo therfore kynge's ferues that longeth therto. as pledynge, affile of londes & at ingements, faue only at excecution Doynge of Deth. Seynt Chomas grannted, Pf eny man were the bynge's Craptoure and had taken the Churche, that hit be levefulle to the kynge and his officers to take hym out. And also pf eny felone's goode were broght to holi churche, that

they chalde none fuche h for enery felo there. goodes bene the king Sepnt Chomas grann alfo, that no lond butter geben to the Churche to enp houfe of Belig without the kynge's cens. Ind this popu that foloweth feynt C mas graunteb not that was to him greet 20we aftir warbe. The was, of that between Clerke and a lap many Arrbynge for churche godes, ' the b that the ple shulbe be b in bis Court. The feet poput was, that ther f nothir bilhop nor d goo out of the londe, out the kynge's licens, then he thulbe fwen pon a boke, that he h not purchafe none bu gepuft the kynge, nor The three, a of hig. enp man were benonce curfede, and when be come ageyne to ame ment, the konge wo that he chulde? he ch be fworen, but only f fewrties to fonde to holp churche wolde am The fourth, That no

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^{*} The marginal Numbers are of a much later hand. 1.
2. Dele.

that helde of the kpage in theff or in feruice, fhulde not be a curfede, without he kynge's licence. The fite, that alle the Bishop= yes and Abbeis, that were acant, shuide be in the inge's hondes, buto fuche me that he wolde chuse a relate thezto. And he bald be chosen out of the page's Chapelle, and firft the were confermede he mide [1 do] his homage the kynge. The firte. eny ple were to Con= if dory broght, they ald appelle from thens to archedeken, and from hens to the Bishoppes fourt, and from the Bil= oppes to the Archibif= oppes, and from thens the kynge, and no fer= m. So that, in conclus in, the compleyates of dichurche must come be= n the kynge, and not to Bope. The seveneth, stalle dettes, that were synge through ight, chalde not be ple= d in spiritualle, but in mporalle Court. The th, that the Petirs pens, ut to the Pope Hulde be

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taken, to the kynge were gabered. The nength, pf 9 enp Clerke for felony were taken, and fo probede, he thulbe firft be bifgrabe, and then through Jugement hange hym, oz elles brawe. for thies, and many othere good, fepnt Chomas fledde out of Englonde, and after mazde was martrebe. Ind nedes he must be martrede, or eiles holy churche hadde ebir be in grete bondage, pat of berey right hulbe be and that same pere diede the Emperes Molde.

bilyue. fast.
bindis. binds.
birtels. burials, graves.
bis. grey, black.
bisandes. by the sands.
biseke. beseech, desire, intreas.
bisemed. beseemed, seemed.
bisent. beseeched.
bisouh. besought.

different ways of writing and * 3 The pronouncing this Word. In Pope's fupremacy Saxon 'tis birceop. In Hentrenched ry the VIIIchs, time they of apone. ten writ, and pronounc'd it, puthup. Hence an old MS. Note, that my ingenious Friend, Thomas Ward, of Longbridge near Warwick,

This word is by the same modern hand, that put the mar-Numbers. 2. And so is this syllable. 3. This marginal is likewise by the same modern hand. Esq: met with, and communicated to me: Chomas Allan pushup of Lourke cardinalle & legate of Lateter the trix day of Rovembyr anno regis h. bitt. xxit. Bishop's-Walsham in Hampshire in some Maps is styled Bush-Walsham.

bistad. confumed, confined, put. bi= stad in hold. put in hold, confined in hold or in prifon.

bisted. fared, bested, besteed, put to it. sulle hard was bisted. was very hardly put to it. he clergy had fared ill.

bisuthe. deceive. Ab Angl.Sax. beypican, supplantare, decipere, feducere.

bit. bit, bite.

bitaken. committed to, given to. bitauht. committed, committed to. bite. to bite, to abide, to alight.

biteched. committed, intrasted with.

Ab Angl. Sax. betæcan, tradere, commendare.

biten. between.
bitid. it betided, it happened.
bitidde. betide, betid.
bitidde. betimes.
bitides. happens.
bitides. happens.
bitiatifed. betrayed.
bituen. between.
bituen. between, between whiles.
bituer. betwixt.

bityme five bi tyme bei early, soon, presenty. biman. bewan, won, got. bi went. somed, would a winded about. blanne. ceased. blannebe. white. blenk. blink, look aside, was fion, wrong, damage, missing

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fion, wrong, damage, mifchigh blithe, glad, merry, joyful, blitheli five blithely, glar readily.

blipely. readily, chearfully, gl blithly. gladly. blg. blew.

Angl. Sax. blogm five b

blynteld. blindfold, blinded. blythe. glad. blythely. gladly. bo. bus.

bode. meßage live a message meffenger, meffengers, na dyngs, boded, forbode, prefe bodword. tidyngs, meffege bose. book. The Saxon i or bec. The ancients of write upon the bark of particularly upon the b beech trees, the greatelt ty whereof, among us, in that Province call'd, bably from thence, I hamfbire. Afterwards ere ces of Wood were called bokes, infomuch that h also fignify'd an old bit of h

1. Coll. Noftr. MSS. Vol. 104. p. 44.

of fach Pieces of Wood himney-pieces formerly confied, upon which inferiptions are fometimes cut by our neeftors, as there were also ow and then when they were ade of Stone. Such Pieces and often Mouths to them. and is that published by Dr.

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Wallis. The French Word bonche, therefore, very properly fignifies or or month. In which fignification is also to be taken the Word boka in the following old Inscription, written over a Chimney-piece, or rather cut in stone, at Puddleton in Dorsetshire.

Dominus Willelmus Diven vicarius istius loci, Duod boka tcy.

mod (the same with quoth)

in inquit or saith, is often
and in MSS. particularly
fer the Reign of Edw. IId.
bout which time I take this
scription to be. And I find
expressly many times in
the Sheldon's old MS. of the
fies of the Saints. Icy is
e same as hic. So that the
eaning of the last line is,
the Mouth [of the Chimney]

thed. } boldness, courage.
bone.

bound, bonds, bondage. of and was brought of bonds.

bonven. bound, bounden, impri-

bonton. bound.

bone. request, petition, prayer, boon, good, well, aps, ready, fine, readily, bonny. The Word boon, for a favour, good Turn, or Request, (from the Saxon bene, postulario, petitio, rogatio) is now in common use. And it denotes also a blessing; to which purpose 'tis well apply'd to K. Charles I. (a King fo calm, fo patient, so mercifull, more like to a natural Father than a Prince, that. fuch another, for an excellent temper, and all perfections belonging to a good Prince, was never read of before in the Stories of this Land ,

See a Prayer made for the Church, and all the States thereat the End of a very small Pocket Edition of the Singing as, imprinted at London A. D. 1635. See also, Britan-Vituais Imago, or, The Life of that incomparable Knight, or General Smith, by Edward Wallingham, A. 1644. 40.

and

and therefore, as I faid, the Word is properly used of him) in p. 100. of a very loyal, and very scarce little Book (confifting of fix Sheets and an half, and printed in 12°. at London A. D. 1660.) intit. Cromwell's bloody flaughter-house; or, his damnable Designes laid and practifed by him and his Negro's, in contriving the Murther of his Sacred Majesty King Charles I. discovered. By a Person of Honor. I say this word boon for a blessing is properly us'd in this little Book, this excellent Prince being certainly one of the greatest Bleslings ever bestowed upon these Kingdoms, tho' his Rebellious Subjects made a very ill use of it. The Stationer in the Preface to this small, but very valuable, Treatife acquaints us (that I may obferve this by the way) that it was pen'd many years before it came out, and was fent over from the Hague to be Printed here, for his Majeftie's service; but that 'twas hindered (till after the Restauration) upon this occasion. The Printer, to whose care it was commended, fell into fome trouble, for some Acts of Loyalty, which were then call'd Treason; such as were the Printing K. Charles the Ist's. incomparable Book, intituled EIKQN BAZIAIKH,

in English, Latin, Frend Italian : Salmafi Defer gia : Elenchus Motnum rum in Anglia, by Dr.1 and some other things like nature. He was co ted to Newgate; his and other Materials feize on and carried away by cott; his Wife and fir dren turned out of doon threatned to be tried h high Court of Injustice. it appear'd, those of lious Principles were for ly nettled at it, efpe when they faw, that the thor had discovered (in as well as in the Fronti of the Book) that Hugh ters was the disguized Vi that cut off this bleffed & Head. Who the Author I cannot fay. My lea Friend Mr. Baker of 0 bridge suspects it to have done by Clem. Walker, whose third Part of the story of Independency the like Title, viz. The Court of Justice, or Cross New Slaughter House &c. b was printed before the 1660. and reprinted that in 4to. and nothing is faid of Hugh Peters being Executioner, who tho'he guilt enough to deferve h ing, yet (in the Trial of Regicides) feems to clear felf of that part of the cha btoAius

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proving, he was fick in his dall the day of the King's inher, and the Judges feem absolve him from that ine, tho' it was sworn aoft him. Indeed that feems me to be very true, which observ'd by William Lilly Aftrologer in his Life, tten by himself, which I e feen, under his own nd, in the Ashmolean Mum, viz. that Lieutenant lonel Joyce was the very fon, that did this barbas Execution; nor can I nk, that any will look upit as at all improbable, t shall consider the impuce of that vile Fellow, and whe was prompted and inated to undertake this vilous Action by that Archbell, Oliver Cromwell, who as great an Enemy to the arch of England, as this g was a Friend to it, it ng his fincere Affection to excellent Church (the hts of which he would not up) that brought him to Block, a thing which Bi-When had predicted maears before it happened, as appear from an authen-Paper (transcribed from S. in the Ashmolean Mum, and given to me, by

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Mr. Jones, one of the Affiftants at that Place) which I have printed in the Appendix to my Preface 1.

him bone. made a prayer for

borbe. table.

borome. borrow, to be farety, to undertake.

botte. aloud, with boasting, with oftentation.

bot. but, except, unless, booty, com-

bot if. unless.

bot if he. unless he, but and he. bote. boot, booty, compensation, remedy, recompence, bit, managed, bout, punished, boded, shewed.

do etiam plane legendum.

botlerg. bulers.

bouh. bow, floop. bouke. back, chine.

boule. bowle.

bonn. bound. Eto be boun ready with him to fight, p. 70. and full ready to fight with him. nam idem plane est boun quod paratus, adeo ut firmet vocem redp mox sequentem, haudque aliud proinde sit quam full vel valde. Vide Skinnerum, voc. bound.

bourtour. boarder, pensioner. boure. a chamber.

bowe. bow, bend. bowed. stoop'd.

man

I. Num. XIX.

bownus.

bommad. bones.

boye, boy, young man, yomb, ferwan, a boye full puntenere. a fervile fellow.

Brabang. Brabanters.

brath. eruption, trouble, decait, guile, toss, taking away, brunt, office. pe more Jak was fayn, to no upilitam pat brath. the more Jack was glad, to do William that office or turn.

braide of trefon. commission of

treafon.

braken. broke. braft. burft, broke. brede. breadth.

brefe, brief, writ, writing. breke. arms, fleel, breech.

brenne, bien.

brent, burnt, burnished.
brest, brast, burst.

brebez. brothers, brethren.

or wedding-dinner. Ab Angl. Sax. bpyb-calo of nupriale con-

brige, bring. brigge, bridge.

Brigges. Bruges (or, as the French Copies, Burges) in Flanders.

briggid. abridged.

brim. hot, eager, full, brim full, high.

bring. brought.

britten. carryed away, dispersed abroad. Ab. A. Sax. bpæban, propalare, auserre.

bro. brow, brink. broched. spurred. brondes. brands. brobefulle. weahful, ogy, brobely, orgrib, fulle be & brim, great orger onl a brouh, brought.

brouhtes. broughteft.

Brute, (in the Prologn Rob. of Brunne.) Brug Brute alle hat he 1 spelles. all that the Lan of Bruce, or, it may 'tis here the same with or a flory. And fo po the English Chronicle Wrute of England which there are many whereof one, tho' impen feveral places, which is pi being otherwise a Boo very good note, was me very lately by my Fr Mr. Burman of Christ-Cl in Oxford) was stiled from Brunn, but from Notion receiv'd at that when the Compiler that Brute was an Hish Story; and then Bru England will be no than the Distory or S of England. Yet I d know, but the word ha a Story in general, might it's original to the Word ms, who used formerly fo much talk'd of, as g Name to Britannia. The certain, that, in the faid logue of Brunne, thefeWe Maytter Wace be B all redes, are the fam

Master History jm. bi

era, ma famous,

bpýme 6. to brým.

n. bra m. bra meney. geric.

chýn. le. bull

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Master Wace tells all the British History or Story.

on brim, full, the utmost edge of anything, ab A.Sax. bpymme, as, margo, ripa, labrum. Item samus, notable, ab Angl. Sax. bpyme, solennis, clarus, notabite to bo bre bare him so brym. carried himself so notably a (or against) those three.

n. brains, way, path, passage,

gerie. buggery.

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se. book. bubes. books.
thin, bull's chine, oxe's chine.
le bull. Among the old Ro-

mans it was properly a gold ornament or jewel for children, (especially the pueri pratexiai, or noblemens children) hollow within, made like a heart, and used to be hung about their necks, and to be worn by them 'till they were fourteen years of age. It came afterwards to have various significations. Hence Ebrardus Bethunienss (an author who flourished in the year 1212. 1) in his Gracifmus 2:

Bulla, tumor laticis, Nola, Sidus, Gemma, Sigillum, Bulla notat Gemmam, Stellam, vestem puerorum, Ornamenta sil. . . bullas, & balihea signat.

or the Signification, that ore nearly concerns us, is at, which relates to the refs or Mandats of the refs, which are called Bulls, on the lead, and sometimes liden Seal affixed thereto, rich Seal Matth. Paris, anno 37. 4 describes thus: In the domini Papæ stat imago wil, à dextris crucis in medio a sigurata, & Petri à sini
i mulla tamen inter tamos sus est orta unquam contentio,

ambo enim sunt in coaquali gloria, Veruntamen propter Petri clavigeri dignitatem, & Apostolatus
principatum, necnon & eathedralem dignitatem, cum prioratu vocationis; meritò à dextris crucis
ejus imago collocanda videsur. Sed
quia Paulus credidit in Christum,
quem non vidit; à dextris figuratur: Beati enim qui non viderunt, &c. But instead of saying any thing more from
printed Authors, or of noting how properly some de-

Du Fresne in Præf. ad Gloss. med. & inf. Lat. n. XLV. & in Auctorum v. E B R A R D U S. 2. Du Fresne Gloss. voc. LA. 3. Blount's Interpretation of Hard Words, voc. bull. Watsi, p. 447.

d. II.

rive the word from the Greek βελή, I shall refer the Reader to Spelman's 'and Du-Freine's Gloffaries 2, and in the mean time I will transcribe, what I find in a MS. Latin Gloffary (that I have) written, as I take it, about the time of K. Edw. I. and is the fame that is cited by the learned Mr. Dodwell 3, (to whom I had fent some Passages out of it:) Bulla, ut ait Papias, ornamentum est regalium puerorum, vel equorum, vel camelorum, quia hujusmodi ornamenta ponebantur circa colla eorum. In signum eciam nobilitatis nobiles pueri portabant bullas, à collo pendentes. Dicuntur bullæ, quia similes sunt rotunditate bullis, que in aqua vento inflantur; vel dicuntur bullæ à bulliendo. Item bulla dicitur, quæ fit in aqua ex cadente pluvia, & vento inflante. Item invenitur eciam pro stella. Unde Ovidius Methamor. ex. gracia, 4 Intimuit ficud pluvia perlucida cœlo surgere bulla solet. Item bullam vocat Ivo vestem, & papale figillum. The Form of Absolution by the Pope's Bull I find express'd thus, in a small Quarto Paper MS: written about the time of K. Hen. VI.

and lent me by Thomas War of Longbridge near Warwie Efq; (containing, among ther Things, a Latin accou of the finding the Ho Cross:)

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argh. ask.

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p. be, c

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ib. call

ile. cal

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II. can a

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Itin. Vo

Sax. Caj

rfe, cut,

S. cafe,

Absolucio per Bullam.

Et ego, auctoritate Dei pa

& silii, & spiritus sancti, &

mini nostri papa summi pen

cis, ac tocius universalis eccle

qua sungor in hac parte, te ab

vo ab omni sentencia excomu

cacionis, suspencionis & imen

si quam incurristi. eciam sa

mentis ecclesia te restituo. In

mine patris, & silii, & spi

sancti. Amen.

bunden. bound.

burd. behooved, board, sable, it behoved, it obliged. ne burd him wende. it mas cessary for him to go a ship-b pat help burd it hane. it ought to have help. Sed! in p.76. buyo pro burda nendum ese aliquando jeceram, ita & in pag.180 adversariis notavi, "burl " Anglo-Sax. bun den, " este, nisi forsitan buil er ponas, ut burd iden " quod buto five buip, " both. eo sc. sensu, ut "burd beparte per pron

^{1.} Glossar. Archæolog. voc. bulla. 2. Gloss. mediæ & ins. voc. BULLA. Item Gloss. mediæ & ins. Græcitatis voc. 3. Diss. de Parma Equestri Woodwardiana, p. 38, 40. 4. sumuit.

whath of them Separated their comspany or their party, quam lectio-"nem firmat textus Gallicus." Cotreus on alle wife him burd grant pertille. That he gramed board, or table, or a convenient place, to treat by all means of a truce.

argets. burgesses, citizens, towns-

argh. town. ast. bu/b.

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aske. bush. osked. ambushed, lurked, Shelured themfelves.

offe. veßel.

fed. laid in ambush.

estement. ambushment. ffeg. veffels, great veffels.

nt. unless, except. , be, continue.

fore. before.

holldyng on. looking on.

ib. call'd, appealed, appeal'd to. ille. call, fay. men, came. II. can do. lantebrige. Cambridge. They formerly writ it in Latin either Cantebrigia, or Cantibrigia, not Camabrigia. See Leland's Itin. Vol. IX. p. 169.

nortart. a rocke, a skar. Angl. Sax. capp. rupes, scopulus, petra.

tte, cut, cut off.

. case, chance, hazard.

caften, was caft. catchis. caufeth. catelle, chanels.

certes. certainly, surely.

certeyn five certayn. certain, certainty, certainly.

certig. truly.

cerue. cut, circle; from the Sax. ceongan, secare, scindere.

that. care, jobb.

chare. chair, cheerfully, finely.

Chapn. Cain.

chettete. caitif, wretched villain.

chettif. caitif, knave.

then. check, checking, opposition, obstruction, obstacle, robbery, mischief,

quarreling, quarrel.

cheke bi cheke. cheek by cheek, cheek (vulgo jig) by jowl, very close together.

chekere. Exchequer.

chelde. child.

chene. chin.

chere. cheer.

cherie. churl, clown. Ab Angl. Sax. ceopl, rusticus, colonus, villanus.

cherles. churls.

ches. eletted, chosen, chosed, choose, chose, choosest.

chefe. choose, chose.

chelis. choofe.

chefon, occasion.

chesons. scandals.

cheft. marmuring, strife, contention.

Ab A. Sax. ceart, lis, comentio, marmaratio,

chenalrie. chivatry, knighthood, brave men. A Knight among the Romans was called eques

1. Ashmole's Order of the Garter, p. 17.

from

from equus a Horse; because they were esteemed Equites 1, who having a publick Horse, did receive the stipend of a Horseman to serve in the Wars: and indeed one part of the Ceremony, whereby this Honor became conferred, was the giving of a Horse, bestowed on them at the Publick Charge. And it must be noted, withall, that 2 the word used to denote the Degree of Knighthood, in the feveral Dialects of other Nations, hath the same derivation, to wit, from a Horse; for in the French, a Knight is called Chevalier; (which was a Wo also much used by our Engli Ancestors, and it very quently occurrs in our M as it does also in Mr. Do worth's MSS. Collections in the German, Bibber; the Italian, Cavagliero; which Italian term our dern English Word Crue now commonly used for truly honest man, such as th that suffered for K. Charle &c. answers :) nay even in ancient British, Morchog; o cerning fome of which, alfo (faith Mr. Ashmole3) of Geoffry Chancer's Scholar

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4 Eques, ab Equo, is faid of very ryght,
And Chevalier, is faid of Chevalrie,
In which a Rider called is a Knight,
Arogoners done also specific
Caballiero through all that partie,
Is name of worthip, and so took his 'ginning,
Of Spurs of Gold, and chiefly Riding.

And altho the Latin Word Miles, and the English Word Knight, had not their derivation from a Horse, as those had that are before enumerated; yet they are now restrained to a Title of Honor (notwithstanding heretofore they had other significations) and are ordinarily used to ex-

press a dubbed Knight. If such kind of dubbed Knights, were those four wrete Knights, that slew Saint I mas a Becket, mentioned in his Life, written about time of King Edward the in a MS. 5 that is reser'd by Mr. Ashmole 6:

^{1.} Demster in Rosin. p. 94. 2. Ashmole, loc.cit. 3. Loc. 4. Jo. Lydgate MS. of the Horse, Sheep, and Goat. 5. Pe Sylam Taylor gen. so. 253. 6. In his Order of the Garter, p.

pis knyghts tho hi 'i' husbe this, hi stode some stille, pi bethoghte stillelich, to pay the kyng at wille, gour that mest 's trewen wer, bithoghte of one gile, sir kenaud le siz Durs, and Sir Hewe de Morbile, and Sir William Craci, and Sir Richard le Brut.

Ashmole notes 4, that ele four Knights in the ne MS. are term'd luther nights, a very proper Apllation for those, that, by eir vileness and wickedness, feit their Vertue and the mour of Knighthood, as tainly all do that are conned in treacherous and loyal Acts. And therefore, m in the primitive bloudy fecutions, fuch Knights minu) as appear'd most zeas against the Christians, also their Honour, howr instigated and counteked by the Emperours, as ng against common hunity, the light of the Gothat they had heard, and tting the Deligns of the nd Rebell the Devil him-There were many wicmen of this nature in Briin the time of Diocle-, and we have Accounts

heir Cruelties represented

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not only in old Writings, particularly Martyrologies (one MS. of which I purchas'd lately) but in Pictures and old Stones, some of which Stones are of Alabafter, and are very curious in their kind. I saw an Alabaster one (but broke) in a Friend's hands lately, in which is represented the torture of fome very holy Person (a Bishop, I suppose) with a Mitre on, in a very barbarous cruel manner. I cannot be politive when it was done, tho' I think it was about the time of Richard I. The Ruffians have the Vifages of Saracens. The Shoes are of the Age I have mentioned. Archbishops, Bishops and Abbots had rarely Mitres, 'till a thousand Years after Christ, tho' Women had them commonly before that Period, but of a different make from those used afterwards by men. I

Loc sard. 3. Sic Ashm. F. screwen. Nam nour that mest 5. Per m wer, nihil aliud est quam, four that were the greatest shrews.

take this Alabaster Antiquity to have belong'd formerly to some Chappel or Oratory. Greater care ought to be taken of these Monuments; but 'tis no wonder, that havock should be made of them, when the Chappels and Oratories themselves have not been spared.

theve vel theue. agree, combine, Shew, the chief, the head, thrive, cleave, adhere, obtain, go, address. To these the sulv theue, p. 208. they might have power to choose, or to choose they should shew.

cheued. Shewed, obtained, fared, prevailed with, adhered. The word cheued for shemed occurrs also in v. 31. of the Life of St. Wenefride, written in old English Rhythms, and printed (from my Copy, as I have noted in §. XVII. of my Preface to this Work) at the End of the late learned Bishop Fleetwood's Book about St. Wenefride; the Author of which Rhythmical Life, as well as of the other Lives of the Saints, in old English verse, perhaps, was Robert of Brunne, to whom we owe the obsolete English Chronicle, that is here published.

cheuen. submit, agree.
chevisance. covenant, agreement,
compact, articles, composition.
cheuysance. gain, merchandize.
childr. children.

chilore. children. chip. a chip, a beam, chyne: chain. chynes. chains. cite, kaftelle & toun, o fles and towns. citez. city. clef. cleft. clergioun. clergyman, clerke. clerk, clerks. cleue. cleave, adhere. cleyme alle quit. qui all clog. close. in clog. inclose cioftre. cloyfter. coffrig. coffers. cofineg. chefts. Com. come, coming, came, o him com. it came to happened to him. comand. coming. comen. come, comes, came, brought, commons, com common. comin. coming, came. common, came. commyn. came. COMON. commons, com people, commonalty. comond. commun'd. compassement. compass tempt, incircling, turning n compatt. compas'd, contrite conant. covenant, agren vention, bargain. conante, covenant. conanty. covenants. conaunt. covenant. conaunte. covenant, barge

condie. conduct.

condite. conduct.

condute. conduct.

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could, can. baded. confounded. teo. dismissed, conveyed. understand hat he Latyn frankys conn. ihat unflord neither Latin nor French. c. acknowledge, render, express, if. & panke wilde he pam nne. and he would give them nne. I ought to give thanks to Ab A. Sax. cennan five anon, scire, noscere, cognoscere. perand. conquering. ty. run together. til. counsel. il. confult. all. counselled; advised. tle. consult, advise, counsel. nseile be. advise thy self. tiled. counselled, advised, cond confeiled bam. confulthamselves, advised together. tilere. counsellor. tilers. counsellors. floure. advise. I wille nsciloure. I will advise you, ill be your counsellor. thing. counselling. elle, counfell. th, contest, contention. thourg. contenders. mance. countenance. ene, continue. rened, contrived. more, contrivance.

roued contrived.

toues. contrives.

odyn. Cordelier.

ng. cunning, skill.

corn. cut. on four quarters corn. being cut into four quarsers. fo that 'tis the fame with coru. coronment. coronation. corouned. crowned. corounment. coronation. corfaynt, p. 44. (le cors feint in the French.) holy body, i. e. the holy body of St.Edmund. See Speed's Chron. p. 364. Lond. 1632. corfeynt. holy of heart, a holy body. corfeynt berray, a sruly holy man. cornen. cut, scurvy. corun. crown. cozuned. crowned. coftage. cofts, charges. coften. caft. couant. covenant. couenas. covenant, covenants. couent. convent. couere, cover, close up. conetife. covetoufnefs. counfeil. confult. countag. countefs. countes. counties. countred. encounter'd. couth. could, could do, skillfull, known,underftood. non ne couth ne wild. none neither could nor would. E name couth of myght. and of known name for his might or power. couthe. could. bat noght ne

couthe. could. pat noght ne couthe. that could not at all.

Couwe. A fort of verse, so call'd from it's being sharp and cutting, couwe signifying a tail or something sharp; for

for which reason I take the word Coway, in the famous Coway Stakes in Surrey, where Julius Cæfar pass'd the Thames, to fignify Stakes, fo that Stakes there is only a Tautology, tho' Dr. Skinner is of another opinion, telling us, that Coway is the fame as a may for the Coms. "Comap "Stakes", (fays he') in ec Com. Surr. locus sic dictus es à Palis, quos in adverso lit-" tore Britanni contra Cafa-" rem fixerunt, ubi Cafar Ta-" misin vado transivit : Co= "may autem nimis manife-"fte ortum ducit à Com & " Dap, q. d. Iter Vaccarum " seu Via, per quam vaccæ " transire solent.

conyn. covin, deceit, collusion. The Lawyers describe it to be, a deceisfull assent or agreement, between two or more, to the prejudice or hart of another.

coy. coy, Shy, quiet, still, peaceable. credance. credence.

crebille. cradle.

erte. ery, proclaim, proclamation. Ertten. Christians, Christian.

Ertstendom. Christianity.

Troite. cross. be croice and be rood.
Tho' these two are commonly taken for the same, and Somner, therefore, in his Sa-

Dictionary tran xon nose by the Word and the rood properly fignify's merly the image of Chri the Crofs, fo as to repr both the Crofs and the F of our bleffed Saviour fuffered upon it. The R that were in Churches Chappels were placed Shrines, that were stiled lofes. " Roodlofe" (faith Blo " a Shrine whereon was " ced the Cross of Christ " Rood was an image of " on the Crofs, made gen "ly of wood, and ered " a loft for that purpole " over the pallage out of cc Church into the Chan But Boobloft sometime fo fignifies a Shrine, on was placed the Image of licks of a Saint, because nerally a Crucifix or a used likewise to attend Images or Relicks. I therefore, inclin'd to the that even the fine Imag the Assumption of the V Mary, found on Friday? 7.1723. just within the Ch of Sandford, near Ox stood in a Boodloft there that it was removed and being made part of the of the Church, (for the

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t. Etymolog. nominum propriorum, in voce. 2. In his ctionary interpreting hard Words. 3. Coll. noftr. MSS. Vol. p. 68.

art was found lying downards, and the back part upards) in the time of King dward VI. when the followng Act of Parliament 1 was ade in the 3d. and fourth ar of his Reign upon this count:

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In Act for she abolishing and puting awaie of disserse bookes and images.

Where the kings moft milent maiestie hath of ufet foorth and eftablifh= by authoritie of parle= nt, an bniforme, quiet, godlie order of com= mand open praier, in a the intituled The booke common praier, and admifration of the facraments, dother rites and ceremosafter the church of Engid, to be bled and obfer= d in the faid church of igland, agreeable to the der of the primitive arch, much more com= table buto his louing iens, than other Divez= e of feruice as heeretos toflong time bath beene d, being in the faid te ordeined nothing to nad, but the berie pure n of God, or which is

enidentlie grounded bpon the same, and in the other things corrupt, butrue, baine, and fuperstitious, and as it were a prepara= tion to superstition, which for that they be not called in, but permitted to res maine bnbefaced, Doo not onelie gine occation to fuch peruerle perfons, as doo im= pugne the order and godlie meaning of the kings faid booke of common praise, to continue in their old accus flomed fuperstitions fer= uice, but also minister great occasion to divertitie of opi= nions, rites, ceremonies and feruices. Be it there= fore enacted by the king our fouereigne lord, the lords fpirituall and tempos rail, and the commons in this present parlement als sembled, that all bookes called antiphoners, millals, grails, proceffionals, mas nuels,legendies, pics, por= tualles, primers in Latine or Englith, couchers, tour= nals, ordinals, or other bookes or writings whats focuer, heeretofore bled for feruiee of the church, writz ten or printed in the Englich or Latine toong, 03 ther than such as are or

The Statutes at large, pr. at London, in a Pot Folio, for opher Barker, 1587. Vol. fecond, p.112.

II. Zzz thati

chall be fet foorth by the kings maiestie, shall be by authoritie of this present an cleerelie and biterlie as bolished, extinguished, and forbidden for ever to be bsed, or kept in this realme, or elsewhere within anic the kings dominions.

Ind be it further enated by the authoritie aforcfaid. that if anie person or per= fons, of what estate, De= gree, or condition fo euer he, the, or they be, bodies politike or corporat, that now have, or heerafter hall haue in his, hir, or their custodie, anie the bookes or writings of the forts aforefaid, or ante images of ftone, timbez, alabafter, or earth, grauen, carued, or painted, which heereto= fore haue beene taken out of anie church or chapell, or pet ftand in anie church or chapell, and doo not, be= fore the last day of June next infuing, Deface and destroie, or cause to be de= faced and Deftroied the fame images and enerie of them, and deliuer or caufe to be beliuered, all and enerie the fame bookes to the maior, bailiffe, confta= ble, or church=wardens of where fuch the towne, bookes then shall be, to be by them delinered ouer o=

penlie within three mor next folowing after the Deliuerie to the archbi bishop, chancellor, or millarie of the fame celle, to the intent the archbilhop, bilhop, char lor, or commillarie, eucrie of them, caulet immediatite either tol venlie burnt, or othern Defaced and Deftroied. for euerie fuch book bookes willinglie rete in his, hir, or their b or cuftobie, within realme, or elfewhere y in ante the kings b nions, and not belin as is aforelaid, after faid laft baie of June, be thereof lawfullie uict, forfeit and looket king our fouerciane for the firft offenfe ten lings, and for the fecon fense thall forfeit and ! beina thereof lawf connict, foure pounds. for the third offense, fuffer imprisonment a kings will.

And be it further em by the authoritie afore that if anic majors, liftes, constables, or che wardens, do not we three moneths after the ceipt of the same boo deliner or cause to be uezed, such bookes ethor, of the cokes, effroise

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id, and

hem received, to the arch= thop, bithop, chancellor commissaries of their weelle: and if the faid mbichops, bichops, chan= ilor, or commiffarics, Doo ot within fortie daies af= n the receipt of fuch obes, burne, beface, and froie, or caufe to be burn= , defaced or destroied elame bookes, and eue= of them, that then thev o enerie of them fo of= nding, thall loofe and feit to our fouereigne no the king, being there= flawfullie connict, fortie ands: the one halfe of luch forfeitures thall be anie of the kings fub= nts, that will fue for the me, in anie of the kings urts of record, by bill, aint, action of Debt, or formation, in which a= ion no essoine, protection, ager of law, or other Des ie hall be allowed.

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and for better execution it the same act, be it ensembly the authoritie as maid, that as well iustes of affise in their ciralits, as instices of peace, whin the limits of their musission in the general sons, shall have full postand authoritie, to instee of the offenses afores to, and to heare and des

termine the same in such forme as they may boo in other such like cases.

Provided alwaies, that this at or anie thing there= in conteined, thall not ex= tend to anie image or pi= dure, fet or grauen bpon anie roome in anie church, chapell, or churchyard, one= lie for a monument of anie king, prince, nobleman, or other dead person, which hath not beene commonlie reputed and taken for a faint, but that all fuch pt= dures and images may stand and continue in like maner and forme, as if this at had never beene had nor made, anie thing in this att to the contrarie in anie wife notwithftand= ina.

Pronided alwaies, and be it enacted by authoritie aforefaid, that ante perfon or persons, may ble, keepe, haue and reteine anie pri= mers in the English or La= tine toong, fet foorth by the late king of famous memo= rie king Benzie the eight, fo that the fentences of innocation or praier to faints, in the fame primers, be blotted or cleerelie put out of the fame, anie thing in this att to the contrarie notwithstanding.

This was one of the extra-

vagant Acts (as some call them) made in those times. 'Tis incredible to think, what a vast number of curious Books and Monuments perished by virtue of it. The Reader will take the more notice of it, because I have transcrib'd it from an Edition of our Acts, in which are many Particulars that have been left out in later Editions. The Sandford Image (made of Barrington Stone by Burford, and painted) is certainly comprehended in this Act. I look upon it to be as old as the Reign of K. Edw. IIId. and as the Artists us'd to have some fine Lady of their own time in view, when they wrought Images of the Virgin Mary, fo I am of opinion, that the Face (which is a little damag'd, as the Arms are also broke off) of this Image was intended by the Artist for that of Q. Philippa, a thing which I noted also (soon after it was discovered) in one of my Volumes t of h Collections, where the lowing Particulars occur " K. Edward III. ma er (in the first year of " Reign, 2 A. D. 1327 " 15.) Philippa, Daugh "William (E. of Hair ec and Holland) and Jan "Valois, both at that " living. She was a most "tifull, charming, lovely, et ture, (the Mirrour, as it " of her Sex) and was " scarce 14 years of age. " Persons sent about this " fair beyond Sea were! "Roger Northborough " shop of Coventry and I er field, with two Knights " nerets, and two Men le ed in the Laws. Thele " baffadours were atte er with an Honourable ! ec page, and coming to "lenciennes, the chief "of Heinalt, the Earl " liam and his Lady red "them very gladly, and " tertain'd them, during

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1. Vol. 102. p. 111. 2. A. D. 1327.24. January (Annot 1.) kinge Edward the third tooke to myfe ladie \$\frac{1}{2}\$ daughter of William earle of Peinault, and neece to 3 lord Beaumonte, MS. containing the Annals of England ginning anno 1066. and ending in the year 1537. or the 10 H. VIII. when, perhaps, the Author or Collector liv'd, the Hand does not feem to be quite so old as that of H.VIII.) in hands of Thomas Ward, of Longbridge, Esq. 3. Bar Hist. of Edw. 3. p. 26, 27.

"Ray, with great Splendour "and Magnificence. Tis re-"ported, that one day, when " the Earl brought forth all whis five Daughters to their "View, while the others, be-"ing amazed with the Beau-"ties and delicate Shape of "them all, stood in deep Suf-"pence, not knowing which "to prefer; the piercing Eye "of the Bishop, observing "with good heed the Lady "Philippa to be the best built "about the Hips, and of a "good fanguine Complexion "agreeing with the King's, "he fecretly advis'd his Col-"leagues, that she was the "Lady, among them all, that "was most likely, with her "sweet Disposition, to please "the King, their Master, and "also to bring forth a nu-"merous and hopefull Proge-"ny. This, coming thus from "a Bishop, whose Order was "not then allow'd to marry, gave occasion of much Di-"verlion and Mirth to the

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"Company. But, however, "the Judgment prevail'd, and "Madam Philippa (who was "the very youngest 2 of the "Ladies) was pitch'd upon "to be their Queen.

"She was receiv'd in Eng-" land with all possible Joy "and Respect, and the Mar-" riage was folemniz'd with "unspeakable Gaiety and "Mirth, and all manner of "Feafting, agreeable to the "Age and Dispositions of the " K. and Q. and their feveral "Attendants, And being ad-" orn'd with so much Beauty, "twas common to represent "the Virgin Mary in her "Shape; and one of thele "figures I take that to be "found lately in Sandford "Church, done, as I take it, "about the year 1339. when "the Queen was about 26

"Years of Age.
"The Assumption of the
"Virgin Mary happened 4°.
"D. 3 50. in the 4 62 l. Year
"of her Age, she being 14

1. John Harding c. 178. fol. 177. Stanza 2, 3, 4, &c. c. 183. ol. 184. 2. Sic in illius Epitaphio. 3. Sprotti Chron. p. 34. But others fay, the 63d year. Whence we have these Verses in little Quarto Paper MS. (written about the time of K. Hen VI.) a the Hands of my before mentioned ingenious Friend, Thoms Ward, of Longbridge, near Warwick, Esq.

Virgo parens vixit sexaginta tribus annis.

Quatuor atque decem fuit in partu benedicta,

Vixit cum filio ter decem cum tribus annis,

Sexque decem vixit, sed post hac astra subivit.

"years old when she brought
forth our Saviour, with
whom she lived 133 years,
and after his Crucifixion
strip. She is always reprefented young when the Affumption is figured, notwithstanding so old, and
the Artists generally had
the most beautifull Women
of the greatest Quality in
their View, when they made
Statues and Figures of her.

But now, if any one should think, as I once did 2, that this Image did not originally belong to Sandford Church, it may be he will not judge it absurd to believe, that it belong'd either to the Chappel by the great Ivy House at Sandford, or elfe to the Minchery at Littlemore, and that in Hen. VIIIth's. time, when fuch a Destruction of Religious Houses was made, it was removed to Sandford Church, as to the more fafe Place, fince Parochial Churches were not ordered to be destroyed or pulled down.

I have often been will to think, that K. Edw. had he lived to a mature? would have repented of Act above published, and many other Things, that was drawn to confent to bad Counsellors, such as own Godfather Cranmer, (as well as Cardinal Wolf had likewise suggested m unworthy Things to young King's Father H VIII. a Prince of him without fuch Prompters, turally ready to commit! barities, and to involve hi felf in Sacrilege, of wh there are deplorable Infla ces, one of which m have look'd upon to be beheading of Bishop Filb a thing of it self that, these men observe, was nough to draw down fer Judgments. One of thele fervers was Richard Hall, D. sometime? of Chri coll.in Cambridge (the fame of which Bishop Fisher wa member) afterwards Cano

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1. This is the common and truest account of our Lord's as And 'tis xxxiii. in the Sermon de Transsiguracione Domini in Wiken de Worde's Edition of liber Festivalis, that was given me my accomplished Friend Mr. West of Balliol-College; but then an imperfect Copy of another (which seems to be a later) Edition of the said liber Festivalis, given me by my learned Friend Mr. Graves of Mickleton, 'tis only xxxii. 2. Coll. nostr. MS Vol. 102. p. 69. 3. Athenæ Oxon. Vol. I. col. 487. 4. Ibid.

nd Official of the Cathedral thurch at St. Omer's, who lying in the year 1604. left chind him in MS. the Life this most venerable Prente, which was printed at london in 8vo. in the year 613. by Dr. Thomas Bayly, at with very many and onarrantable Alterations, as may appear in part from the Conclusion of this Life; hich Conclusion I shall here ake the opportunity of pulishing from a MS: Copy, hat I have ', of the Life, hat it may be the more eaficompared with the faid h. Bayly's Edition. But then must not from hence be iner'd, that I am of the fame erswasion with Dr. Hall, the nginal Author of this Life. Dr. Bayly would have mainain'd a better Character, had e published it faithfully; nd, therefore, tho' Dr. Hall nd my self happen to be of ifferent perswasions (for I rofess my self to be a sinere, tho'very unworthy, Memer of the Church of Engand) yet in publishing MSS.

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I look upon it as a forfeiture of one's honesty and honour, to make them speak otherwise than the Authors of them both wrote and thought, I am apprehensive, what will be objected against Dr. Hall, upon account of this Specimen only, and much more upon account of the whole, were I to publish it. Let the whole blame of the compofure fall upon the Dr. who is now above all calumny; and as for my felf, if there be any hurt faithfully to transcribe and publish, upon occasion, a Citation from an historical Author, I am ready to undergo the Censures, that such Readers shall be pleased to pass upon me.

Finallie (faith this writer) whosoever shall read of Cocleius, Wicellius, Eckius, and others learned writers of Germanie, of the worthy Bishope and eloquent Writer, Oscius, of Alphonsus de Castro, and others of Spaine and Portugall, besides a number of such learned fathers of manie nations, where so some lived in his

Being given me on Jan. 4th. 1717. by (my Friend and Acintance) the ingenious Mr. Thomas Kymber of Holywell, (in Suburbs of Oxford,) who died (in the fixty second year of his e) on Wednesday Morning Dec. 30. 1724. and was buried on lay Evening (being Jan. 1.) immediately following in Holy-Church-Yard.

owne dayes, and fome fince, Shall easilie perceive that he [Fisher] was a man, for his profound learning and rare verse, highlie reverenced and esteemed throughout Christendome. And no doubt, but if his writings and doings be well compared, ye shall find him most like those holy Fathers and Doctors, that, in the 1 primative Church, laid the verie foundation and first ground of our beliefe, upon the which we have fince rested and stayed our 2 selfes, whome to describe whollie and fullie unto you, according to his worthine Se, I will not take upon me to do it, neither am I able. No, were I as eloquent as Cicero, or as wittie and subtill as Aristotle, as copious as Demosthenes, or as profound in philosophie as Plato, fuch, and so innumerable, were his 3 singuler vertues. But herin I will content my felfe with she generall commendacion, which all the famous universities of 4 devinitie in Europe do give this learned Father, by calling him blessed Martir, and alleaging his workes for great authoritie. Thus much I may also say, shat unto Justus his predecestor, the first Bisbope of Rochester, be was a just and true successour. The place of his birth he doth greatlie beautifie with the glorious Bi-Shoppe St. John of Beverley. To the Countrey of Kent, where he

was bishope, he is an orna with St. Thomas of Canter rie; in gravetie of his with is to be reverenced with & Be for stone defending the right a bersie of the holie Church, against power of princes, he is not in so the ble Ged bifbope St. Ambr and St. Cryfostome; in n ing for his enemies and perfect he resembleth holie St. Steph in constancie and stounesse of martirdom, he was a fecond prian. But, above all other is most to be likened and com to the holie Prophett and M of God St. John Baptift; first, to sett aside all congruen their names of John, it is is noted, that as John lived in !! dernes a hard and folisarie life penance and punishment of him so shis John lived a solitarit austere life, in his private h and cell, faving when he was ed abroade to other businesse, nishing himselfe with studie, l lodging upon the matter, fafti praying, wearing of heare sh and whipping himself. Like as that John preached diligu the coming of Christ at hand, ving knowledge of salvation to shem shat would beleeve and baptised, so this John, with diligence and care; warned the ple by his continuall preaching writing of Christe's departure and, is

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nd, in case they stopped not air eares against those horrible austs, dailie preached and sett whe unto them; And, as that ohn, died for a case of maimmy, contrarie in appearance, agreable in substance and mh, saying unto kinge Hene, it is not lawfull for 1 the to put away thy wife, and take an other, though she were once thy brother's wife, for thy brother is dead without iffue, and 2 then now lawfullie maried unto her by dispensation and authoritye of the Church." Herode, whom St. John ptist reprehended, took to him is brother's wife, his brother liing, which 3 is manifestlie regnant to God's Lawe, could be done: But king Henrie ake his brother's wife, when his wher was dead without issue of a, which by Moyses Lawe is in that case forbidden, and by a authoritye of the Church may permitted as this was, and therm was the mariage good and afull, and consequentlie the send desestable and unlawfull. Forbamore, as that John's head was agged of king Herode at a banm by a Psaltresse or moman lener, so this John's head was y a like person of king Henrie, whe satt banqueting and thearing

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at his house at Hamworth. As that John was beheaded on the birth day of kinge Herode, fo this John was beheaded on the birth day of king Henrie, the king having accomplished that day the just age of forcie five yeares. And as the holle fingar of that John with pointing to the Lambe, when he faid, Ecce agnus dei, was miraculouslie preserved from Corruption long after his death and martirdome, so the holie head of this John, wher with he stoulie defended the head of our holie mother the Church, was by miracle preserved long after his martirdome with a fresh and livelie colow, till, by commaundement of the king, it was taken away, and conveied out of fight. Finallie, as in the person of that John 4 their died thre severall functions or offices at once, that is to faye, of a Preift, a Prophett, and a Patriarke, so in the person of this John there died three like worthie vocations, that is to fay, a Prieft. a Bishope and a Cardinall. And thus we see, how the death of our holie John may be compared to St. John Baptiste's death, and yet in verie deed for some respectes it surpasseth the death of St. John. And the wicked doings of king Henrie surpasseth likewise the wicked doings of king Herode. For St. John Baptist reprehend-

ed Herode, and would not alow his acte in taking onelie his brother's wife; but king Henrie, whome this our holie John reprehended, put away his lawfull and vertuous wife, and took to him, as is rehearsed, his owne unlawfull daughter, made suer allreadie to another, and in honestie no better then an harlott. Herode was forie for his rash promise to the woman dauncer when he heard her ask St. John's head, but king Henrie was nothing at all sorie for the promise he made of this our holy John's head, but wilfullie and malitiouslie sought all unlawfull meanes to cut it from the bodie, neither respecting his age, his vertue, his learninge, fanctytie of life, dignitie, nor other quality in his worthie personage. The fact of king Herod, for which St. John died, did most concerne the injurie, which Herode did to his brother, whose wife he took. But the fact of king Henrie, wherefore our blessed John died, I not onelie touch the injurie committed against the vertuous ladie his lawfull wife, but it contained the expresse contempt of our holie father the Pope, and of the authoritie of the Catholike Church, besides the occasion of sinne and scandall, which is gave to the partie, that did pretend title to her, whome the king would nedes marry. But what should I

Speake of Herode, whose on was nothing to be compared n king? For in malice, which Showed to a great number of and learned men, principall shis our holie father, he had ver yet his like bearing the a of Christ, and professing his fi In unthankfullneße he was 1 worse then Alexander. F did not onelie nothing confiden great affiance, which his noble ther king Henrie the Vith in this holie man, making his his death, one of his execution we have before mentioned) m waying the singular affection creditt, that his Grandmother, worthy Ladie, Margarett of telle of Richmond and Dark had in him above all the Pre and Bishops of this Land; fetting at naught the great Va Learning and Holinesse, which knew to be in this fo rare a Shope, and setterlie forgetting honor and fame, which by both he, and all his realme gotten, like a most unthan Prince, and most contemptu his soveraigne and holie father head of Christ in earth, South most wickedlie all the means could, to intrappe this hole! Shopp and vertuous Cardina and contrarie both to the lan God, and decrees of our holie ! ther the Church, being a ment

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prince, and so having no Authonit nor Jurisdiction, wherby he night lawfullie thus proceed a-unst an anointed Bishope and Cordinal of the Church of Rome, that by intending the least of n waies, that he used against in, must, of nocessitie, incurre a fore and grevous Excommuni-tion, accompanied with manie her dangers and inconveniences m can well be rehearfed: He, fay, contemning all thefe, did of wickedlye take upon him and upe the authoritie, which, benhis daies, never Christian and abolik Prince did, (and which on Calvin, an heretike, did while detest and condemne in ;) and against all lawe and son most cruellie put to death uman of God, over whome neiby Lawe, nor Custome, he d have anie Criminall Juristion, but ought, if he had made it offence, to have referred the aing and discussing of his crime his Metropolitan, or rather to theefe Head of all Bisbopps, to me onelie the Judgement and sing of a Bishope's crime in a rimall cause, as this was, doth dallwaies hash of right appernd. And as the enormities King Henrie in this case were combitant, and surpassing all me, Reason and Conscience, so be wonderfull working of All-

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mightie God, whose Judgements are secrett and strange in our sight, much to be marked and noted in him, and his adherentes. For as God of his owne nature is patient and long suffering, 1 by cause he expecteth the amendment of our sinfull lives; so is he allso just in his doings, and punishesh greivoslie when no amendment is indevoured, as now may well be perceived by those persons, that were persecutors of this bleffed man. For they escaped not the danger of his heavie hand, as shal be declared unto you.

And first to begin with the Ladie Anne Bullen, as the chefe and principall cause, for whome all this wofull tragedie began, who was also the chefe persecutor. of this holie man, marke how she was, in Short space, cast downe from the topp of her high honor and dignitie, wherin she was exalted, and for a most vile and abhominable incest, committed with her owne brother, besides sundrie adulteries with other persons, was throwne into cruell and straite prison, where she remained not longe before she was condemned to death by sundrie noble men of this realme, that latelie before were pliable and readie to please her in all her commaundements, wherof some were neare of kindred to her, yea one of them her owne father. According to which condemnacion she was put to open and Shamefull execution of death, leaving behind her nothing but an infamous name to remaine for ever, for whose losse the king himselfe tooke so little sorow, that the verie next day after she was dead, he was maried to an other wife.

Next that the Lord Crumwell is to be remembred, who with a great diligence solicited the matter to the king, and earnestlie provoked him in this and manie other ill purposes. He being advaunced to such honor and authoritye, as no man in this realme, at that time, bare the like about the king, grew at last into such hatred amongsi the noble men and commons 1 througout the realme, for his untollerable and tirannicall crueltie, exerficed over them, that, finallie, he was by simdrie pra-Etises brought also into the king's displeasure, and so cast into miserable prison condemned to death by act of parliament for beresie and treason, and after executed according to his judgment, no man pittying his case.

Then cometh to mind Mr. Thomas Cranmer, archbisbope of Caunterburie, who of his owns power, without just warrant, pronounced the semence of divorce betwene the king and the Queene, and after calling this holy man before him and others, cast him

into prison, with as much e mitie as could be Shewed, fo fufing the tma other, the one king's new mariage, the w the supremacie, from wh was never delivered, till dea him of all worldlie cares. The Cranmer allshough he con his place and dignity, dwin unnaturall and cruell times Henrie, and the infam his king Edward; yes, at la the raigne of that most bless die Queene Marie, when the light of Justice of Christel cient and Catholike religion againe to Shine, he was calle reckoning for manie of his fi ill doings, and, laftlie, fla fliffe in divers borible and herefies, mas worshelie bum fier, and confirmed to albu.

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Likewife Mr. Rich, the Soliciter, that gave falle uffi against him, and was ful at his 2 araigment, in so so betraying him, although for nie yeares after he continued pelie gathering together of me sill she daies of king Henne ended, yet have I bin credby formed, that, if the king had but a fewe dayes longer to did, he was growne into fich pleasure against him for su falsehoodes and deceiptes, in dulent purchasing and exchange of land between the king and wherin the king was decide

fmall value, and likewife for verse bribes extorted upon many this subjectes, that he was fullie numined to have attainted him felonie, extortion and perjurie, of so in one hours to have spoiled im of all the great heape, which e jo falselie had raked together in mie yeares before. But being fer, in the wicked time of the mam's raigne, advanced to high nor and place, far above his den, yet lived he to be deposed gine of that place, I evin by the ne persons that preferred him. m since, in the time of that noble d blessed Queene Mary of worin memorie, he became penitent, I have heard, for many of his fences, for the which God perined him (as is may be thought) die in better order then she rest fore did. But true it is, that per his death his bodie escaped a arrow daunger of burning. For such time as he was dead, and is bodie laid in a coffin ceared d balmed, and certaine candles is upon the hearse, as the maner u, one of the candles, either by emil of God, or els by negligence fome 2 of some " of the waschers were absent, fell downe, and we hold, first of she closhes, and for of the coffin, that, in the d, before anie bodie was ware, e per was fastned upon the searelahes, where his miserable carafe lay, and had, without all

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doubt, consumed the same into ashes, had it not bin spedelie espied by certaine of the servantes by chaunce, who saved all for that time, though not with out great danger to the bodie and the rest of his howse also; All which so narow escapes I can impute to nothing, but onelie to the goodnesse of God, for that he conceived (as before is said) some repentance, though I never heard of anie penance by him donne at all.

Last of all, it is worthic to be remembred, how justlie the king him felfe was plagued, first by the inordinate number of wives, being in all fix, and not one lawfull more then the first, as may be thought. Of these six, two were repudiate, two beheaded for incontinence, one killed wittinglie in childhedd for saving of her child, and the fixt survived him, wherin her formme was better then the rest of her fellowes. For (as I have heard reported by such as had no canse to lye) he mas wearie of her long before be died, and, therfore, if he had lived but one yeare longer, meant to have framed fuch matter against her, for herefie, as should have cost her her life, as it did Some others of her predecessors before. And as for heire male of his bodie, which he fo much defired, and made so much adoe for, as shough the realme had bin suterlie undonne, if he had died without

issue male, we see that God, for some purpose, permitted him at last to have a sonne, rather, as it may be thought, that no fillie moman should loose their lives for sasisfying his licentious and vaine appetite, then for anie other just respect. But after his death, the raigne of that sonne was verie Short, and his yeares verie few, so is there no great matter praise worthie to be written of him, but of things done under the colour of his name and authoritie we have all great cause to lament, which tended to nothing elfe, but the overthrow and extirpation of the Catholike faith here within this realme, as we have felt and tasted, and Should have tasted still more, if God had not taken upon him some speciall favour (as may be thought) and mercifull pittie, which at last he beganne to have, of his poore afflicted contrey, reducing it to the true and auncient faith, by the cutting away of such an Impe, at whose handes we were not to looke for more grace, then the father, by his pernitious examples, had grafted in so incestuous and damnable a stock. Then note his unmercifull and unspeakable crueliie, wherin he was entred by the horrible murder of this holy Prelate, he concrived such a boldnesse, and therwithall was stricken with such a blindnesse, that in crueltie he was to be accompted nothing inferiour to Nero. For whent ro committed execuable 1 por hich is the 1 in causing his naturall me be flaine, and not fatiate the commaunding, that, in his fence, her bellie Should be a to the intent, as he faid, the naturallie he might behould place where he was concin her wombe; this king Hen an other Nero, did not onche petrate 2 paracide and famili but also that haynous treason i refie, all at one clapp, while ripping the bowels of his a the holy Church, and verit of Christ upon earth, held to teare her in peces, and defi her authoritie, being but a her rotten members, monft took upon him to be her fun head. For this onelie all, if he donne nothing els, alwain : and is, by law accounted fo en and exorbitant a thing, the he, which withdraweth, w tracteth, from anie paris church her right, doth manifell jurie and wronge; so he, goeth about to take awaye the veledge of the church of Ron given of Christ himselfe, the preame head of all Churches, fell into heresie. And wheres the w transgressor is to be termed in rious and unnaturall, this kind offendor is to be called but schismatike and an heretike. I he deth violate faith and name

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attempting against the Church, hich is the mother of faith. But is our second Nero was not yet ment with this abhominable att, s heaped a great manie moe upit, rafing to the ground holie smasteries, priories, and all sortes religious houses, profaning them, ih all the holie reliques and preus ornamentes dedicate to the vice of God, not sparing the dibedd of all such holie men, learned Clarkes, as preferred pleasure of God, and comndement of their mother the holik Church, before his unfull lawes and wicked will. In for noble personages of this dme, both men and women, he nd neither kindred nor other; manie times, for a word speakhe would revenge by death, e it spoken upon never so reaeble a ground or cause, by reawherof more of the nobilitie n consumed in his daies, then mie 3. of his predecessours, this Realme was first inhad; so that in murder he passed anell Turk Selim. To this n his licentious and wanton exus, wherby he confumed the fure of his realme, and then ng into lacke, turned his gold filver into copper, and after ding the same unthriftelie, of his subjectes so excessivelie, never Prince in this realme with lesse love and favour Il good people, though among uns and Parafites (among

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whom this treasure was spent) never so highlie magnified and exsolled. Then confider, how justlie he was plagued in his grosse bodie, many yeares before his death. with fores and diseases, that grew upon him by meanes of drunken surfetts, idlenesse, sloth and vicious trade of life, sparing neither kindred nor other, if she liked his carnall appetite, wherby he became at last so impotent and lothsome, that when the surgions should dresse him, it hash bin reported by some of his privie Chamber, that they have smelt the ill savour of his fores the space of two chambers, before they came at him. Lastlie, and most of all, weighe the danger of his miserable soule, dying in the perilous state of excommunication, without anie reconciliation or repensance knowne or hard of in the world : yea it hath bin reported by such as were about him, at his end, that he died almost in desperacion, crying out upon the Phisitians, because they could not cure him, saying, "Have I thus " rewarded you with Livings, and tt given you fees, and nowe none of et you able to helpe me, when I " have most need of your helpe?" And with that calling for Sr.Anthony Denney, an egregious flasterer about him, and commonlie never far from him, commaunded him to whippe them. And although he perceived at last, that by no meanes he could escape death, yet, as farre as anie man can report, port, in all the time of his ficknesse he not once called to God for mercie and forgivenesse of his former wresched life. No trulie, but sometimes lying in a studie with him felfe, and sometimes forrowing, as feemed by his countenance, would fodenlie fay, " Oh! I must die. a Yea, Sir," would some one or other faye, " you must nedes die et once, and so must I and everie at one heare, but I trust you shall et not die now. Alas" | would he et say againe, et thinkest thou that at I shall be saved when I die? ce for I have bin a king and " lived like a king". And no doubt but evin as his life was finfull, fo, after his death, God Shewed a strange example upon his wretched carcasse. For in such time as it was in preparing, to be ceared and spiced, by the surgeons in the chamber as Westminster, where he died, to be after removed downe to the chappell, and so from thence to Windfore, where it was buried, it channeed the faid carcaffe, by mishap, and over boifterous lifting, to fall to the ground, out of which issued fuch a quantitie of horrible and stinking blood and matter, that it was no small troble to a number about it, to clenfe the place againe, and make it cleane against the next day for the remove. But before all could be done, there came into the place, as I have bin credeblie informed, a great

black dogg, no man could tell whence, which dogg, while rie one was occupied, filled felfe fo full as his fides could with licking up filthy blod was spile, and in the end of without hurs from the guard diverse others, that stroke a with their holberdes and othe pons, meaning verelie to have him, if they could.

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Others I coulde have ! unto you that were does it matter, and that of 1 righ calling, whome God worth ter punished, some by a fa Shamefull end, some by h them without either iffm a dred wherby their lands and after their death, came to the of straumgers, that fell in among 2 themfelfes. Other attainted, and therby me their owne bodies executed to full death, but also their land goodes being forfeited, the dren went a begging, som to one mishappe, and som other, which, if it were s wold requier a long proufe.

These being manifest sign tokens of God's indignation at wie displeasure against this realme, for so cruell and murdering of his holie Product standesh sus in hand, and spedelie, without delay, is strate our selfes before him, with humilitie to befeet him.

infinite mercie and goodnesse, s me be not, according to our trus, worthelye punished, first, this world, by the imollerable the and barbarous tirannie of fdells and Turkes, and after, the world to come, by everlasting n and torment of Hell fier 3 that rather, by the meritts and ours, this noble Realme may a againe be restored to that aunand true Christian faith, in th our forefathers lived these fand yeares and more, and we the dwellers therin, and posteritie, may once againe ablie serve him, in the same , all the daies of our lives, after, in the world to come, file him in his heavenly kinge, where he raignesh for ever ever. Amen. This is the adulion of a Popilh Book, the Doctrines of which I no means subscribe. Nor I vouch for the matters Fact. I have been a faith-Transcriber, and I leave whole to the Judgment the Reader. I took occato do it from the menn of the fatal destruction Books and Images, by virof the order for which ny excellent Pictures also ished of divers worthy pers of both Sexes. Even e, however innocent in mselves, were look'd upas Images and Represen-Vol. II.

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tations of Favourers and Abettors of Superstition; The Executioners of the Act exceeded their Commission, and made it reach even to Things never intended by it. So that tis a wonder, that any curious Pictures of Antiquity escap'd their Fury, and that they had not committed to the Flames even fuch Pictures, as K.Henry the VIIIth. himself admired, (particularly those of fine, but wanton Women) one of which was an ancient and fine one of the beautifull Rosamond, that is now in the possession of my ingenious and worthy Friend Samuel Gale, Esq;, who lately purchas'd it accidentally, and twas from him that I receiv'd the following account of it. 'Tis painted on a Pannel of Wainscot, and reprefents her in a three quarter proportion, dress'd in the Habit of the Times, a streight Body'd Gown of changeable red Velvet, with large square Sleeves of Black flowr'd Damask Faccings, turn'd up above the Bend of her Arms, and close fleeves of a pearl colour'd Sattin puff'd out, but button'd at the Rift appearing from under the Large ones. She has feveral Rings fett with pretious Stones on her Fingers. Her Breast cover'd with a fine Flower'd Bbbb Lin-

Linnen, gather'd close at the Neck like a Ruff. Her Face is charmingly Fair, with a fine Blush in her Cheeks. Her Hair of a Dark Brown, parted with a Seam from the middle of her Forhead upwards under her Coifure, which is very plain, but a Gold Lace appears above it, and that cover'd with a fmall cap of Black Silk. She is looking very intenfly upon the fatal Cup, which she holds in one hand, and the Cover in the other, as going to drink it. Before her is a table cover'd with black Damask, on which there lies a Prayer Book open, writ in the ancient black Charafter. The whole Piece is extreamly well preferv'd. Gale takes it to have been done about Harry the 7th's time.

croised. crossed. crofferie. croffes. crounment. coronation. croupe. buttocks, crupper. cum. came. cummpthe. come. cuntre. country, encounter. curtais. courteous. curtally. courteoufly. curteis. courteous. curteifly. courteoufly. curteyly. courteoufly. curteys. courteous. culled. kissed. Cultomary Tenanntes. Such Tenants as hold by the cufrom of the Manour, or as hold by Copy of O Rolls upon performance the usual Customs.

D

Da. dame. Datle. dally, deale. Dam. dame, Damas. Damascu. ban. dominus, Sir. Daneis. Danish. In pag. author thinks that he Dene is the fame as Danorum; but fally. Rampedene. Danes. Danifb. Danefry. Danish. Dangilde. Dane-gelt. Dangu. dungeon, tower, cafil Author of the English times uses the very h Words, as in pag. 203. we have at be bang nyght, 'tis Dangu alfoi French.

Oang. dominus, Sir. V Glossarium nostrum a bertum Gloucestriensen fire.

Dar. dare, dsoft. I Day us
I dsoft not. pat firenge
Dar. that strength dsoft

Dare. give, grant. Dames. days.

Dayet. a curfe, curfed, curfed, curfed payet haf his lip, & his perby. a pox take his his nose thereby. Dayet has no fe thereby. Dayet has of routh. curfed be he had

me. co tains the found e. death,

ed this

death; isn, die ght. pro g. dead

pe Del ds hand m. dead.

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the Scott te, kill to allch to Welfb m Welfb m

die, n

a deal, p tle. ner deals, tynes nains of n the

nch De ed fuffic nifies a: Domi

ii feuda um,) b med this. Dayet who pe me. confounded be he that enmains thee. Dayet his note. Jound his nose, a curse to his

death, did.

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death, dead, deed, deeds, fears, in, died. pe DeDe him the prepared himself for death.

s, deads, as in pag.239. In he dedis hond, is into the d hand, or, in manum mor-

dead.

e. undo.

Des. probibiteth, forbiddeth.

put to death, kill, destroy, dieno pe Scottis Deie. and the Scots. Do pile Scottis it, kill these Scots. & Did pe ullch men Deie. and did Wels men to death, Or, made Wels men die.

oule, distainfull.

de, nouht ne Deth. did de, he ne Deth. he did not

adul, part, distribure. nener tle. never a whis.

deals, meddles.

agnes five Demaines.

mins or demeafus, (either in the Lat. Dominicum, or ach Demain or Domain,) a difficiently known, and infess as much as patrimon Domini. Hotoman, (in the feudalibus, verbo Domium,) by divers Authori-

ties, proves those lands to be Dominicum, which a man holds originally of himself; and those to be feedum, which he holds by the benefit of a superior Lord. But this word is now most commonly used for a diffinction between those Lands, that the Lord of a Manour hath in his own hands, or in the hands of his Leassee, dimised upon a rent for term of years or life; and fuch other Lands appertaining to the faid Manour, which belong to Free or Copy-holders; howbeit the Copy-hold belonging to any Manour, is also, in the opinion of many good Lawyers, accounted Demeasn. See Comell's Interpreter, and Blowns's Dictionary interpreting Hard Words.

Deme. condemn, judge, deem, examine, decree.

Demed. judged, managed, con-

Demeyne. demeafn, demains.

Demouring. dwelling.

pis to Demple. no more of this to wrangle or diffute.

Demyng. judging.

Dene. dean.

Departe. feparate, depart.

Deppeft. deepeft.

Dere. forrow, hurt, damage, obftrudion, dare, dear. pe lesse wille Dere. the less hurt will there be.

Bbbb z Des

Berepne. derayn, confound or turn out of order. In this sense the word feems to come from the French difarroyer, i. e. confundere, turbare. There are other fenses of it. See Spelman's Gloff. voc. dirationare, and Du-Freine's Gloff. voc. ratio, where Du-Freine observes, that it signifies, among other things, to plead and to claim; and indeed to claim fuits with the Chronicle I now publish. See also Skinner in his Etymolog. of Law words voc. Dereyn, and my Glossary to Rob. of Glouc. in voc. De= reyny.

Des. dice, desk, feat, table. on Des. at a table.

Defces. deceafe, death.

Desceynance. deceit, trick, deceiv-

Defeg. deceafe, difeafe.

Despite. despight, injury, affront, contempt, scorn, vexation.

Dettrere. dextrarius, equus militaris, a fleed, a great horfe, a horfe of fervice.

Deftres. diftrefs.

Oesturbled. he disturbed, he ob-

Dete. date.

Deuelyn. Dublin.

Deuere. 'devoir, endeavour, duty,

Deuts. devided, device, discretion. Deus. God. as so say seus. as one would say good God.

Deugn. prophefy.

Denys. device, Dey. dye.

Deynoushede. scornfullinsh deze pers. swelve peers. Did cansed, did, did st. h

masons deuyle & cast. ordered masons to devise an sider. We did be king to some derstand. Did bam be, or caused them to be.

Distamed. defamed.
Disht. prepare, make ready, ready, accounted, prepared, beck, deck'd, furnish, ready, hastened, made. he Disht to be town. he made he

ready against the town.
Dightes. prepares, makes no
Digne. worthy.

Dike. ditch, ornament. Dikes. ditches.

Discette. decen.

Discert. defert. Disceynance. deceit. Disconfet. discomfued.

Disconfite. discomfued. Dises. decease, death.

Dissertte disserie, disseried. Dissertte fon. disserien, disserien, dissertien, disserien, disserie

Disheritsoun. difberison, d

disouzs, discourse. Dispende. spend, expend. Dispite. injury. Disputeson. dispussion.

Disputesoun. disputation.
Disseised, disseized, disseised
Distance. discord, distance,
rence, division, disseism.

staunce sturbly ment, les make, de so come so co so co

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then the make you and born

ond, on be there to it and.

elfulli guise. de. gri me. d

tion, di falle needs p

bonse. n. dor nion. a geo

"Bara "cer "nosi

" niti " ulti " q. c

" lini

alle oper Distance. notwithflanding all other difference.

faunce. division, difference.

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mce,

fion,

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sturblyng. disturbance, impediment, let, hindrance.

make, do. Do com. make or cause to come. Do Dight and make your felf ready, five prepare and make your felf ready, five prepare your felf, and be of good courage and cheer. the indeed hone may here be, what we commonly say bonny; and then the Words will denote, make your felf ready, and be brisk and bonny. For I hit Do my syn, and before I yet make my and, or, and yet before I dye. Do be coroun kyng. make the to be crown'd king.

and. doing.

elfullie. dolefully, grievously.

de. grief.

me. doom, judgment, condemnaim, discresion. Dome on pam falle nedes. judgment must med pass on them.

minoun. dominion, lord/bip,

n. done, laid.

"geon", (inquit Skinnerus)
"geon", (inquit Skinnerus)
"Barathrum, Tullianum, Car"cer Subterraneus & Caligi"nosus, mirè detorto sensu,
"A Fr. G. Dongeon, Turris mu"nitissima Propugnaculi ad
"ultimum Receptum, utr.
"q. d. Domio (i. e.) Domici"lium; sortean enim anti-

" qui captivos suos in altissi-"ma & munitissima totius ar-" cis seu urbis turre, tanquam "loco tutistimo, custodiecc runt. Posses etiam defle-"tere à nom. Dung, quia " in tali carcere miseri cubi-"culum stercore suo conspur-"cant, sed prius longe præ-"fero". Rectiffime hæc Skinnerus de altissima & munitissima turre. Inde & hæç verba apud nostrum, p. 121. E did reise in hat cotte a Stalworth Donjon, idem valent quod, and did raife in that coast a strong high tower or castle. Et quidem turris arcis nostræ Oxoniensis aptissime Don= geon à nonnullis appellatur, quantumvis vulgo per synecdochen haud alio nomine quam the caftle veniat.

Donjoun. dungeon, prison. Doole. grief.

Dortoure. dorter, dormitory.

Dos. does, do.

bouhtelt. doughtily, readily, will-

Doubtinesse. manhood, strength,

doubty. stom, strong, couragious, magnanimous, valiant, brave, sturdy. Godefrey of Louayn be duke hat was doubty, Bi messengers tuayn sent to king Henry, for his doubter Adelayn, hat wele was han of age. i. e. King Henry sent to Godfrey, that was the stout duke of Louvain, for his daughter

daughter Adelayn, that was then ripe of age.

bouhtynes. couragiousness, courage.

Doubtynelle. couragiousness, hardiness.

Doure. endure.

Donte. fear, doubt.

Douted. doubted, feared.

Doyngus. doings.

Dred. dreaded, feared, were fearfull, terrify'd, afraid.

Drede. fear, terrify.

Dref. drove.

Drenge. drag.

Drenkled. drowned, were drown'd.

brine. to drive, to draw, to go.

Drof. drove.

cuer ilkon, every one of them was drowned.

Dronken. drunk.

Dronkled. drowned, was drowned, was funk.

Dronkon. drunk drank.

Drouh. drew.

Drowe. drew, threw.

Dryne. drive, drove.

Dryuen. drove off.

onbbio. dubbed, either from the French Douber, Doubber, or abbouber, to rig, trim, dreft, patch, mend, arm, or else (which I rather think) from the Norman-Saxon Word bubban, to create, gird, or strike, which occurrs in p. 187. of the Saxon Chron. under the year MLXXXV. where 'tis said, that William the conqueror created his son Henry a Knight at

Westminster, Joubbate Junu Henpic to put pæp. See Dr. Hicker's Gr Sax. p. 151. & Gram. Fra Theotisc. p. 91.

n after.

he French

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think,

sch a fiez

ed. egg

cited, ur

e. eager,

eafe, i

nd, p.

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to eld

d age; j

g. elec

iend.

s. elfe,

ell.

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rife. e

g. ener

affed.

bed, in

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beson.

efonn

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umber

mbring

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ig. en

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týs. e

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nere.

41 to

Duelland. dwelling.

Dure. enduring.

Dures. doors. Durre. door.

duryn. bard.

Duge. douzen, twelve.

pers. fed ad pag. 259. to pers. fed ad pag. 259. to pere pro busepers for reponendum est, ut men priori metro commodis spondeat.

Dynt. prepared. Dynt. dins, blow, point, firsh, Dyntis. dins, blows.

Œ

lus". (faith Somner, in Saxon Dict.) "the moth "brother: who to this "to Called in Land" twas often used promises as mother's brother. See Glossary to Rob. of Glossary to Rob.

eft. afterwards, after, again.
eftion. again.
eftiones. again.
eftionne. again, foon after.
eftions. eftions, now and a
ever and anon, prefently, ag

for eft fons) from which, think, we commonly say to the egg'd, egg'd on, spurr'd on, cited, urg'd.

t. tager, fierce.
tage, to ease.
tage.

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See

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7.

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7, 48

nd, p. 77. Healande alias.
, age, old, old age. Impten
to eloe. brought or drawn to
lage; fmitten in age or years.
t. elect.

s. elect.
s. elect.
s. elfe, otherwife.
c. elf.
elfe.

ng. Ely. tile. enterprize. 15. enemies.

illed, belay'd, waylaid, amfed, in ambufb. illement. ambufbmens.

clonne. occasion, need.

cloun. occasion, cause.

imberment. annoyance, inabing, incumbrance, molesta-

umberyng. incumberance, tron-

umbre. incumberance, trouble. is. ends.

tme. form, fashion, seitle.

inted. anointed.

uere. inquire. Was enquere.

enseied. fealed.
enseitd. fealed, was fealed.
ent. ended. well ent. well ended.
enterdite. inverdit.
enterdited. imerdited.
enterlace. inverlace, a kind of
verse or rhythm so called.
entermet. invermediate, inverced,
invermeddle.

entres. entred, entry. entres. entries. er. are, before. It e.g. the

er. are, before. It ez. there are. erbage. sec hezbage. ere. before, are.

erle. earl, duke. Vide not. ad imum pag. 179, 180. erresten. archdeacon. ersbishop. archdeacon. ersbeen. archdeacon.

erfoeben. archdeacon. erfebishop. archbishop. ert. are.

erbe horn, pag. 118. earth-horn, or rather (for fo I take the word naturally to fignify) country-horn. But then what fort of horns these were I cannot, as yet, learn, tho' I have written, for Satisfaction, into that very Country, where the Action is related to have been. Nor indeed can I recollect, that I have met with the word any where elfe. The Scots had delign'd, to have got an entire victory over K. Stephen, by a vast, and almost incredible, number of cattle, that they had got together, thinking (by that means) to trample down the English before them; but

the

GLOSSARY.

the English, being forewarned of the matter, cunningly prevented it, by placing or Country-Earth-horns horns in every street and way, which the Cattle were to pass, and the Effect proved according to their wishes. For the Earth-horns being blow'd, it put the Cattle into fuch a terrible consternation, that they ran furioufly back, crush'd the Scots themselves, and so the English came off compleat conquerors. The matter was talk'd of, as if it had been fresh, very frequently in the time of Robert of Brunne; for as for the relation in Peter Langtoft himself (I mean in the original French) it is not otherwise express'd, than that the Scots were vanquish'd by an hideous found, or noise, that was made by the English. The Stratagem is fo very remarkable, that I can not but think, that Polyanus would have vouchsaf'd it a particular place in his Work mei sparnynugrun, had it been transacted either before, or in, his time, especially since he tells us i, how the befiegers of Theudolia, or Theodolia, a city of Pontus, were frighted away by the Noise of a great number of Trumpets,

that were founded all at same time. eg. is. eschekere. exchequer. eschel. troop, company. eschele. Squadron. escheles. Squadrons. eschete. escheat, escheated ele. eafily. escheked. asked. elloyn. excuse. estoyne. excuse, communing, leying. eftere, flate. eftre. ftate, eftate. ettres. flates, flate, condition, ditions, things. E. See under 3. eth. eafily. euel. ill, illness, diftemper. enelle. fickness. euen. even, adjusted. euenhed. eveness, equality, euenhede. equity. enenlik. evenly. eneridele, every part. euerilkon. every one. euer ilkon five enerilkon. ry one. euer ilkone. every one, est of them. etton. even. extende. extend, display, fin value. extendours. extenders, Jurus eye. awe, aid, obedience. he fi of him non eye. he flood

awe or fear of him. eye w

fanntes. fætura, pulli

me of fe

eafe.

to. fair

et. fair

hede.

s. fall,

is. falls

e. falfe

en. fan

. found

ged. re

. valea

y, fare,

. farea

, fault.

te. fau

Ç, enm

faith.

glad

led, fai

ne. gla

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fee, lan

ute.

efs. 18. feed

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19, years.
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to. fairest, farthest. tt. fairer, farther. heoe. beauty. t. fall, fell, happen.

e, fall, fell, happen. (g. falls, happeneth.

e. falfiny, falfness.

en. famish.

ged. received.

valeat, rest, dwell, go, joury, fare, ferry, pass, do.

, fared.

, fault.

c. fault.

faith. per fay. in faith.

, glad, gladly, joyfull, were

et. glad, desirous.

tile. faintness.

ttie. gladly.

fee, lands, income.

ate. fealty, fidelity, faithfull-

s. feeds.

andian, tentare.

t. feoffe, enfeoffe, endow, possession.

ed. feoffed, endowed.

ement. feofimens, grans in fee,

mentes. feoffments, fees.

t. fight.

tt. fairs.

Vol. II.

feith. faith.

fel. fell out, bappened. felauhes. fellows.

felaus. fellows.

feld five felde. felt, feel'd.

fele. many, happened.

felle. beat down, cut down, puldown, humble, happened, came, fell, fall, to fall, to cut, befell, crafty, cunning, much. felle him fulle. dejected him much. fulle

felle. very cunning.

fellis. fells, falls, shrow or pull down.

felon. traytour.

felonte. cruelty, anger, despightfullness, ourrage, treachery, treason, mischief, villany.

felong. traytours, treacherous.

felonse, p. 207. (pro felonie) treachery, villany.

feloun. felon, traytour, traytours. felowus. fellowes.

fend. find, sry'd.

fende. defend, fiend, devil.

fende's, p. 281 (fingulariter, casu genitivo.) fiend's, devil's.

fendes, p. 281. (pluraliter.)

ter. far. ter tro. far from, afar off. terb. fear, affraid, fearfull, wene, fared, managed, hoft, forces, army. Vide interb.

ferde. ferry'd, went, paffed, affraid, fared, went.

fere. journey, society, company, fear, far, companion, fellow.

feres. companions.

ferlike. serrible, ftrange.

ferly. wonder, horribly, serribly, frangely. Bot I haf grete

Cece feri

ferly. but I have great wonder, or, I wonder very much.

ferne. far. ferrer. fariher. ferreze. fariher.

ferg. fresh, companions, fierce.

ferth. fourth.

ferynges. sudden. Ab Anglo-Sax. reninga, extemplo, sud-

denly.

feled. fastened, detained.

felio. jerked, whipp'd, beaten.

fest. fast, fastened, fesch'd, noise, fus, (as we say commonly,) to make a fus.

tet. feicht. tet his bede. got his death.

fete. feet.

fette. fesche.

fettre. fetter.

feyn. glad.

feyng. received. feyntise. dissimulation.

feyply. faithfully.

Ce3. fees.

Acacte. fickly.

fifte. fifth.

fiftend. fifteenth.

Aghtand. fighting.

fikelle. fickle, inconftant, changeable, fickly.

file. fool, thread, trifle.

filed. defiled, failed, injured, abused, foiled, repulsed.

fine. ceafed.

firth. forest. and of he first affife, p. 301. and of the forest assize. adeo ut affife hic iden quod flatutum five den Vide Spelmanni Gloff, affifa.

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fift. firft.

fitz Izoun, p. 68. fiz John fiz Joun in Codd. Gall.

fle. fly, avoid.

deand. fly, flying, flighting, p.

flehand. flying. fleth. flew, fled.

flethes, fles.

flethes. flies.

fleked. bent, bowed, plied, un flekes. flags, swigs.

fleme. banish, terrify.

flemed. exiled, banished, exile. flette. fleet.

flove. floud, inundation, raying fea, tempest, water, sea, river. It must be her membred, that on this Fryer Bacon's study at Ori is a little Bridget, underwrunneth a small stream, study divideth Oxford-shire Bark shire) being part of milbow, whose Count old time was not to fall its, as now it doth, but it the River Charwell through the midst of Christ-Charwell through the addow, which thought

now but one, in former ti

was two, whereof the fart

part, next to Ifis, belon

to the City of Oxford,

was called the Town Me

I See Dr. Leonard Hutten's Antiquities of Oxford, public by me at the end of Textus Roffensis, p. 348.

nd the higher part, next to rideswide's, belong'd to hrift-Church, and was calld of old fridefwide's sead. But in the days of Edward VIth. the Dean and hapter, having then an anal Market, or Fair, usually pt about St Frideswide's y in the Quadrangle, for any days together (and was uch more considerable than ourbridge Fair by Camidge) were pleased to exange the faid Fair with the own for their part of the resaid Meadow; so that nift-Church having thus t the whole Meadow to mselves, they damin'd up old Channell, that ran o Charwell, and brought h the Meads into one; to keep up certain tokens, w the Course ran, certain er stones were fet in the adow, and it still bore the ne of Shire=lake. And eed even to this day, there very visible signs, such as hes and different Grass, reit went, and (which is reason, for which I menall this) it is often call'd lm or the flum. It is withtemarkable, that low warushy places are frequently d Flams by persons (espey such as deal in Meas and Cattle) in and at Oxford. Of which

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Flams there was formerly 2 much greater Number than there is at present, the Water of Charwell being then more obstructed than now, which conduc'd, in no small degree, to Sicknesses. And those that are acquainted with the History of Oxford are not ignorant, that the Pestilence was often in old time in that place, which occasioned the Scholars to retire, a thing which is to be attributed, in great measure, to the Flams, as well as to the neglect of cleanfing the Streets, and keeping out Creatures that raised Filth and corrupted the Of fuch kind of Flams there were abundance on the South fide of the City, even beyond Fryer Bacon's Study, the Causey being not raised so high as at present, nor that way so much frequented (the Flams hindering) as nowadays; which was the reason therefore that the place, now called Fryer Bacon's Study, was very private (in respect of what it is now) and afforded that great Man a very convenient Retreat from the Grey Fryery, in order to contemplate in the night time, and make proper Observations in Astronomy, and other parts of Mathematicks; which he did with the greater advantage, after he had Cccc 2 in-

invented the Telescope (for 'tis to him we are to ascribe this ulefull Invention!) which added so much to his Reputation, that there was no one but look'd upon him as a prodigy, and his Discoveries derived upon him fo much Envy, that he was proceeded against as a Magician, tho' he wrote expressly against Magick, as I have shew'd elsewhere 2. But 'twas in the Summer time chiefly, that this admirable Scholar made his Observations at the place that now bears his Name, and not in Winter. At that dry Season he was less obnoxious to the ill Vapours, that at other Seasons were troublefome and dangerous, especially when there was then fuch a Multitude of Flams, the ill Effects of which, however, himself, by the Directions he gave, very much prevented, for which he deferved, and, without doubt, received thanks from the University, as well as the Town, it being the Interest of this Seat of Learning, which is so admirably (nothing more finely) fituated, to liften to persons of Skill when they prescribe what may prevent Infection, and therefore more Attention should have been given

to fuch knowing Men; fourscore years since, many fuffered by a my feafe, which tho' it was at other places, yet rag'd at Oxford, as may a from a fcarce little Book me by my worthy f Thomas Rawlinson, El tituled, Morbus Epic Anno 1643. Englandin sease most contagious a in Oxford. With the Signer Remedies. Published by jesties Command. Oxford, by Leonard Lichfeild, Pri the University. 4°. in ; Though it was as and Hippocrates 4, yet it wa ed The new Disease. To nerally defined to be lignant and contagious being comprised und Genus of a putrid comin ver, which proceeded putrefaction of blond, mours continued in the er vessels. So that the may be truly called, I trida, continua, malign, tagiofa; that is, a part nued Feaver, both me Tho' it contagious. the Plague, yet it was before defined it) wh nevertheless denyed, gnant and contagion Author of that Tra well proved. One

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1. Ductor Historieus, Vol. II. p. 384. 2. Duct. Hift p. 386. 3. Coll. nostr. MSS. Vol. 79. p. 122. 4. In Epi

was found to be those pund Exhalations, drawn up y the Sun, from stinking latter, Dung, Carcasses of lead Horses, and other Carion, in and about the City, he removing of which noyome Inconveniences, and keeping the Streets sweet, and dean, was foon found to end much to the abatement of the Disease. A second rause was found to be Dies. for although there was no such scarcity of Provisions, as forced any of the Inhabitants (Scholars or others) to feed upon bad Meats, yet the Drink could not be excused, being, for the most part, (by reason of the multitude, and concourse of people) over-new, and not ripe or fit for drinking. Which Inconvenience is what we still complain of. And therefore 'tis wished the Brewers would somewhat regard our health, as well as their own profit, in drying their Mault sufficiently, throughly boyling their Beer, and making clean their Velfels; whereas a common Complaint against them is, that they make use of flackdried Mault, do not half boyl their Beer, that they add few or no Hopps, and tun it up in unwalhed Vessels, which causeth the Drink to be crude, raw, and apt to

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corrupt within es. To which Observation we may add, that the Brew-houses all stand upon the Banks of the River Ifis, which of it felf is a cold hungry Water, the fource and fprings of it arifing from Cosfwold in Gloucestersbire; where at the spring head, the extremity of Coldness in the Water is such, that, as it is observed, Beasts refuse to drink of it; how great care then ought the Brewers to take i' th' boyling, whereby to alter, and amend this quality of the Water? This Difease as it proved mortal to fome, fo it hung long upon others; but then many prevented the ill Effects by using this method. Presently upon complaint of Chilness, of aking and dizziness in the Head, they took a Cordial, went straitway into bed, and fwet, and rose next day, without any distemper: which might very well be, by difcuffing, and expelling the μίασμα, and inquinamentum putredinale, before it had fermented, and affimilated the whole Maffe. And by this means alone was cured that most fatal Disease ideriors, or Sudor Anglicus, which raged with fuch destructive violence ('till constant sweating for 24 houres, the only certain Remedy was found out) that neighneighbouring Countries did not believe this Island had so many Inhabitants as died. We have not been wholly free fince that time from the same kind of Disease, that this little Book before mentioned describes to have been so violent at Oxford; and whether or no there was not a touch of it in the latter end of the year 1724. I shall leave to the Judgment and Decifion of those, that shall read these Notes and made any Remarks of what happened at that Season.

flote. fayling. Ploto er alle on flote. now are all fayling on the Sea.

floward. flowing, flow'd, overflow'd.

flum. river. In old charms I we have, plum Iuppan for the river Jordan.

to. fem, foe, foes, enemies, for. to men. the enemies.

fodes, foods.

foen. foe. fulle foen. an utter

folfoun. flore, plenty, abundance. fole. foolifb, fool, a fool.

foles. fools, foolish, folks.

folie. foolist.

folowand. following.

folowes. follow.

foltto. foolish, faulty.

fomen. enemies.

fond. find, found, have fami, tryed, went to. Haltile gynne Philip to folom fond. begin thou, and to contend hastily to follow the See tynd.

gone, fa

n after

ugo after

yns. ali

tre. for

t, to mak

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for. who

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ve, loose

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to. for

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oyed.

fonde. found, try, find, commit bour, endeavour, strive. fonden. found.

fondes. tryes, attempts, fonden. found.

fondoure. founder. fondred. forced. he fondred Sarazins otupune. he

the Saracens into two partin.
fonds. funk, vapour, fmoke.
fondes. funks. be beten

fonkes. be beat all to funk till they stink again.

foole. foolifb. foos. foes.

tor. for, because, from, for the, that, when, of, four. for not one. match for tricherie. take heed not felf of treachery. for moneth four months.

forbarred. debarred, band deprived of.

forbebe. forbid.

ing, away, therefrom. forbit to thone. before every one.

forby. excluded.
forbib. defiroyed.
for bo five forbo

for Do live for Do. undo, defingfor Don. undone, lost.

fordone. hindered, loft, flopt. fordos. deftroys, damages, under

1, Hickelii Præf. ad Thel, lingg. Sept. p. XVI.

gone, fared, went, go. ne non n after foze. neither did any

yng. aliens, strangers. 110. forseit, toose, to make de-1, to make destitute, destroy.

sten. forlorn, deserted, de-

for. wherefore.

etilichip. forgetfullness. p five for go. forego, forsake, w, loose. Ab A. Sax. pop-

n, dimistere, derelinquere. eln. witholden, witheld, dend, kept back.

te. leave, loofe.

rne. loft.

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eftrey.

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fort

alt. foremost. formatt on 10. the foremost man of those; formost one of those.

eft. fremost. formest next imesonenday. next before infunday.

hent. very much confounded.
. stopp'd.

th five forfoth. in sruth, both, in troth, truly, of a truth.

TB. foresters. Tt. forswore, abjured.

forth, from, thenceforth.

ly. readily. als forthely

tt. as readily as he, as well

as far forth as he.

s. treta, frishs, streights. 500c. Should go forth, Should

tht. griev'd, feared. forth it fore and smerte. is o'd them forely and smartly. D. foretold.

to. bargain, condition, cove-

nant, love, agreement, compact, contract, forwards. In a gobe formato, on good Articles. for warned.

formondred. much wondred at, very strange.

foloun. confidence, ability.

fote. foot, feet.

founde. my.

founden. founded. founden. founds, frameing, founding.

fourtenight. formight.

foubty. fourty.

foyntes. attempts.

foyfon. abundance, plensy, ftore, confidence, career.

foyloun. flore, plenty, abundance. fratt. nourifb, countenance.

fram. frame.

franceys. French.

franchise. franchise, franchises, li-

frankes. French. frankis. French.

frape. clutter, harly burly, aid, from the French frappé,

ftruck, knockt, rapt, &c. frauh. fraught.

fraunkeleyn. francklin, freeman, denizen.

frayed. affraid, frighted,

fre. free.

freift. freeze, cool.

freites. fraughu. frere. frier.

freres. friers.

trele. freez'd, freze.

frette. fresh, quick.

trette. fraughs or fraight of a Ship.

frith.

foith. peace. trathe free, privilege, fanctify.

fro. from, of, against. fro that forward. from that sime forwards.

tulle. full, fully, many, very. fulle fuythe, five suipe. very readily, very quickly, very fast. sulle saire. very fair. sulle saim very austere, very sower or rough, very sbarp, very grim. sulle rebelle. very rebelliously. sulle street, p. 79. inmediately, vel etiam potest denotare, very strictly sive very narrowly.

funde. found. funden. found. fyn. fine, finety, end, contract, con-

clusion. Eynde. endeavour.

Cyne. pure, fine, end, payment, bargain er agreement.

fpnes. fines. This Word fpne or fine cometh of the Latin finis, and is fo well known, among our lawyers and others, that it is to no purpole, to fay much about it. It hath divers applications in our Common Law. But the common Significations are, (1) A formal Conveyance of Lands, by acknowledging a perfect Agreement before a Judge. (2) A Sum of Money paid for Lands and Tenements let by Leafe. (3) A Penalty or Amends made in Money for an Offence.

tyne, & wele was aboue,

pears (nam in Codd (Raunt. II. anus en u en pees auojt reign)

6

Za. yea. gabred. gathered. gabres. gathers. gat. gave, cared. gatet for. of be birke gaf be they cared leaft for the ch no tale. cared not. gaff. gave. galais. galleys. Salo. yielded, gave. Balbe. yielded. galmes. a gibber er ga galmeis. gallows. gamen. geme, fport, gladness, mirth. A bim nelift. nogene gamened. gamed. ben ned ham no gleme. shey not at all glad. gamned. gamed, rejonal with be Danes pam no glewe. m mirsh rejoyced (or run the Danes. gan. begin, began gu

gone amis.
gannok. standard, entite.
gare. ready, as hand, prepare, ges ready, prepart,
quick

Sated. prepared, made no

garner. garners, granais

rate. mis go is. ga reloke

t, p

nalin

nonu

te. g

e. a

he was

rom t n Ælf læfts, ja cc.

n stie c1ze, i te. gai s pe g ople use

pe, you,
any l
y joe.
Ints. G

goed, 1 goed, 1 t. went. tn. give

t. yield, t. yield. tD. yiel ts. yiel

t men at noise

e. appoi verned, b ertok t

ol. II.

t, p. 4. prepared. Sed gan nalim, ut ad imum paginæ nonui.

te. ghoft.

e. altogether, got, begot, way, h way, gate. I rede out of is ofte pe marchis go his ate. I advise, that the maruis go his way out of this hoft.

is. gates.

clokes. hastilia, gavelocke, om the Saxon Tarelucar Alfrick, which fignifies, asis, javelins, warlike Engines,

n ftie. Angl. Sax. 3anz tize, high-way.

te. gaiery, gladnefs. gabred s be gayete. gashered as gay ple use to do.

ye, you, went, yea. Ze unneh any Dele. you have scarce

y jot.

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ared,

de red

ntz. Giants.

. gay, merry. goed, went.

. went.

n. given.

toun. Geffry. yield, yielded.

t. yield.

ed. yielded.

cs. yields.

. yelp, howl, howling, crying, , wail, may cry, may boast.

t men of be zelp. that a at noise or report may be made

. appoint, care, govern, be verned, be guarded, to wield. ertok it to zeme. under- gif. given, gave, give. ol. II.

took to take care of it.

Semed. defended, governed, minded, aimed, look'd so.

gendrure. ifine, generation.

Bene. Genua or Genoa.

zeng. young.

gent. gentle, fine, pretty, foft, genteel, courteous.

gentille. genteel, fine, noble, honourable.

zepe. in jest.

gerd. yard.

zerbe. rod, yard.

gere. ready, very, year.

zezne. earneftly, vehemently, defire, speedily, vigorously, earnestly desire, earnestly contend or endeavour.

zerned. yerned, longed, defired, contended, earnestly endeavoured.

gernyng. defire, defiring, coveting.

Geruans, p. 78. Girvum, Gyrwi or Jarrew.

gert. Sharp, great.

gele. gees.

gelle. guefs.

geft. guess, guess'd, guest, company, guests, gests, acts, transaction, transactions.

zette. gueft, guefts, allies, gefts, transactions, affairs.

gefteb. emertain'd.

gettes. gefts, acts, transactions.

gete. get.

geten. gotten.

getis. gess.

gett. yes, still.

gette. got, kept, Shed, purchased. gepns. gins, traps, engins.

ziff. Dddd

giff. if, give.
giffes. gives.
gile. guile, deceit, deceive.
gilerte. deceit, guile.
gilery. cheat, fallacy, deceit, guile.
giloure. guiler, deceiver, traytour,
more deceitfull, more crafty.
gilt. gilt, guilt.
zing. young.
gird. girt, girded.
zit. yet, nevertheless, moreover,
furthermore.
gites. beds, lodging places, inns.
glath, p. 192. publick Hinc cer-

gites. beds, lodging places, inns.
glath, p. 192. publick Hinc certe cl. Skinnerus de voce glad=
ly hæc profert. "Gladly,
"exp. Commonly, fort. q.d.
"Leodly, A S. Leodlic (i.e.)
"Publice, Populariter, ab AS.
"Leot e, Populus.

gleam. light.
glede. a coal.
glent. glanced, passed, glided.
glewe. glee, mirth, joy.
glosed. flattered.
God. God, good. God son
of hepuon. God's son of Hea-

gode. God, good, method, went, goods, gone. of Gode. against God, from God. Gode love. God's love. ne zode. did not go sais me a gode certeyn. sell me a certain method, give me good advice.

godes. goods.
God's table.
Folden. yielded.
Fole. Christmass.
Fole feste. feast of Christmass.
Golie. Goliah.

Zomen. yeomen. Comor. Gomorrah. gon. go, began. gon Itt begun to be told. gonfaynoun. bamer. gonfapnounes. fandards, Zong. young. zonge. S gonnen. begun. gorde. yard. Bork. Tork. gos. go. goft. ghoft, Spirit, Soul. gour. your. 50m. you, your selves. grace. grace, favour. gratth. readiness, peace, agree gram. grieve, trouble, vex, pa anger, fury, forrow, debau, it ness. grame. punishment, sorrow, la grant. granted. grant me grammercie, as Cotgrave noted in his English French Dictionary. "6 "mercy, (faith Dr. S ner) " à Fr. G. Grans " It. Granmercie, q. d. g

cs. gr

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d Præ

tis. g

tte. g

bated. 1

grette.

fihem.

ne. b

rievano

nus. g

lle, cri

m. gri

ough, ro

tern, der

th. ag

price,

oper,

reach of

nents.

m. grin

ruel, bafe

e. good

e. guid

our. gi

ourg.

le. guis

2

irect.

diam.
grantise. grant, a grant, comparant, security.
grayth. array, draw, ornamgre. great, estate, will, pleasant, gree, step.
greee, step.
grefe. grievous, troublesom.
gretth. motion.
Grekis. Greek, Greeks.
grene. green.

"dem mercedem tibi

"Deus." He should !

faid rather, granden mife

et. grass.

tt. great.

ttanto. crying.

tte. greesed, cry, exclaim, comclain, great, greatly, crying, estate.

I has not Sit so wrouht,

to has mangre be grete. I

have not behaved my self so as

nt, but I can do without thee.

grete binges (in Appendice
ad Prass. Num. XIV.) wounds.

ttis. greets.

ttte. grated, clawed, greeted, sa-

tte. grated, clawed, greeted, samed. his barons alle bet grette. his barons he greeted all shem.

me. be grievous, grieve, be at nievance, grief.

nus. griefs. lle. cruel, cold.

Ite

e, in

v, b

mq

ive h

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cc 6

r. SI

chin.

l. 8

bi d

d

nifa

te.

m. grim, cruel, Sharp, austere, mgh, roughly, fierce, harsh, gruff, ton, devilish, vile.

th. agreement, peace. 3pidopice, 3pithbuiche, 3pithopere, or 3pedbuece, is much of peace in old Monunents.

m. grim, harsh, sharp, ghasily, mel, tase.

e. good, went.

it. guide, lead, govern, manage, inst.

our. guider.

ourg. guiders, commanders.

le. guife, manner.

gye. guide.
gyf. give.
gynne. begin.
gynnes. begins.
gynnyng. beginning.
gyour, guider, captain.
gyue. gift.
gyuen of. given off or over.
gyues. give.

B

ha. hast. hache. haichet, ax. hab. have, had, hadst. hai haued. had had.

habbon. had.

haf have, hath, he had, to have. haf gode day. God by 'e, or good by 'e, ut vulgo, i. e. God be with you.

from the French aign, sharp, because an ague, at least in the Paroxysim, is known to be so. But 'twas common with our Ancestors to prefix b to Words, when there was no manner of occasion. Hence some of them writ Hoxonia for Oxonia, as is even observ'd by Mr. Vernon in his Oxonium Poema, where he writes thus of two odd Verses in Merton-College Windows:

Hîc veteres potes inspicere, & ridere Poëtas, Qui dignum cunctis carmen sensere senestris, In fenestris (ollegii Mertonens: passim legitur hoc carmen cum illo altero, And as they frequent-Tempus in omne, temly in old time called pus consumere grave. Oxford, Hoxford, so

Hoxoniam quare venisti præmeditare,

And as they frequently in old time called "omnia ab It. of

Oxford, Hoxford, so "a Schiena, Dorse

they did Abbington, Hapyndoun, as may be learned from Thomas Sprot's Chronicle ', that I lately published.

hakeney. hackney horfe.

hakneis. hackney horses. From the French haquence, i. e. an ambling horse, gelding, or mare. We commonly call any Coach or Horse, let out to hire, a Hackney, &c. and some will tell you, that the name owes it's original to Hackney, a Town of much refort, about three Miles from London. But then how comes it to pass, that it should be so much used in the same sense in Countries, where this town was never heard of? or how came the Word to be in vogue before this Town became noted? I altogether, therefore, incline to the French. And fo does the learned Dr. Skinner. " Back= nep", (fays he) "d Fr. G. "Hacquenée, Hisp. Hacanéa, " Haca, It. Acchinea, Accheu néa, Chinéa, C. Br. Hacnai, " quod illis Equum Grada-" rium, nobis Equum Con-"ductitium significat, fort. "omnia à Teut. Dengt,

"Equus, vel faltem czu comnia ab It. Chinea, & ce à Schiena, Dorfum, q.d. "ballo di Schiena, a Bet " ed horte, a Sabole ho " or Pad nag." hatnepe, hackney. hald, hold, to hold. haive. hold. halden. holden. haldes. holds. hale bp. lift up, hoize up. haled. healed. half. side, part. halidam. boly lady. halle. all. halp. help'd. hals. heels, neck. withen he wickedness. haluendele. balf part, the part, half. halweg. Saints. Halwethurs. holy Thursday, haly. holy. hamage. homage. hamelelle. hamletts. han. have.

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hard,

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ilie. bi

, deva

has,

o, p. z f. bajty

Ap. ha

nenelle

mas cal

. called

attire

, p. 18

fed

m quo

ight he

quod d

itidem

r. hatre

erke.

lon. G

yelling.

relogh

t I have

in p.

artulary

t. frequ

te. freq

ted. fre

the high

rail.

had.

Panaud. Hainalt.
haned. had. N for v is at the Scottish manner. For the old Scottish Translation of Hector Boethius we have been used profecuously. Thus, in Winde Worde's Ed. of lib. Fit valis, there is have in the Serm. de Transsiguracion I

i, whereas 'tis hane in t other Ed. I have menned above under the Word ice.

hard, sharp, grievous, hard. , forrowfull, terrible, great,

ilie. boldly.

czt

. 41

.d. C

on. heard.

devastation, vexation, mole-

has, have, haft. has he 0, p. 296. had he had. f. hasty, quick, hastiness.

Ap. hastily.

nenelle. rashness, pride, hanghfs. had.

the

ay.

For

lati

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TOR

n t

was called, heat. . called.

atire, habit. , p. 180. haughtiness, highfed hic loci potius est m quod haltif; adeo ut ight hatie denotet hastily, quod de Gallico par ha= itidem est dicendum.

r. hatred.

trae. lorica, habergion, coat rail.

on. Gallice, heullant, howlyelling. Hither the word selogh is to be referr'd, t I have printed from Caxin p. 664. of Heming's artulary.

t. frequent, usual.

te. frequent, common.

ted. frequented, practifed. the high.

yn. haughty.

hayre. heir, a hare.

he. him, her, they, be, his. Imote he to DeDe. Smore him to death. of he answere amebed. moved by her answer. he he light. he himself alighted. fo in p. 167. he he is he himself, or himself, unless one of the he's be fuperfluous.

heberd bam bilene, p. 80. gave them harbour harboured them with livelyhood, five entertain'd them. bilene etiam readily denotare potest.

hede. head, behead, heads.

hede hode, p. 267. the hoods of their heads. Sed forte potitis legend. hede & hode, i. e. heads and hoods. Sed & hede hode eo sensu potest accipi, quo manhood, ut hove conditionem significet, adeo ut tunc temporis eo ipso in prœlio tam Normanni, quam & Picardi conditionem virilem, imo etiam ipsam vitam, perdiderint.

heen. ben. hetere. higher. heiled, eafed.

held. reckoned, accounted, hold, held, went, kept. held no tales. made no account. not held. did not hold, did not observe, did not keep.

hele. health.

helle. hell, the deep, the depth or bottom of the sea. Either from the Saxon helan, tegere, celare; or from hol, caverna, forea, abditum, cavitas, foramen. In the

old

old Rhythmical Tract, about the Pains of Hell, in an ancient Vellum MS. (given me by my learned Friend Richard Graves, of Mickleton in Gloucestershire, Esq.) Hell is not only made to signify a great pit or hole, where the wicked are to be punished after the Resurrection, but the Sea, where the siends dwell, as well as in the air and earth, till the day of Judgment. I do not know, but Robert of Brunne might be the Author

of this old Tract, as we of the other Pieces in the Be that as it will, it put in mind of the old odd! I formerly often perus' the Bodl. Library, in w the Scottish Sea is mad be Hell, our Ancestors ha strange Notions of that as well as they had of Scotland, particularly Northern Parts of it. shall give the Rhythmsin old Tract , I have fook at large.

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But first I wil schewe where is helle As I have herd grete clerkes telle. And 2 fetthen wil I shewe zow more, And fpeke of the paynes that 3 ben thore. Some clerkes fapn, as the boke bereth witnes That helle euene a mydde the erthe is. for al the erthe 4 be skylle lykned may be 5 Untyl a round appul tre, That evene 6 a myddes haneth a colke, Ryght as an 'ey a mydde haneth a zolke. for as a zolk is enene a mydwarde Df the schelle of aney, whan it is harde; Ryaht fo is helle pit, as clerkes telles, A mydde the erthe and no where elles. As the zolk a mydde of an ep lys, And the white a boute, so in the same wys, Ryght so is the erthe, with oute boute, I myddes the henenes, that 9 gon a boute. Thus may men fe 10 be an hard ey "Dyght, How heuene and erthe fondeth right.

^{1.} Pag. 183. 2. After. 3. Be there. 4. By reason. 5. to. 6. In the middle hath a heart, colke being the same hour bolke or venter, i. e. belly or paunch. 7. Egg in the mid hath a yolk. 8. Lies or lays. 9. Go. 10. By. 11. Read

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ful 'hydous and 'mychel helle is 'kpd. for why? it is with in the erthe hob. Thedir + Schul the fynful be bryuen. Is fone as the latte 5 Dom is genen. With alle the fendes eneze ther to buelle. That now ben in the epr, in erthe, and in belle. Ther schul thep alle ben stopped to gyber. Doo fehul hem be, that fehul wende thiber. for ther is fo moche forme and 8 bale. Ind so many payne with oute tale, That alle the clerkes that enere habbe wit. That euere were, or that lynen git, Cowde not telle, ne schewe thorw olore, how moche forme and paynes ben thore. Ind gif it thorw kynde myghte ben fo, In hundred thowland men, or mo, hadden an hundred thowfand tonges of " ftel. Ind ech tonge myghte fpeke wylly and weel, Ind ech a tonge of euery man hadde be gunne, whan the world be gan, To speke of paynes, and schulde speke ay, Whiles the world lafte, tyl domes day, zit myghte they not the forme telle, That to synful men is ordepned in helle. for why? no wit of man may be gynne The paynes, that ther ben ordepned for synne. But men may fynde, who fo 12 wele loke, Some manere of paynes wryten in boke. Is men haue herd wyfe cierkes telle, I mong alle othere paynes, that ben in helle. Bote what man is fo wys and wytty, That combe telle the papnes properly. 13 But if it were on that habbe ben thore, Ind 14 fen the paynes 15 laffe and moze?

Hideous. 2. Great. 3. Said to be, shew'd to be. 4. Shallidgment. 6. Fiends, Devils. 7. Go. 8. Grief. 9. Puments, pains. 10. Learning. 11. Steel. 12. Will. 13. Exit were one. 14. Seen. 15. Less.

But he that cometh ther certain May not lyghtly turne a Jepn, &c.

helied. healed, covered. helpand. helping. helt. healthy. hem. them.

hend. kind. fulle hend. very kind, very civil, very courteous.

hende. fine, courseous, generous, kind, genile, good.

hender. kinder, better.

henge. hang.

hennerg. Hainalters.

hent. took, catch, take, struck, landed, catch'd, taken, have taken, lay hands upon, apprehended.

her. hear, their.

herbage or erbage, tho' it naturally signifies the fruit of the earth, provided by nature for the bit or mouth of the Cattle; yet it is most commonly used in law, for that liberty, a Man has to feed his Cattle in another Man's Ground: also for what is customarily paid in lieu of Tithe for Pasture Ground.

herbegerte. habitation.

hezbert. harbour.

herbere. arbour.

hero. hearing, having heard, hear, heard. hero an, p 90. heard of, nisi malis heroan, unica voce, pro hearing.

herde. herd or gather together, fummon, heard.

there. army, bear, here, heard. Ething here we fay. we heard sidings spoken.

herfor. upon this. Berford. Hereford. Herietts. Heriots or haritt the Saxon Hepe-geac, armour, weapons, or provi war: or, a tribute tha of old given to the Lord of nor for his better prepare ward war. "Vocem d er puto " (faith Somne his Saxon Dictionary) " hene, exercitus, & " alias zeoz, fundo, eff " quasi fuerit quid in er " tum erogatum, ved " Deregelo dicto, non " mile". We now com ly understand by it, the Chattel, that the Te hath at the hour of de due to the Lord by Cul be it Horse, On, Cow, any fuch like. heritagelik. inheritably, simple, for ever. herkis. bearken, liften. heriote, p. 317. barlot, 1 and indeed it is riband in

French.

bernays. harnefs.

Word, which, perhaps, co

cither from the Teuton

Baznisch, or from the Fre

Harnois or Harnas, commo

coutrements of an an

Horseman, or else the for

ture for a Horfe in a Ch

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tion, which however for- former Acts. entioned in our Author (in page, armour. ose time also Coaches, as herneys. harnes. at present understand the pression, were not in use,) hink fit to mention here, d that is, what these Words the Statute of 2 Hen. VI. have relation to: 3nd t no Goldlmith nor eweller, nor any other at worketh Harnels of iver, halifet any of the me to fale within the ty [of London,] before at it be touched with the sch, and also with the ark or Sign of the Works in of the same, upon pain forfeiture of the Double lue &c. upon which Pafge the Author of a little ook in 8vo 1 intituled, A uch flone for Gold and Silver au, remarks 2, that all ts of Silver Work, of the of Eminent account (that made in and about the iyof London, and within tee miles of the same) are mprehended under the mes of Vessels and Harness;

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Fu C of Coach or Waggon; yet mentioning vessels by reason ere is also another fignifi- of what he had cited from

ign to any thing, that is hernels. harness, furniume, equi-

heronfewes. herons. " Dern= fues", (faith Dr. Skinner in Etymolog. vocum antiquarum) "Ardea avis, vox ad-"huc in agro Linc. obtinet, " ab Beron, & Sue pro Pur= "fue, Profequi, Fr.G. Suis "bre, quia fc. hæc rapax avis cc.tum alias aves, tum pisces "insectatur".

hers. hearest, hears, hear.

Meruegra, p.67. Harfager, being spoke of Harold Harfager. befte. command, will.

heftes. commands. The true Saxon Word was bafes; but after the Normans came into England, that Word was pronounc'd heftes, and by that Name were the X Commandments called, as may appear from what followes, transcrib'd by me from an old MS. Fragment in Vellum, lent me by my worthy Friend, Thomas Ward of Longbridge, near Warwick, Efq;. The hand is of the age of King Stephen,

Les diz comandemens.

Loue god ouer alle bing. 3 Re-fauer bu fals for no bing.

Printed at Lond. 1677. 2. Pag. 17. 3. Not swear thou. ol. II. Ecce Jeffe

GLOSSARY.

feste held fram a wrching.

fader and moder do a worping.

Of a manslest a name a willing.

Hordom let, it is a ful ping.

Apid wrong of noman have no ping.

Of false withulse let bering.

Let sless lust a ut of a fousing.

11 Wyllet of oper man no ping.

pos ten hestes 12 hat heuene king

Holde for 13 habbe gud ending.

Where the 2d. Commandment is omitted (as 'tis in feveral other MSS. of middle Age Antiquity, that I have feen) and the 10th is divided into two. I meet with the same Word also in another MS. Fragment in Vellum, lent me by the fame Friend, being part of an old Homilie about Confession and Penance. The Fragment contains two Pages in 4to. Tho' it be later than the former, yet I take it to be of the Reign of Richard II. The chief Thing I observ'd in it is, the Apostle's Creed, which is brought in thus : & 14 wite it wel, par pou ougteft holde

Godes # beltes. fi bou breke on of 15 h boft, in as myche u is, as a Dam Dibe batt pat he ete be appel, poron al be 16 mold . . riore. bnderfton be fyrite helte is, boul not 18 ha alpen God pat tomchep by byle myte it mel, pat 19 h bylene t, alle but Doft here 20 anerbe is 21 apele, forte wyne h . . e of heuene. & berti the 22 bygynyg bon 19 lygge bi crebe in God, faber alm 24 (chipper of he of) in Ihela Crift, his cont

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^{1.} Fast hold. 2. Working. 3. Honour. 4. Manslaug murther. 5. Perhaps it should be ne name, i. e. know mi, not conscious. 6. Willingly. 7. Foul. 8. With. 9. Out. 10. Sping, marriage. 11. Will, desire, covet. 12. Commanded. 13 have good. 14. Know. 15. F. hem. 16. F. morid. 17 forlore, i. e. lost. 18. Have strange. 19. Unless. 20. One 21. A pea, for to win. 22. Beginning. 23. Must say. 24.0 tor, maker, from the Saxon scapen, creare, formare.

oure Lord, that concepued . es phened of be Bolts of poo of p mm. eDe . 2 teb buber out onnce 19il. 3Don de, ded & bard, he 3 lizte to belle tyo day ras fram beb to tyne, they into h. E beze he on aber ryst me, fro spenne he nd Ais to compag to o De= the quike and he debe ... bilene in be Boligoft, and the holy chirche, 7 bales ene in comune, of fynne e gynenelle, Fleschipche plying to be left with outen the. The other Commandents are wanting. The oints are put, to flew that little Bit of the Skin is anting, being either torn rather eat off. What is er the line is by another tho' an old) hand of the eign, I think, of Hen. VI. om which hand is likewise Note of Induction A. And

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this old Form of the Apofles Creed brings to my mind the Form that occurrs at the end of Dierce the Ploughmans Crebe, printed in 4to with The vision of Pierce Plows man in the year 1961, which I luckily purchas'd fometime tince, after I had made use of one (the of another Edition) that had been lent me by my excellent Friend Thomas Rawlinson, Esq. as may appear from this note, that I have written at the begin-" This ning of my Copy. "Book I purchas'd to day "(Febr. 22. 1723.) out of "Dr. Charlett's Study. "formerly belong'd to the et learned Mr. William Fulet man. Tho' I have two o-"ther Copies of The Its " fion of Dierce Plamman, of this Edition, yet the "Creve of Pierce Plows "man (upon which I fet a et great value) is wanting in "both. I have quoted this "Crebe both in my Ed, of " Guil. Neubrig. and in my "Glossary to Rob. of Glouc. " from a Copy lent me by "Thomas Rawlinson, Esq;".

Born of the maid Mary. 2. For, tholieb, i. e. suffered, the Saxon polsan, forre, solerane. 2. Alighted, descended, the Sax. lihtan or alihtan, desilire, descendere. 4. Ascended, the Sax. yeixan, ascendere, conscendere, scandere. 5. Thence. udge. 7. Of Saints.

But because the Reader perhaps may be desirous of seeing the form of this Creed, as the Ploughman is there taught it, I shall, for that reafon, here transcribe in it may be the better to red with what I have in from Mr. Ward's MS gment.

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I. Sa

deal C 'Lene thou in oure 2 louered God, that alther

boly 3 henen erth on bey, hol iche be fourmebe and is almighty bym felf, ouer alle his merkes. and wrought as 4 is wil was, the werld, and the and on gentil Jefu Christ, engendred of him fel his owen onlyche fone, lord ouer all yknowen. That was clentich conceined clerty in trewthe Of the here halp golt, this is the s bol pbelyue and of the maiden Marie, man was he born with outen synful seed, this is fully the byleue. with thorn perouned, crucified, and on the cross and figthen his bleffed body was in a front byid and descended a boun to the berk belle. and fet out oure ' formfabers, and by ful stage! The therd day redeliche him felf ros from Deth. and on a fron there he flod, he 10 fleigh up to hen and on his fader right hand, revelich he litteth, That almighty god ! our alle other 12 whyghtes. and is hereafter to commen, Chrift al him felum To 13 demen the garke and the dede, without Doute.

^{1.} Believe. 2. Lord. 3. Deneneth on hey, hollicht is Rawlinson's Copy, imprinted at London by Reynold Wolfe no Domini. M.D. L. III. whereas my Copy was imprated by Owen Rogers, dwelling betwixt both Sainct Barthelmers the figne of the Spread Eagle, A. D. (as I have noted by M. D. LXI. the XXI. daye of the Moneth of February. 45. Doly believe Cod. Rawl. 6. After, afterwards. 7. Is thers. 8. They. 9. Glad. 10. Ascended. 11. Our Rawl. Mr. Fulman hath written in the margin of my Copy, over. 12. Creatures. 13. Judge.

and in the heighe holy got, holly I belene. and general holy chirche also hold this in the mynde. The communion of faintes for foth I to the ' fayn. and for our great finnes ' forginenes for to getten and onig by Chrift clentich to be clenfed. Dur Bodies again to rifen right as we been here and the liff enerlatting 3 leue ich to habben. 3men.

, commanded, e. promise, offered, promised. ing. mockery.

te promise, promised. ed. head.

est. harvest.

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yed. heavied, grew heavy, sicened, fainted.

hew'd, threw, cut. in tuo ew, cut in two.

ne, herved, cut.

neg. hews, cuts, backs.

le. health, healing, recovery.

ng. hung, hang'd.

erwaid. hitherto. Meg. fear, caution, fecret places. ong. hideous, horrible, dreadfull. hie, haften. to the kyng ran hir hie. to the king she gan to hasten. b. called.

ht, called, was called, were callpromised, permissed.

. high.

latimelle. Hilary mafs, Hiay tide.

led. high.

them, themselves, him, himelf, be, it.

feluen. himfelf.

hime, p. 227. (pro bine.) bin= Derance, ab A. Sax. hynan, impedire.

hingland. England.

hir, p. 303. him. and the stroke indeed in the MS. shews, that it should be read him.

hire. her, herfelf, to her.

hir feluen. ber felf. his. bath, his, their, he, her. his body did bei lete, p. 248. her body did they lay. Bithard his his fpie, p. 187. Richard hath his spies. hic nimirum utroque sensu, tam sc. hath quam bis, adeo ut prius his in has mutandum elle conjece-

hife. his, his people, his'n, quam posteriorem vocem quantumvis corruptam barbaramque esse censeant homines elegantiores, recte tamen se habere contenderim; id quod etiam de multis aliis vocibus, utcunque apud vulgum fere tantummodo in ufu, dicendum est.

bit. it. hiben. bence.

rim.

Say. 2. Forginenes Cod. Rawl. 3. Believe I to have.

ho. he. hodden, had, hodred, week, hogge, huge, from the Saxon

503, horror, timor, fear, dread. 5010. holding, beld, accounted, reckoned, hold, confirm, grant.

holdand. holding.

holden. accounted, held. holden hard. judged of hardly.

holdes. holdest.

haleliche m

belelyche. wholly.

bolle. whole.

holpon. bolpen, helped.

holy. wholly.

holyche. wholly.

hond. hand.

bondes, hounds.

bondus, bands.

boneste. bonour; but in Num.

XV. of the Appendix to my Pref. it fignifies honourable.

hongen. hanged.

bonne. difgrace, reproach.

hoole. whole.

hooly, wholly, fully.

hopes. shinkest, hopest.

hose. house.

bote. promise, offered, hot, warm.

hote is bette bing. promise is a thing that is a debt.

botte. bold, bold faft.

hottes. hus.

hous. houfes.

how, p. 268. lo! how.

Anglo-Sax. huld, cubile, tu-

hund. bound.

hunds. hand. hy. bast. dpg. high. hyng. hang. hyngand. banging.

> e Wolley ayain 19 180 t**E** enerlation

Japht. Japher.
jentille. genteel, fine, gellan,
Jewise. Jews.
st. if, whether.
the. eye, eyes.
then. eyes.
thene. eyes.
thene. ifle, ifland.
thene. ifles, iflands.

ilk. Same, each, very, every Same. (18 Del. every which ry bis. (It a tyng, every five each king. (It a gent. ry year. ilk a bebe. euni tlkaman, five tik . every man. (IB a five rel Me. every fide, each file, a bele vel dika bele fre abele. every jos, on every every side, on every side, one, every whit, altogether, in ry respect, every bit, every h every thing, every part. pall pe cit a dele. shey had just as they please. at be ca ment ilk bele. a every pa the coronation. (18 8. ever) ry a. ilka Del. on cury (It Dele. on every fide, o whit, every jos, quite and every part, every fide, alog by all means, tilk a Crit

toun. er tard. evi tre. ever every tail, may. on ub a fch flob. inyght. tecle. # tik eve Day. pais. cofte. abele. an, eve on. eve one five ach, each in, &c. refent nclofed. irsh. in, 57 no, p.

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man. every Christian man. (18 tordyng. every lording or led. ilk a schreme. every mew. ilk a toun vel ilka toun. every town. tik a 191ard. every Picard. ilk a cun= re. every country. Ilka taile. every tail, every man. on til 8 pap. on every fide, every ways. It a Schire. every Shire. (18 flok. every flock. Ilk a night. every knight. bat tilk tele, the very feal, til a til every flick, every bit. 118 Day. every day. pat filk vais, that in like manner. (18 cotte, every coaft, each coaft. obele. fee ilk. an, every one. on. every one, each one. one five ilk one. every one, ach, each one, all.

in &c. in on. at once. in prefent. at prefent. in clos. closed in born. born in, by irsh.

, in, eyes.

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nd, p. 23. fearless. quod fi lisjunctim legas in ferd, quemadmodum plane legendum effe existimo,) tunc erit, a fright. Vide ferd.

glis. English. lond. England.

th. enough.

w. enough, many, very many. et inom. a great many others.

mt. enough. tille. into.

pllement. inticement.

Inmitte. confcience, at myn ins witte. but in my conscience.

jolif. jolly. folifte. jollity.

Joppyn. Joppa.

torne, journey, days journey, adjournment.

torned. adjourned.

jornes. banles. Buht jornes be man. he got eight battles.

Josep. Joseph.

journez. journey. tuo journez. two days journey.

jopnt. joyned.

ire. anger.

tren. iron.

Itis. Irifb.

ithe. laborious, weary. to prate pei fuld not true. they found not cease (or, it should not tire them) to pray.

Irus. Irifb.

is. is, art.

ifthen. ifwe, rufb.

it. yez, it. for it. becaufe.

Juerie. Jewry, Jews.

juftile. juflice, try, judge, to judge, govern, have jurifdiction over, governour, justices, administration. If I moght the paemie ju= stife bam ilkone. If I might govern every one of the pagans.

fultile of lame. justices of less, judges of law.

justiseles. without justice.

Juwet. Judich.

Jumile. Jems.

tyg. ice, with ice.

Bam. came.

Bame.

stame. Cane or Caen in Normandy.

kamen. came. Kampedene, p. 2. a place so called in which a great Vie ry was obtained by K. I over the Danes.

In a grete Daneis felde per bei famned alle, hat euer fiben hiberward kampedene men kalle.

Nor is the French otherwise:

En le chaump Danays touz sunt astemblez, De pus cel houre en sca [vel ca, sive cea] est Cam Dene nomez.

So that, according to this Author, Campden is campus Danorum, Danes Field or Danish Field; and I do not doubt but that was the vulgar notion at that time. But I rather 1 incline to those, who make Campden to be a military valley." Campben, vel Cam= "Den", (faith Dr. Skinner 2) "in Com. Gloc. q. d. Vallis "Militaris, ab AS. Camp, Pu-"gna, Cempa, Miles, & Den, " Vallis, ab hoc oppido tum "illustris Gens supracitata, "tum eximius noster Anti-"quarius nomen traxerunt". Especially since Mr. Somner, in his Saxon Dictionary, expressly tells us, that camp or campe, is bellum, castra. warre, a camp; that cempa, is miles, agonista, manipularis, ty-

ro. a fouldier, a champi a combatant, a trouper novice, a fresh water for Dier; and that Den is w a valley, a vale, a vale, omit the other Signification of it's being cubile. a conc a Den; and locus invini, vestris, asper & incultus, pur que & pecudibus pascendis ac modus. a forest.) Sir R bert Atkins indeed is pleaf to note 3 of Campden Gloucestershire, which is fame with our Bampeten that it is so called from a Ca near that Place, where a Ba had been formerly fought, with out expressing, at the fan time, what the latter Syllab of the Word denotes, thinking that it was fufficien ly known. And he had ju afon to to the formal and, that are all she ag of that are afant vaam Dea

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Vol. II.

voc. Campben. 3. Ancient and present State of Glossershire p. 309.

ason to think so, since there t fo many Deans in Engnd, that from their very nare all shew what the meang of that Term is; which eafant valley called Cooks m Dean (in the Parish of ookham) in Berks, which 'tis near Maidenhead in at County, fo, withall, 'tis tat a little distance from rat-Marlow in Buckinghamire, which is a very pleant, tho' very poor Marketown; where however there plenty of Fish, Corn and ood, whence the People of eat-Marlow commonly fay: m is Fish for catching, Corn fastching, and Wood for fetch-And now upon writing ele particulars, I cannot t observe, that kimp= n, near Andover in Hampre, feems to me to be the me with Kempton. It was nal to change & into t. te Syllable ton for toun is ry common. Nor will what tote seem at all improbable those, that shall consider, at the Parish of Kimpton, Iam inform'd (for I nefawit my felf) by the prent learned Rector thereof, e Reverend Mr. George teenway, is encompass'd th Roman camps, ways, &c.

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on every fide, and that Roman Urns and Coins, and other Curiofities have been frequently discovered thereabouts. Two Urns have been found in the Parish since Mr. Greenway came to it, one a Sepulchral Urn with bones in it, and several teeth as firm as ever he faw. that he gave to the Earl of Burlington. In the other were many Coins found, seven of which, viz. one of Silver, the others of Brass or Copper, Mr. Greenway was pleased to give me. That of Silver is of Julian the Apostate, on the obverse or face fide of which is, FL CL IVLIANVS PF AVG Juliani

Apostate caput diad. Reverse,

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intra coronam
querceam. Infra LVG

This, as I take it, is of the year 361. when Julian 1 became fole Emperour, upon the Death of his Couzin German Fl. Julius Constantius, and is different from another scarce Silver one of the same Julian's, that was given me by my excellent Friend, Richard Graves, of Mickleton, in Gloucestershire, Esq. on the face side of which is, DN CL JULIANVS AVG Juliani cap. diad.

^{1.} Duct. nost, Hist. Vol. II. p. 159, 161.

Rev. VOTIS V MVLTIS X

in corona quercea, which is (as I think) of the Year 360, when Julian was declared Augustus in Gaul, and is the very year when he apoftatiz'd. Under the Corona quercea is T CON that is, percusa Con-Stantinopali, T being put for P, unless CON be Constantia, Mediobarbus having one in that very year with T. CON-STANTIA, tho'he hath not any one exactly the fame with this given me by Mr. Graves. Two of the fix Brass ones (given me by Mr. Greenway) are of the faid Constantius; the others are of Faustina, (wife of Marcus Antoninus) Claudius Gothieus, Constantine the Great and Valens, but are much oblitterated and defaced, and not of fo good account as either that I have described of Julian (which is scarce, and not in Occo or Mediobarbus) or two Silver ones found in the fame Urn of Gratian very well preserv'd, which Mr. Greenway gave the E. of Winchelfea, having on their Reverse a Trophy with VIRTUS EXERCITUS, which Mr. Greenway supposes was a complement to the my, which had here fa him Emperour. But I & rather ascribe it to son ctory that he had obt against the Saxons in in the year 370. fince ! that Occo is of the fame nion, when in p. 509. folio Ed. of his Boo Coins he writes thus, respect to a Coin with fame reverse, Saxone i liis irrumpentes, cum Par lentini ano repellit Gratiana cing it A. V. C. 1121. 370. at which time G was much beloved in tain, tho' not fo fome after, when Magnus! mus was declared Aug there, and treacherously Gratian to be murdered ter I had writ what goe fore, I took occasion to tion Dr. Skinner that lent Etymologist's Accor Campden to the before tioned Mr. Graves, who after fent me a Letter, fa with curious Notices of as the Reader may be p to fee in the Appendix Preface. Upon occan which Letter of Mr. Ga it may be here farthe mark'd, that Demon-Cur the Parish of Cumnor Abbington in Berks, wa

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denominated from the mes, as several have sugfted, but from it's being fiated in a Valley. In old ne there were at that place reral little Cottages, all ich together were stiled mion, i.e. a Town in the Valbut a Manour House, call'd quently in those days curtis ours, being at length built ere, it was afterwards, as to this time, call'd Denfourt; of which kind of ourts there was a vast numrformerly, which were likese stiled sometimes cassati, word by which also the San hiba is translated in Heing's Chartulary of the aurch of Worcester 1. These m were also in old time ten call'd mansa, and indeed ther curtes or mansa was a oper appellation enough for e old Halls in Oxford, I can even the three famous oyal ones of King Ælfred, well as the vast number fides that were there, two which were King's-Hall d Black-Hall in the Parish St. Gyles, as they are menoned by the famous Mr. iles Windsore, who specisthele two (and there were hers belides) as far more cient than Great or Miell University Hall. Quia

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fuerant alia longe antiquiores, nempe Regia & nigra in parochia Si. Ægidii, are Mr. Windfore's Words, as I find them written in the margin just oppolite to these (which are the first) Words of Assertio antiquitatis Oxoniensis Academia: " Collegium Universitatis, "quod primum magna uni-"versitatis aula appellaba-"tur". The faid Words are of Mr. Windsore's own hand writing, and indeed the whole Book, (which I very lately purchas'd,) containing the first Edition of Londinensis two Books de Antiquitate Cantabrigiensis Academie, as well as the said Affertio, is full of marginal Notes and Strictures, several of which are very good, by Mr. Windfore, for which reason I set the greater value upon it, these Notes fully convincing me, that the Author had ftudied the Antiquities of Oxford to very good purpose, and I do not doubt but he furnished Mr. Twyne with many Things that were made use of by him in his Apology, which will not feem at all a wonder to those, that consider, that Mr. Windsore was well acquainted with Mr. Thomas Key, the Author of the Affertio, and had engag'd to

defend him, for which end he had also got (it may be from Mr. Key himself) a Defence of the Assertio, as Mr. Key had drawn it up, tho' it was never yet printed; and this Defence is that very MS. that Mr. Wood speaks 1 of under this Title : Examen judicii Cantabrigiensis cujusdam, qui se Londinensem dicit, nuper de origine utriusque Academiæ lati, feveral MSS. Copies of which he tells us went about from hand to hand. But the very best Copy in the World is that which I now have, being the very original Book of the Author, containing a printed Copy of the first Ed. of Londinensis and the Asertio, with abundance of MSS. Strictures upon Londinensis, and some MSS. Additions to the Aftertio, and at the End is added the faid Examen confisting of many Sheets under this Title, Animadversiones aliquot in Londinensis de antiquitate Cantabrigiensis Academia libros duos. The whole Work is just as Mr. Key intended to have publish'd it (for he would have reprinted Londinensis too) had

he not been prevented All the MSS. Th are neatly and correctly ten, and 'tis this Book! an Eye to, when, in my face 2 to Sproui Chron promised to print Mr. Examen, which I still d to do, if other Thing not obstruct. But to n to manfa, although, as I faid, this was a Word used for curtes, yet we mut take it in that fense in 101. of the first Vol. of Monasticon Anglicanum, we are inform'd, that Ke King of the Mercians, D. 821. being the eleve of his Reign (which not agree with the Accor that make him begin Reign Anno 796, and to Anno 819 4 or 820 5)1 15 mansæ in Cullanhar or Culanhom, now o Culham, to the Abbe Abbington, which manget they were houses to lands (Papias fays 6 12 Aq were annex'd, yet they too finall to be term'd a which Word however agn properly enough to Man

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^{1.} Athen. Oxon. Vol. I. col. 137. 2. 5. 16. 3. In and place of the Monast. viz. p. 100. 'tis the 25th, which will and to what I here remark of his beginning his Reign 10.7.
4. Tabulæ Chron. ad finem D. Andreæ Fountaine Diss. de No mis Anglo-Sax. & Anglo-Dan. 5. Ductor Hist. Vol. II. p. 3.
6. Du-Fresne in Gloss. mediæ & inst. Lat. voc. Mansus.

or mansa capitalia, as it did ikewise to religious cells, fach as that (which belong'd oAbbington) at Bradanfeld, which I take to be Bradfeld in the Hundred of Theale near Reading Berks,) that the Monasticon alls a monastery, and is aid there to have been built y King Ina.

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18, p. 187. bank. & quidem ant reponendum effe coneci.

nt. couragious.

the. charge, care.

role. dance.

d, chance.

t. caft, throw.

tand. cafting.

tehed. [nasched, cours'd, catched,

hased, hunted.

nte. causey, from the old french caussie, which signiies strewed with Chalk or Flint, and 'tis commonly taken with us for a High-way, or Bank raised in Marshy Ground or Foot-Passage, tho' even ometimes the Ways for Horse-Passage are also known by this Name, fuch as that beyond fiver Bacon's Study by Oxord. Cansetum is one expresion for it in the middle-aged LatinWriters; but 'tis written accum in my Lord Bruce's

MS. of John of Glastonbury. Belion. Carleon in Wales.

Bemle, p.122. Shift, Smock. This is the common fignification of the Word, but it being here made use of, upon account of the Empress Maud's escaping out of the Castle of Oxford, it must denote a white garment over her finock, as even the Latin camisia also (from whence tis taken) and the Greek xupionor, lignified a priest's white Garment, or, as we now call it, a Surplice, as well as a finock or shift. And this interpretation is justify'd from the word fmoh, made use of in this Chronicle immediately before. The Author fays, that the Empress, being block'd up in the Castle, entered upon a strange adventure. For, as he tells us, foon after Midnight she went out in her Smock, in the midst of the Snow, over the Thames, that was frozen, without Birs tle or Bemle, that is, without either gown or linnen garment over her smock, and having nothing over her face but her Ber= chief. If we do not take it in this sense, we must (what will be very abfurd) suppose, that she went to Wallingford stark naked, whereas his men-

tioning the word fmot before shews the contrary. And indeed Robert of Gloucester (p. 463.) expressly tells us, that the put on white cloaths; fignifying thereby, that she had some other garment of a white colour besides her knock, which must be the Bemle or camifia specify'd here. And 'tis remarkable, that the Greeks diftinguish'd the Smock from the other linnen garment, by terming the Smock warning or varezirar, and the other xemioner or zitur. But whereas the Author of the profe MS. Chronicle, in Mr. Ward of Longbridge's hands, taken from Robert of Gloucester, fays, that the and her retinue cloathed themselves in white Sheets, I think, he took too great liberty with Robert of Cloucester, as he did likewife all along both in curtailing him, and in unng words which the original fense will not often bear. But the Passage in that MS. (that the curious Reader may judge of it) is this : Bile 1 this batatles was done in the firt yere of hynge Ste= phen's regne. Apnge Stephen then evir was in a wayte to gete the Empes res, and the was in the Ca-

ftelle of Orenforde. kynge come thebre fet Aronge flege to the felle. Ind at that ! was fo grete fret Snowe, that the mold bere a mayne, e ged with heriote. 30 pon a neght the En thought his bopon a and toke bypen hir hir prybe meyny thetes, and fo fale on a Potorne, and went pon the ife obir En and fo forth to Wel forde. And when the h had goten the Caftelle fonde not hir there. therfore he was n wroth, and rebbed Countre in enery que For white thetes 'tis lpnen cloth in the chro called Brute of England thus in the valuable (tho's imperfect) MS, thereof, was given me by my ing ous Friend Mr. William man of Christ-Church: mhanne he [K.Stephen] come out of prifon [at] stol,] he went to Drin a bileger be Empr that 3 the was in toun, and be feege b Mighelmalle feint Indrewes tibe. pe Emperelle bo lett

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1. See Rob. of Glouc. p. 462. z. Privy retinue. 3. Then.

lothe alle in white Ipnen both, for encheson that be wold nought ben know = n, for in that tyme ber s moche fnow, and fo e alcaped away bi Ta= ple from hir enempes, and rom thennes the went to Daipngford, and per hir dide, and be kiping wold one bileged bir, but he ed to moche to done wib e eri Randolf of Che= nt, and wif Bigett that kengly werred byon him nevery place, that he ? ne if whither for to turne, nd be Erl of Gloucestre elp hem wih his power. and in an old Vellum MS. thronicle, in Trinity-Colege Library Oxford, afcrib'd y Dr. Powell (to whom it long'd) to John Bever, 'tis he refles. For thus that MS. 3 Amo regis Stephani septimo idem u obsedit imperatricem in surbe m. d festo Sancti Michaelis que ad Natale domini cuncita vinfecus devastando. Invalefame itaque inedia, Imperatrix, his vestibus cooperta, per Thausam congelatam & nive con-pusam evasit usque ad Wallingirdiam. Nam oculi obsedencium u nivis reverberacionem delusi rant, & sic urbs ista regi reddita ff. This escape of the Emress is one of the most con-

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siderable Paffages in all our English History, and it ought to be ascrib'd to the divine Providence. She was intirely belov'd by the University and Town of Oxford, who were persons of too good sense and too much honesty heartily to approve of K. Stephen, who was an Ufurper. The Town was a very strong place, and the Caftle look'd upon as impregnable. There was no coming hither by reason of the depth of the Waters all about, as is well observ'd by Robert de Monte. And yet fuch was the Intrepidity of K. Stephen, that he forced his way through the depth of the Waters into the Town, and immediately attack'd the Caftle, where the Empress was inclosed with a great number of gallant men (feveral of which were Scholars) and Ladies to affift her. K. Stephen did not doubt but to take her prisoner, but after above two Months Siege of the Castle, (for notwithstanding what the Trinity-College MS. and other Writers fay, the City was taken long before the Castle) he was quite baffled. For just as the was as it were starv'd for want of Provisions, she made her miraculous Escape (with

a very few Attendants) God Almighty having heard the Prayers both of her felf and her Friends. K. Stephen was extremely vex'd and enrag'd, when he found himself disappointed. She went over the Snow and Ice directly by Kennington to Rodley now called Radley (where there was a Rode in those times) and fo to Wallingford, a wonderfull strong Castle, where fhe secured her self. K. Stephen presently pursues her, with a delign to beliege her, but was obliged to give over his purpose for the present to mind other Troubles, with which he was furrounded, and he did not resume his undertaking 'till two or three years afterwards, when he befieged Wallingford in good earnest, and built the Castles of Cromish and Brightwell (that were afterwards demolished by K. Henry II.) in opposition to the Empress at Wallingford, and yet at last was forced to quit his Attempt, and to leave the Empress, whom God Almighty watch'd over, to the utter confusion of the tyrannical

Usurper, who was the m vex'd because he found people of Wallingford, well as those at Oxford the Interest of the Emp for whose security they had so fortify'd their very hor which might, for that real be properly stiled bage, they were in the time of Edward the Confessor, the Town 1, according Domesday Book 2, con of VIII. virgats of Lande taining 276. hage, 8 of the were afterwards destroy'd the Castle. By which it pears, that Wallingforder then (and it had been big in former times, before had fuffered fo much fi the Danes) contained the hundred and twenty aces ground, every virgat or prehending fourty acres, plain from the follow Note, in an old hand, at end of John of Glaston ry's History or Chronide Glastonbury, that I have no. before me, by the favour the Rt. honourable thele Bruce, who was pleased lend me the MS.

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Decem acra facium ferdellum. Quatuor fardella facium virgatam unam.

^{1.} Coll. nostr. MSS. Vol. 107. p. 69. 2. See p. 763. of D. Gale's XV. Scriptores.

Quatuor virgatæ faciunt hidam unam. Quatuor hidæ feodum unum faciunt.

Fardellum	virgata	hida.	feodum unum
Acre X.	XL.	CLX.	cccccxr.

which Note I the more reaily insert here, because 'tis e account the Abbey of lastonbury went by. So that hereas 'tis faid in Domesay Book 1, that Ashbury (ine County of Berks) which long'd to the Monastery of lastonbury, (the Manour Alhbury, containing fourty ides, being given to it by Ered2 King of the West-Saons, the same that is menoned in pag. 33. of this ork) had a Church and riest, to whom appertain'd ne Hide (Ibi Ecclesia & Presn. habent I Hyd. & 4 fervos 3, t Ibi Ecclesia & presbiter baus 1 hid. & 4 servi 4) we use understand by it, that e Parson there had an hunred and fixty acres of Land, hich was a noble thing, and abled him to keep hospitaty and to give away in Chaty. But not only Glaston-

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bury, but other places, went by the same account, tho' in several places (as a Yard-land now also varies) there were differences; notwithstanding which, where the Church and Religion were concern'd, there was a certainty, and they were guided by the before mentioned explication. And 'tis by that interpretation that I would explain the fame terms, when they occur in Domesday. So that whereas 'tis, in that old and most valuable Register 5, said, that Shottesbrooke in Berkshire contain'd 7 hides, I would understand thereby one thousand one hundred and twenty acres: And whereas, in the same venerable Monument of Antiquity 6, 'tis faid, that that part of Abbot's-Waltham (now commonly called White-Waltham) which belong'd to the

Coll. nostr. MSS. Vol. 99. p. 111. 2. Sic in Johannis Glaiensis Chronica sive Historia de rebus Glastoniensibus, MS. ta in dicto Vol. Coll. nostror. è Coll. nimirum cl. Harbinii. icut in Codice Ashmoliano, prout in Coll nostr. MSS. vol. p. 36. monui. 5. See Leland's Itin. vol. IX. p. 189. 6. Led's Itin. ibid.

Vol. II.

Gggg Abbey

Abbey of Chertsey, contain'd 10 hides, I would thereby understand one thousand fix hundred acres, without any regard to the three hides of Land which the fame Book tells i us belong'd, in Bernesh Hundred (by which one would gather, that it was also part of Abbot's or White-Waltham, which is in Bernesh Hundred, whereas Laurence-Waltham is in the hundred of Wargrove) to the Bishop of Durham, and contain'd, according to this Explication, four hundred and eighty acres. And moreover, whereas the fame Register informs us, that Cumnor (in Berks) which belong'd, and always did belong, to the Abbey of Abbington, contain'd in Edw. the Confessor's time 50 2 hides, and but 30 in K. William the Conqueror's, the meaning is, that in the former King's time it confifted of eight thousand acres, in the latter's of only four thoufand eight hundred. Yet it must be granted, that as there were great Alterations between K. Edward the Confesfor's time and the reign of William the Conqueror (otherwise Cumnor could not have been so much lessen'd)

fo there have been 1 greater fince the Conque time; fo as to have even ry confiderable Change respect to Counties, ! dreds and Parishes. How comes it to pass, that Q ham, near Maidenhea Berks, now gives name Hundred, whereas in the queror's time it was red in Bernesh Hundred! thus in that Register! Bernes Flund. Rex tento ham in Dominio. Rez El Tunc 2011. hide, fel m geld. Terra eft 15. tm. here, without doubt Readers will be apt to quire, what the trie ! ing of the word hage in answer to which I shall transcribe what Mr. So notes about the word in his Saxon Dictionary "Hæg. Sepes, feptum " hebge. Hine Latino ce barorum hain, pro « Caffis, vel tendicula " hodieque, a hay we cc conteg. Hige, & tot oppidorum Tu ec rum nominibus hinci " xum. Upon which acco would translate the went ga in Domesday always hedge (some perhaps w rather use haw, hay, or

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1. Ibid. 2. Sic in MS. exemplari Ashmoliano. 3. Sid exemplari Ashmoliano, uti notavi in Coll. MSS. Vol. 107.

nd not, as others do, house, as there were in Wallingord 276 hedges in the time f E. Conf. 8 of which were estroy'd for the Castle, that as built by K. William Conq. lieu of an older Castle, that ad, I suppose, been origially built by the Romans, o'utterly destroy'd by the anes. Which bedges were ade of (vimina) twigs, wates, &c. and from thence or fences of closes, grounds, nd fields are now stiled by e same name; but then eing covered at the top fit or lodging, (just as the anent cassati, which had land nnex'd, were) they are comnonly translated howses, as if me kind of Inclosure or ence, whereas baga or bedge as of a more ordinary kind fwork, tho' generally large, s may appear not only from heir being call'd curtes in Heing's Chartulary of the hurch of Worcester 1, but om the present site of Walingford Castle, which is aout five Acres, and shews hat formerly an haga or hedge fince eight hage only were ull'd down and destroy'd or building it) was of a conderable extent and compass. out now whereas the word

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domus instead of baga occurrs in Domesday Book, where it speaks of Oxford, as I take it we are thereby to understand, that the Buildings of Oxford were far better than those at Wallingford. For that I think the true fignification of domus will warrant, the word really denoting Buildings or Inclosures of a much better kind than those call'd hage. A thing which may also appear from Publius Victor's Description of Rome, in which tho' the feveral Wards are represented as large, yet the Domus, a word always there used, as 'tis also in the old anonymous Description of the same City published by Labbé, are but few in comparison of the Extent of those Wards; much fewer indeed than the Wards of the City of Constantinople, described also by another anonymous Author published by the same Labbe, and yet the Wards of Constantinople were less than those of Rome. I should therefore readily conclude, that the Domus in Constantinople (for that is the Word there used also, that of haga being not as yet come into fashion) were nothing near so big nor so fine as those at Rome, and yet in both places

^{1.} Pag. 409. See also my Pref. to that Chartulary, 5.XI.

Gggg 2 they

they were of stone, to which the word haga cannot properly agree, which I look upon therefore as one reason, why 'tis not us'd with respect to Oxford, where they had begun to have fome Stone buildings some time before the Conquest, as may appear from St. Grymbald's building St. Peter's Church in the East of Stone out of Hengesteseiht (commonly called Hinxey) Quarry, Masons being brought for that end out of Normandy, at which time also instead of hage other domus were erected of Stone, and the method of building therewith being now learned, it soon began to be established and practifed elsewhere, tho' not without much interruption 1. Yet tho' I should reckon St. Peter's Church among the old Domus of Oxford, it ought nevertheless by no means to be reckoned in the Taxation of William, the Conq. in which notwithstanding I fear the three famous Halls were reckoned that were built by King Ælfred, because I find 2, that K. William withdrew the Exhibitions that K. Ælfred had

fettled upon his Schools, others fay 3 that K. Har depriv'd these Schools oft Revenue, and totally stroy'd the two leffer of Ælfred's Halls. But be as it will, those Halls of properly to be stiled & yea perhaps being for fuperior to the generalit buildings then in On had the anonymous an of the Description of 0 stantinople seen them described Oxford, he wo it may be, have called the domus nobilissimæ, an expre he uses with respect to ho of a better kind than on ry. However notwithin ing this difference between domus and haga, we can determine for certain big generally those domus in Oxford. There is no do but they were large, f Domesday Book 4 tells that in William the Q queror's time there were 243 domus both within without the Walls of On belides 20 mural mansion, d fo because, upon occar they were obliged to the Walls (in order to w there were there, as we

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^{1.} See my Discourse concerning the Stunsfield tessellated ment, at the Beginning of the VIIIth. Vol. of Leland's Itin.

^{2.} See my Notes to Sir John Spelman's Life of K. Ælfred, p.1

^{3.} Ibid. p. 197. 4. Gale ut supra, p. 765.

at old Athens, Tezomowi ng imminy " " " igyor) tho' it withall informs us, that 478 lay in mins, which, however, will not diminish the notion we have of the largeness of those lomus, fince they feem to have been chiefly on the North West side of Oxford, even rithout the present City lown as far as Walton-Well, t which time also what is ow called St. Giles's Church, formerly the University Church, in which Convocaions and Congregations ere held, as they were afterards in St. Marie's Church') y also in it's ruins, and was ot rebuilt by Elwine Fitzodegose 'till about the time f K.Stephen 2.

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d, p. 1

. know, see, discern, understand. D. understood.

De. taught, knew, faw, con-

keen, Sharp, brisk, bold.

16. see, are sensible. 168. ken, knows, know, see.

pg. knows, fees.

nd. keeping. hat was kes nd he se, that guarded the e ge la mare gardast

kept. hink & gif Gode De. consider whether God kept 1 no.

O. keps.

kept up. fnatcht up.

keping. keeping. withouten keping. without a guard.

Rerlion. Carleon.

Beft. caft.

Befte. caft.

keltig. cafts.

kewe, p. 302. knew. Et quidem vidi apud quosdam capan Angl. Sax. pro cnapan.

bio. signify, shew. John Skelton uses it for shew'd in his 3= mage of Procress 3, saying 4,

The trouth can not be hid for it is plainly kid, &c.

tie. kine, cattle.

tip. keep, hold.

kirke. church, the church, to the church. kirkes. churches.

Birtis, p. 320. churche's.

Birnels. corners or holes in battlements, hornworks.

birtelle. cyptel A. Sax. tunica, a woman's gown or kirtle, a fore of shore jackes.

Bith. knowledge, acquaintance, notice, Shew, prove.

hipe. Shew, to Shew. & fe what he will hipe. and see what he would be at.

aneland. kneeling.

anes. knees.

anew. knew, kneweft.

knowe. knew.

Bof. boifterous.

Bom. came.

komand. coming.

Leland's Itin. Vol. IV. p. 133. 2. See Leland's Itin. Vol. II. 3. Of which see below in the word wrote. 4. MS. fol. 78.b. homen.

komen. come.

Bonyng. cuming, skill, knowledge.

Botte. caught, casch'd.

bouerchef, [from the French
coubre, to cover, and chef,
the head] kerchief, a fort of Linnen Dress formerly worn by
Women on their Heads, and
hence our common word
handkerchief, tho' not very properly.

kowe. come, a fort of Rhythm fo called. See couwe.

kroceg. croffes.

broben reponend.

bryue. grave. butteb. cm.

Byt. Shew165

kyghtes. knights.

Byme. comes to, entertains.

Bynne. kind, kindred, bloud, family, lineage, birth, right, generation, kin, line, relation, parentage.

kynghtes. knights. kyngtes. knights.

Byntebe. kindred, generation.

kyng. king.

Bythe kindred, kinsfolk, acquaintance, alliance. Ab Ang. Sax. Cybbe, notitia, familiaritas, cognatio.

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1ab. laid, lead, led, brought, drew. 1adde. lad, youth.

lafton. left.

lage, p. 241. large,

lah. vice, fin, little. to lah. too bittle, too diminishing, too disho-

nourable.

lance, ronse, start, rafe, fir Shoot at a herte perof : lance, a hart thereof begant

rouse or start, or ratherus lang. long.

lange. language.

langer. longer.

langere. longer.

langoure. weakness, languishment, pining, an feebleness, faintness, days

languour. fickness, languish lap. lap, fold up.

inten, feafon or dreft, he rium, larder, lardrie, pui

laftand. lafting, continuing,

lat. ies, lat it be. les is all latched. Shut up, barred. late, lauely les be monen

alle be. les all threat h

laten. letten, let.

lauh. law.

lauht. laught, deselled, left.
Ang. Sax. la e, look
pag. 94. met denotat
ibi, pe troke he lau
fmerte, i. e. he me m
flroke, which was very fo
floarp. ab A. Sax. nemp
can, tolerare, pari, impet
fic etiam in Appendia
Præf. nostr. Num. XIV.
po hat were seke s

feathes, idem est quod

lame. laugh.

Liety, en. la le. lo

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bing, laid, dostrine, lay-men, lete. laid. laiety, law, put.

en. lay.

ic. loyal, true, faithfull, honest, rafty, firm.

ang. Lewis, or Lewes, in Suf-

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ate. loyalty.

roes. libbards, leopards.

be. physician.

led, handled, tumbled, toffed, us led or carried. fulle hard as he led. full hardly was he miled or deals by. fo enelle he em lev. he used them so ill or abarously.

e. brought, lead, might lead. bring, lead, carry.

. a lye, lyes, loft.

life, livelyhood, loved, beloved, ing, left. lefe & bere. loving or beloved) and dear friend. left, avoided Shunn'd, Gred. laid.

leke. leek. It was not told a leke. It was not look'd upon as a leek.

lete. loyal.

lemman. [in all probability from the French l' aimante, a sweetheart.] leman, dear, mi-Ares, concubine, whore, harlot. This Word in old Writings is fometimes also apply'd to men, as well as women ; particularly in Mr. Sheldon's MS. of the Lives of the Saints, where we have these Rhythms, in the Life of St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was born at Abbington, educated at Oxford and Paris, was even from his childhood inclin'd to Piety and Virtue, and was a bitter Bnemy to all manner of Lewdness:

his oftalle had a douter, ' per he [St. Edmund] was at inne.

pat louede moche bis holf childe, [St. Edm.] zefe hea hit mizte 3 winne.

heo i ne kope neper non oper wit; heo's fontede forto do folie nigt and dai, zef heo migte bringe him ber to.

Deo6 bad him, bat heo7 moste anixt to his bedde 8 menbe.

is hold man one wernede hure nort, as dude ale be hende.

Where. 2. She. 3. Get. 4. Neither spoke of neither any knew. 5. Tryed. 6. Defired. 7. Might one night. 8. Go. d not deny her at all, but did as the kind.

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Vol. 1

heo was glad inow, for 'er heo hadde wel ofte.

I nizt 'po heo sei hure time, to his bedde heo a
wel softe.

Hure clopes heo dude of anon, as rist is of bedde, And naked hure made to crepe in, ac ? febliche h fpedde.

for Seint Edmund hadde a fmarte 4 gerbe, bis m man sadon he bredde,

And leide by on hure naked bodi, hat sheo in away the rne sparede rig ne side noher, er hed to grow bledde.

Dueinche heo miste hure foule post 8 mid blode but 9 schadde.

Ind enere feide his holi man, as heo leide on h

"Paide, pou schalt 'olerni pus, awei forto caste
"pe 11 fol wille of pi bodi slesch, wip such discipling
He poste 12 lite of ful post, er pis goudeman m
13 fine.

bis wenche 14 wende agen fofte, hure 15 rug in foze.

16 he bi gat so lite bo, bat hure 17 ne longede buda more.

Clene womman heo bi com, wih oute flesches bet, And clene maide 18 subbe deide, as oure 19 schrift sede.

pus maidenes pat 20 beop wilful, foli for to do, Ich wolde 21 hi fonde fuch a 22 lemman, that hem n
23 chasti so.

^{1.} Before. 2. When she saw her. 3. Feebly. 4.
5. Down he threw. 6. She dwelt in, or she was mad in. 7. ther spared back nor side neither, ere she to ground. 8. 9. Shed. 10. Learn. 11. Foul. 12. Little of soul. 13.
14. Went. 15. Back smarted. 16. She got. 17. Longo to go thither any more. 18. Afterwards died. 19. Confaid. 20. Be. 21. They sound, 22. Whoremaster. 23. stife.

This St. Edmund's Father was Raynold le Riche 1, (not Edward Rich, as in Godwin 2) so sirnamed from his Wealth. His Mother's Name was Mabilia or Mabile, a Woman very eminent for her Piety, as is noted by many

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Writers, and particularly likewise by the Author of the before mentioned Rhythmical Life of St. Edmund, where 'tis noted, withall, that she was buried in St. Nicholas's Church at Abbington:

bis 3 goude womman [Mabile be riche] beibe bus, bat of wedewen was flour,

and in Seint Micholas churche at Abindon sibered with gret honour,

In a fron bi foze pe erode, in pe foup fide i iwis, I sluite withoute pe abbet zate, pe chapel arered is. I boue hure hit is iwrite, "10 hure 11 lif in his fron "Mabile flour of 12 wodewen", and 13 lefing is hit non. for heo was womman of goude lif, as 14 me miste bi hure 15 ifeo,

Ind miracle at Abindoun for hure 16 fuppe hab 17 ibeo.

What the Author here tells as of her being buried in St. Nicholas's Church, may be true enough with regard to his own time, when, 'tis likely, the chappel, in which Mabilia, or Mabile, was buried, ras look'd upon as part of St. Nicholas's Church; but t could not be true at the ime of her burial, because t that time St. Nicholas's

Church was not in being, it being not built 'till the Reign of K.Edw.I.the Founder being 18 Nicholas de Coleham, who became Abbat of Abbington A. D. 191289. and died A. D. 1307. and after it was so built, it became the chief Parish Church of Abbington 20, tho' the greatest Resort now is to St. Helen's Church. But now

1. Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. l. II. p. 9, 2. De Præs. p. 130. Good. 4. Widows. 5. Buried. 6. Rood. 7. Certainly. Little. 9. Her. 10. Here. 11. F. Ith, i.e. lieth. 12. Widows. Lying. 14. Men. 15. See. 16. Since. 17. Been. 18. Led's Itin. Vol. II. p. 13. 19. Leland's Cols. Vol. VI. p. 193. Leland's Itin. Vol. VII. p. 64. Coll. Vol. VI. p. 188.

Vol. II.

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not-

notwithstanding St. Nicholas's Church was built after Mabile's death, yet there can be no doubt of a chappel's being built some time (tho' not long) before that happened, fince Mr. Wood affures I us, that she was interr'd in a chappel (adjoyning to the Abbey-Church) built, about the middle of H. IIId's Reign, by John de Glostinevile (the same that others 2 call John de Blosmevil) Abbat of Abbington, and that this chappel was generally known by the Name of the chappel of St. Edmund's Mother, altho' it was reported to be dedicated to the Holy Cross, and to St. Edmund and St. Guthlac the Confesfors. When 'twas that this chappel was destroy'd, I cannot tell. 'Tis, however, probable it might remain 'till the lamentable Age of Confulion and Sacrilege, which time too (for I cannot think it was before) 'tis very likely the Story of this venerable and holy Matron (that was put over her Tomb, to be read and confidered by fuch as came out of Reverence and Devotion to fee it) might be utterly defaced and oblitterated, and the very

Plate convey'd off, with m ny holy Relicks relating her. I mention boly Relie because there was such an niversal opinion conceiv'd her extraordinary Sandi that, some years after Death, a prodigious of course of people constan flock'd to the chappel, look'd upon themselves happy, if they could have a fight, or a touch, her Tomb, and any thi that appertain'd to her. veral Things belonging, fome fort or other, to were preserv'd there; asth were others in private han which were as religiously cured, the possessors think themselves, in those tim very happy on that accou Hence the highest value put upon even the leaft ng her cloathes. 3 What, the fore, shall we think of fine gilt Girdle, with a rious blew Pendant (a monly call'd the long p Dant Birble) that was merly preferv'd by fome vout people at Oxford, was at last bequeath'd (by) hanna Gylle, wife of mund Gylle of Oxford, Daughter and Heiress of liam Danvyle, of Oxfo

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vol. VI. p. 193. 3. Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. 1. II. p. 9. 2. Leland's Oxol. VI. p. 193. 3. Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. 1. II. p.

Gent.) in the year 1486. (being the beginning of Hen. VIIs. Reign) to the Image of St. Edmund of Abbington, that was in one of our Oxford Churches; i. e. All-Saints, alias All-Hallows, as Mr. Wood reckons , in which the faid Johanna was buried? Surely fuch a Curiolity as this, was judg'd as invaluable, and could not, therefore, be well loft 'till the Dif-After this great folution. Man had been canonized, many places were immediately dedicated to his honour. Among the rest must be recs

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kon'd, St. Edmund's chappel in the Nunnery of Catesby in Northamptonshire, of which place his two Sisters were Nunns, being placed there by himself, having before try'd fome other Nunneries, but could not prevail unless he would have incurr'd the Guilt of Simony. One of these Sisters was afterwards Prioress of Catesby. chappel to St. Edmund was built by their care, and upon their Death they were buried in it before the High Altar. For thus our Rhythmical Author before cited:

pis zondeman sozte wide aboute mani a nonnerie, Er he mizte his 's sustren do wip oute simonie.

Itte laste he com to Catesbi in Porthamtoun schire, I granted per him was anon al pat he wolde desire.

Bope his soustres 'a Godes half nonnen he made pere, pat livede per al here lif, and holi wimmen were.

he Elder was 'suppe prioresse, 's ase pe levedies echone for hem hap suppe God ido, miracles manione.

Ind bisore pe 's heize wened idured hi beop pere,

In 'o chapel pat hi lette of Seint Comund arere.

This passage may give some light to such as are concern'd bout the Dedication of this Nunnery of Catesby. Some ay twas to St. Thomas the Martyr, others to St. Mary

and St. Edmund. See Tanner's Notitia Mon. p. 165. Iende. land, lean, hang, stay, incline. Iended. landed, seized, settled.

lendes. lands, comes.

Ibid. 2. Sisters dispose of. 3. In God's behalf, or in d's name. 4. Afterwards. 5. As (or so that) for the ladies ry one upon their account hath since God done miracles many 6. High altar. 7. A Chappel.

Hhhha lene.

lene. lin, cease, leave.
lenge. bring along.
lenger. longer.
lengere. longer.
Lenten tive. Lent time.
Lenton Epthes. Lent tythes.
leouns. lyons.
leve. leap'd, he leap'd.

lept, leap'd. hat eft not on him lept, that afterwards not one affaulted him.

lere. learn, teach.

lered. learned, clergy. lered men. clergy-men.

lerio. learned, clerks, clergy.

Jes. lost, loose, might loose, left, relinquished.

lefe. loft, loofe.

lefes. loofes.

defyng. lying, lye.

let. little.

lete. left, let, flop, put a flop to, ceafe, permitted, ceafed, left off, laid, leave, endured, to leave, to have left. lete of. cared for. pet lete of him so litte. they cared for (or fet by) him so little. pat lete pe flo. that suffered thee to be persecuted. pet of sulle well he lete. he suffered this very willingly, or he was very glad of this. E pet of well he lete. and was well enough pleased with that.

leten of. esteem'd of, approved of. Letenes tive. Lent, time of Lent. lette. let, hinder, abide. leue. leave, live, life, lye, love, be-

loved, jolly, povial, leave off.
Leued. leaved, left, was left. full

on lond lened. being a wholly on land.

leuen. lighening.

Jener. rather. I have less pat pour Do me to bethe, Append. ad Præf. Num. X I had rather that show pu me death.

leues. leaves, leave, cominue, j lives, remains, goes, loofes. letved. laiery, lay, leymen, in

rant, illisterate. 1emio. lay péople, unlearnel.

leyn. layn. lepfere. leifure.

licchorie. leachery.

licherie. leachery, for leacher,

lienozie. leachery. lies, p. 177. lieft, mentiris.

liffes. live.

lift exalted, left, lifted. ligge. lye, lay.

tiggen. tyen, tayn.

ligges. hes, lays.

liggig. bes, lays.

light. lightly, easily, alighed, easy.

lighter. delivered. lightly. eafily.

Its. lies, untruths.

lift. lifted, bound, defired. A alle gate him lift. he a ther defired the North.

litte. liften, liften to, hear. littues. liften to, harken to, littues me. liften to me, he to me.

lite. little, light, fbort, let, in ance.

lith, p. 194. tenement, s pears from the French at nents. b ments. b and in med, fr applican ay one the tis from rife that

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nifyin are, to g. Ship ements.

rtfour est. lod est. lod est. look

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ng. gnizano , land. Dreis ners.

dreg. ug. la , belor dy. los

ing. ing. inges loss, a

Coll. P. 77. sottom of the page.

A navie, a flees, fbips, tenement. but in pag. 67. plainty.

Ind in pag. 93. hear, apply, atmed, from the Saxon lipan,
pplicare, conferre, to apply, to
y one thing close to another. and
tis from the same word likeise that lipe (as it denotes a
hip or navy) comes, lipan sinifying also sluctuare, naviare, to flote on the water, to sail.

I. ships, water, waters, lims, te-

te. livery.

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S,

titloun. livery or delivery.

18. lodges, speds, small houses.

2. advise, determine, consider,

2. k, look to, look after. to loke

11. to look after her, to be her

ardian. taken is he to

the commissed is he so be

ak'd after.

n. look.

ng. looking, determination, nizance, consideration.

, land.

Oreis. Londoners, the Lon-

Otes. Londoners.

ng. lands.

. belong .

b at

ly. long, at length.

en. lord Dane.

yng. lording, lordings, lords. ynges. lordings, lords.

lofs, doctrine, learning, lefton.

lorenge. iron; from the French lormier, a worker in [mall iron, a maker of small iron trinkets, as nailes, spurs, &c. In the Parish of North-St. Michael's in Oxford (fo called in contradistinction to South St. Michael's, the church whereof is now down) was an Alley, or Lane, call'd The Lormery ', it being the Place, where fuch fort of Iron works were fold for all Oxford. And here 'tis to be observ'd, that 2 in old time (tho' it be otherwife now) the Profesiors of fuch and fuch Occupations, or Trades, used, as well in Oxford, as in other Places, to live or dwell all together in fuch and fuch Parts of the Town, and the Suburbs adjoyning. The Forbery in Reading is very well known, tho' the meaning of the Word is hardly known to any of the Place, notwithstanding no one was ignorant of it before the Dissolution, when our Princes and Great Men used to be so much there, and had their Arms constantly furbished and polished in that part of Reading, the fignification of forbery being nothing but Forbifbers or Furbifbers Rem, or the place where the Arms were furbished, and

Coll. nostr. MSS. Vol. 77. p.199. 2. Coll. nostr. MSS. Vol. P. 77.

those that did it dwelt. The Spicery, or Spice Rew, in Oxford, being the Place where Spices and fweet Oyntments were fold, was famous formerly, tho' unknown fince. mentioned expressly in the remarkable old Rhythms of Robert of Gloucester, concerning the great Conflict between the Scholars and Townsmen of Oxford, in the year 1263. (47 H. 3.) at the time Prince Edward pass'd by Oxford, in his Journey towards the Marches of Wales. The whole Passage in Robert of Gloucester is very well worth reading, and deferves attention, and therefore 'twas deservedly taken (tho, as it feems, from fecond hand 1) into Mr. Wood's History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford 2, where are several Mistakes, which render it unintelligible, and for that reafon 'twill be proper to peruse it, as I have printed it from the Cottonian MS. 3 and at the fame time it will be requilite also to compare it with the profe passage, upon the fame occasion, that I shall here transcribe, and publish, from a MS. Chronicle of England in the hands of the ingenious Thomas

Ward, of Longbridge n Warwick, Efq;. written abo the Reign of H. VI. by Author, who undertook metaphrase Robert of Glo cester, but in doing it hath committed many l takes, and oftentimes mile bly curtail'd the Work, ef cially where he did not derstand his Author, as m in some measure, be lean from this very Passage abo the faid Conflict, where hath quite pass'd over the remarkableWords hare me purely, as I conceive, beca he did not understand Signification of the Exp fion, which is no more to old well, and is to be und flood of Walton well : have infinuated in my Pre to Rob. of Gloncella Then the barones had towne, and the kynge! the Castelle [of Glo fter,] and oftentymes kred to gedre. Sot Sir Edward, pat wu the Eft quarter, entent rescue the Castelle of 61 ceftre, and come with poer, and wolde a throgh Drenforde. the pates were thin ! ageyntt hym. for the B ges of the bnyberlite t

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^{1.} See my Preface to Rob. of Glouc. S.VIII. 2. Lib.I.p.II 3. Rob. of Glouc. p. 540. 4. S. VIII.

not faffre hym come pnne. But he lay in the kynge's halle without the gates. and bopon the morowe he vent his wey Westward. and then alle the gates pere opened, fabe the fmebe ate. for that wey alle be tierkes thuide goo bnto heir plepnge place, called Bemondes. Dftentymes hey delirede the baillies to pene that gate, that thei light haue their fport= nge, but alle was for oght. So that wilde hed= de felowes toke their ouncelle, and after opner ome to the gate with ares nder their mantelles, and le to hewede the gate. nd bare hym forth bppone eir huldors to Bemonde, od fange subuenyte, as it ere to a bede Cors. Wil= am Spicer and Geffzey encley were porters, and prolle kynston was Me= and thoo were at brenge of the gate were put pryson by the Meir's. mmaundement. Ind the Propters sende Opbers nes to have hem delps ted. Ind ther with alle re the Clerkes wroth. at the bourges were ide, and thretened to put oo of hem in prison. Ind

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the first Thursday in Lent the bourges, while people were at mete, reifed bppe two baners, and gadred their power to destrop the Clerkes or they were And as thei come by Milehalowen with their power, at Sepnt Mary churche a clerke range the towne belle, and alle the Clerkes firt from their mete, and put their truft in God, for thei fobe in grete Daunger. Thei met with the Bourges, and bes gan to thete fatt, fo that ma= ny were fore wonded of the Bourges, and at last the began to fle, fo the Clerkes hadde the Bretes fre. Thei brake bope the boweers hoppe, and toke out bowes, and then they fet the Borts eres houses a fiere. fone after they went and brake bppe the Spicery, and bare it awey, and then made havok of the meyr's wyne, by cause he was a byntener. Ind whenne the kynge bnderstode of suche trespas, he put out alle the Clerkes out of Oren= ford tille after Myghel= mag. Sir Edwarde the kynge's fon went to the March, and bppon Tres wendylday he come to the

Well ende of Glouceftre, and assoilled be towne This MS. ftrongly, &c. (which is in Folio) begins with the Story of Albion's being so called from Albine, the eldest of Dioclecian King of Syria's XXXIII. Daughters, (not fifty one, as in Hector Boëthius) who having murdered their Husbands, were by their Father put to the hazard of the Sea, and were luckily brought to this Island, which was named Albion by the eldest from her own Name. The Story occurs in Caxton and elsewhere, and particularly in Latin at the beginning of an old vellum MS '. of Geffry Monmouth and venerable Bede's History in the hands of my learned Friend, Thomas Rawlinfon, Efq;. where nevertheless are only XXX Daughters mentioned of Dioclecian. Tho' there is not one material point of History in Mr. Ward's MS. but what is already well known, and far better and more fully delivered in the original of Robert of Gloucester, that I printed, yet 'tis a great Curiofity, and worth preferving, being really dif-Serent (as far as I can remem-

ber) from all the MSS. the History or Chron commonly call'd Brun of land, that I have feen his to 2. There is a Picton the beginning of Diode and his Daughters. The is represented standing a fword in his right h and an hat, or fort of bor upon his head. The Da ters are represented goin a Ship. It ends at the la of Lewes, in which it that the King of Almaine taken in a Windmill, and Prince Edward fled into Minor (or Grey) Frien, when the two oftes (are the Words) met, was many a modici broght to grounde, an ayage of Almaym taken in a wynde bat fom tyme was b Cornewaile, and St ward ron to the fa Menores

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I have put points, bea little more than a line(would have quite fill page) is plainly eraid Rafure being very visib I know not what has purpose to make one be

^{1.} E quo quidem Cod. MS. ipse penes me apographus gmenti hujus historici, ad Albinam pertinentis, habeo. 1. nostr. MSS. Vol. 106. p. 82.

if possible, that the book is compleat; for which reason a late, I suppose the same, hand hath added the Word Finis to it, tho' tis certain 'tis an imperfect MS. and I do not doubt, but it concluded, 25 Robert of Gloucester himfelf did, at the Beginning of Edward the Ist's. Reign, to which Period perhaps another Picture at the End of the Book relates. At the beeinning of the MS. (on the backfide of the first Picture) s written

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Jo: Hales 1640.

and below that again by the ame hand, on the same page,

70: Hales. first thought, that this had been the hand writing of the amous Mr. John Hales of Eaton, and that the Book beong'd to him; but I am now of opinion with Mr. Ward, that it rather belong'd o the Family of the Hales's f Coventry, and that, peraps, it came from the Prioy of Coventry. This Famiy lately dwelt at Coventry, nd John Bale fays thus of ne of their Ancestors 1: OHANNES HAYLES, vel a lut. love. IALESIUS, illustris Generis Homo, bonarumque literarum peius, Coventria magnificas ere-

xit Scholas, ac pro pueris inflituendis edidit

Introductiones quasdam, Lib. I.

Claruit anno Domini 1548.

And I am the rather inclin'd to be of this opinion, from fome things that I have heard from my worthy Friend, Mr. Francis Taylor, M.A. and Fellow of University-College. The faid John Hales, as Dugdale also observes 2, was the fame that Leland calls 3, Hales with the clubbe Foot.

lorn. loft, was loft.

lorne. loft. Sed in Appendice ad Præf. Num. XV. learn denotat.

108. praife.

lofengere. flatterer.

lote. lot.

lotes. lots.

loth. lothfomness, irksomness, loth-Some, lot.

lothe lot.

louand. loving.

louh. low, lower, laugh'd.

lounes. lowness, lowliness, humility.

lout. loyier, tarry, stay.

loute. bow, stoop, bow to, to bow to, to honour, bows to, stoops.

lowe. love.

lowed. praised, said.

lufe. love.

lufed. loved.

lufes. loves, love.

[.] J. Baleus de Script. p. 106. Lib. 2di. 2. Antiquities of Warkshire, p. 112. 3. Itin. vol. IV. p. 97. Vol. II. Iiii lufty.

lufly. lovely.

Lundreis. the Londoners.

lusk. to lusk, to be idle, to be lazy. Lyndesay, p 311. Lindsey, one part of Lincolnshire, as may appear here from Lindsay and Kesteven being joyn'd together.

Lyndlete, p. 248. Lindsey, Lincolnshire.

lyth. water, Ship, a navie, a fleet, tenement.

lyuand. living.

lyue. life, live, lives. Salle pou neuer pt lyve. thou shalt never in thy life.

M

mad. made.

maton. maiden. fed in Append. ad Præf. Num. XV. idem est quod made.

madones. maidens.

madon hode. maidenhead, maiden state.

magneles. military engins.

magre. maugre, in spight of, whether one will or no.

Mahoun. Mahometanism, Ma-

mak. make.

makand. making.

makes allay. make essay, make

males. budgets.

malifon. carfe.

malifoun. malediction, curfe.

Malmceltze, p.46. Malmsbury, and so in p. 258. according to the vogue of our other Chronicles; but if we flow the French, we must terpret it (contrary to the nour of our Historians) both places Mancheste.

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manace. menace, threatning, to manaced. inhabited, kept, most manauntie. maimenance.

mandement. commandment, mand.

manere. manner, manner.
maners. the manners.
maners. manners, manners.
manfesours. ill doers, malefest
mangnel. military engin.
mansbond. slaves.
mantelle. mantle, cloak,
manymo. many more.
manyone sive manyon. manyon.

marchand3. merchants, Marche. Marches. marchis. marquess. mare, p. 35. more.

marcis. marsbes. Martole. little Mary.

martte — gaf martte, p.1
married, gave in marriage.
mas. makes. fulle bate 1

many wone. makes madwelling, vel habitation, full wery bare.

matt. moft.

mate compon

mate. companion.

Mathatie. Manathias. maugre. notwithstanding, in of, in spight of teeth.

Maumetrie. Mahometanifa maundement. commandmen, mand. gy maid, virgin, maiden, may, na)ft.

poon. maiden, maid.

yn. power.

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yne. power.

ignhed. maimed.

pupits, p. 138. mainprize, bail, the taking or receiving a man into friendly custody, (as it signifieth in our common Law) that otherwise is, or might be, committed to the mercy of the prison, upon security given for his forthroming at a day assigned. See Dr. Cowell's Interpreter. yntend. maintained.

itening. maintaining, mana-

men, me, to me, I. me met = sailes of my boke. I wonder my book. me bouht. men hought, methoughts, I thought.

or. mead, meadow, meads, meaows, reward, meed, slipend. he wild take no mede hat was ateynt of withhedness. ewould take no money, or bribe, fave him that was attainted of

nckedness. DeleD. mixed.

ois. meads, meadows.

olt. meddling, business, mixwe of business, middle of business. out, meadow.

se. humble, meek, mild. fulle teke, p. 167. very humbly. ses. humbles.

nage. manage, business.

it. moan, grieve, mean, men-

tion, commemoration, lament. to mene. in memory.

menge. mingle, mix.

ment. mean, mean'd, thought, insended, defign'd, mentioned, underflood, was meant, made mention.

menyng. mention.

merchaundte. merchandize.

mercied. amerced, mulcted.

merk. mark.

merke. mark.

merkis. marks.

merbaile. marvel, wonder.

merwayl. marvel.

meselle. leprous, leper. meselle houses. lazar-houses.

mefeirte. leprofy.

melle. mafs.

meste. most, chiefest. pile were the heads and the chief or principal.

mete. moat, a duch encompassing a Mansson House or Castle, meat, esca, cibus, food, meet, to meet. mete lesse. without meat.

metelel. meat fitting, (from the Saxon mete, meat, and reld, a feat) dinner time.

mette. mer, dream'd.

meust. mercy.

meyne. company, retinue, power, multitude, people, army.

mikelle. much.

mikille. much.

mirie. merry, pleafant.

mirk dark.

mirke. mark. In mirke. by mark.

miry. merry.

misauentoure. misadventure, mischance.

Iiii 2 mifauens

misauentouzs. misadventures. misbede. declared enmity, wrong d, did wrong, didst amis, did wrong to.

misbering. misbaring.

misborn. misborn, misbehaved.

mischene. mischance, loss.

mischene. mischief, have mischance, mischiefs, mischances, does mischief. bet salle mischene. they shall rue it.

mischuos. mischievous.

mistoeve. misdeed, misdoing, misdeeds, misdoings, transgressions. misorymen. misdriven, drove a-

may.

mifeyfe. decay, poverty.

missere. fare amiss. misser'd. missared, fared amiss, did amiss.

missore. missared, fared amiss.

mthapnes. mishappens, fares ill, meets with bad chances.

mishappenyng. mifhap. misleued.

milnam. miftook.

milpaied. difpleafed.

mispayed, displeased. mister, p. 94. art.

mistere, p. 169. eraft, occupation, trade, but in the French it is gentyl mester. — Pous sumer de Intyoche de gen= tyl mester.

mo. more, many, might.

moble. moveable.

mobles. moveables, moveable.

mon. man.

mone. mention, mind, moan, lament, cry, represent in a sorrowfull manner, lamentation, it was great pity, money, com. won weddyng to mone, so no or to buy, procure or purchast, a woman's wedding or maring

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mones. mentions, mindeft, in And here, in reference to word moneys, I cannot ! transcribe, what I find in IIId. Part of Caxton's you or myrrour of the won which is a most rare bo (printed in 1480.) and lent me by the ingen Mr. Ward of Longbid As there are many thing that book, which are very and fingular, fo it will be ry diverting to the reader, read the Author's notion bout money, especially fince the Remark will be some service in illustrati our old English Coyns:

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necessarye to gedre to
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ene that they had not | as hey that knewe none o= her mene | whan the phis olophres fawe this | thev poe so moche that they stablished with the lordes emtyme regnyng | a ly= illyght thynge whiche e= ery man myght bere with im to bye that was nede= ul to hym | and behoefful or his lyf | And to or= epned by adupte to gydre thenge whiche was not mer dere | ne holden for ger bple and that it pere of somme valure for bye and ble wyth all nemarchandple one wyth nother | by bertue of uche enseggne | And that t were comune ouerall nd in all maner | Ind stabled thenne a lytil mo= ere whiche shold goo nd have cours thurgh the borid | And by cause it d men by the wave and syngstred to them that as necessarge it was elled monope | That is smoche to fage | as to que to a man al that em behoueth for his lyu= ng | Monos in grekyfth ingage is as moche te pe | as one thong only | for thenne was but one taner of monope in all the

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chau for world | But now every man maketh monope at his playlir by which thep veluoy and goo out of the wave more | than of ther were but one copne only ! for by this cause is feen ofte plente of dyuezfe mos noves | Thus established not the philosophres | for they established for to faue the state of the world | and I fage it for as mothe pf the monope were out of grotes and vens of filuer fo thenne it thold be of laffe wegght and laffe of bas lewe and that hold be better for to bere by the way for poure folke and better shold be easid for the helpe of their nedes to their lyupng. And for none other cause it was ordern= ed first | For the monopes be not prepled but for the gold and lyluer that is therin | Ind they that e= ftabliffhedit firft | made it right lytil and lyght | for the more ease to be born al aboute | where men wold goo For now in late dayes as in the begynnyng of the Regne of kynge Co= ward and longe after was no menope curraunt in englond but pens and half= vens and ferthynges | Ind

he ordepned first the grote and half grote of fylner | And noble | half noble and ferthyng in golde |

mong. admonisbeth, mindeth.

mong. many.

moning, morning. See woning. mor. more.

more. moor, greater.

more, p. 242, 336. moor, hill, barren ground. See the word following.

mores, p. 310. moors, barren mountains, heaths or barren spaces of ground, meers, fens, or low moift or marshy places, and so it feems to fignify here from the word medis immediately following. The Words moor and meer in the South parts of England are confounded, whence 'tis, that the great meer near Bicester is called Otmoor, when it should be Otmeer or Otmere. The Word mora also is taken in both fenses in the middle-aged Latin Writers, tho' it more frequently fignifies in them a fenny or moist place, and so 'tis certainly to be understood in John of Glastonbury, when he is speaking of the XII. Hides of Glastonbury. Between Rotherfield Grays and Nettlebed in Oxfordshire is an Hamlet called Dighmor, which I once thought 1 should

be Bigh meer, mer figr ing often a boundary; am fince fufficiently fatisf that it is rightly called be mor or highmore, being high, barren, dry Gro where is a prodigious Qu tity of black Cherries, w grow in the very Hed And just above Sandford we go from Oxford to D chester, is a dry barren & which they call Balled (not from one Baffus) Roman General, that go great Victory here, as f have right foolishly sugged, but) from it's being low Moor, or low dry ren ground, in opposition the high dry barren grou that is farther off than being upon the Hill jull yond the way that tums to Newnham Courtney, may therefore be properly led, as the Moor by Ne bed is, Highmor or High And this mention of brings to my mind a ren able Passage (concerning dry ground, call'd Hob ! that occurrs in a Letter was writ to me from Mid ton in Gloucestershire on turday July 28th. 1723 my very worthy Friend, chard Graves, Efq;. It is

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^{1.} Coll. nostr. MSS. Vol. 95. p. 6. 2. Coll. nostr. MSS. 102. p. 21.

I was mightily pleas'd with a Statue I met with upon the Road, the Morning that I came from York. It stands about half a Mile from the City on the right hand of the Road to London, about a Land's Length from it in a short Lane, that leads down to a Common, called Hob More. It is of a Person in Armour, his Face bare, and very comely; crofs-legg'd, with Spurrs on; girt about with a Sword, and Belt; and a large Shield on his left Ann, with these Arms thereon, viz. three Waterbougets; which I remembred

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"I had feen the day before, carved on the Shields in fe" verall Places of the Stone" work in the Minster.

"It had been tumbled "down, and lay neglected c for severall years, till it was " repayred, and fet up again "about 6, years fince; and "tho' they have now fet it " upright upon a Pedestal, I "am apt to think it at first "lay along upon an Altar, "like another Monument; "for the Backlide is square "and flat, and feem's to have "joyn'd to fomething else; "and upon this they have put " the following Inscription, " viz.

"This Image long Hob's Name ha's bore,

"Who was a Knight in time of yore,

" And gave this Common to the Poor.

" This was erected, Anno, 1717.

W. Tesh, L. Darcy, J. Yates, J. Lum, "Pasture Masters.

It was given to the Poor of Mickle gate Ward.

n. morning.

at. morning, morrow. ab A. x. manne.

neg. mornings.

ntd. a muser, dreamer, linnr, cessator, gazer, a dull, rvy, lazy sellow, from the ench musard.

. muft.

e & lefte. the greatest and least.

ret. Shewed.

might, must, mightest, may,

may t. whi ne mot I see why may I not see? why may I not see?

mote. most, most, meet, move, placitatio, disceptatio, exercise or arguing of Cases in Law, from the Saxon mot or zemot, a meeting together.

moten, p. 22. at most, vel forsitan by measure.

motoun. mutton.

moun. may, can.

mournand. mouning. fulle mourn=

mournand was his chere.
his cheer or conntenance was very
delefull or difmal.

mome, may.

musard. dreamer, mussy fellow, the mussy. See mosard.

my. mine, my.

myche. much.

myghtles. without might, without ftrength.

mykelle. much, great, many.

mykille. much.

mpines. mills.

mynfpng. minding, remembrance.

mynt. mind, endeavour.

mpraculis. miracles.

mpraculus. miracles.

myrt. merry.

myrie. merry, pleafant.

mys. amis, grievances, mischances, misfortunes.

myttere. bufinefs, need, occasion.

R

nages. nags.

nakned. made naked.

nam. took, he took, take, went, approach'd, might go. Ageyn R. he nam. he approach'd towards

namen. took.

nape. neck.

ne. nor, neither, not, no ne wote.
wot not, know not. I ne wote.
I know not. nouht ne siepe.
did not sleep at all. ne wille.
will not. ne zode. did not go.
hat he ne perceyue, that he
does not perceive. ne wold

turne ne change. multiurn nor change. more in bad pet haue. you not bid them have more joy. nee fent to resoun. not in to reason. ne rouht. con were not scrupulous.

nede. need, needs.

medes. needs, necessities, nedis. needs. nedly. necessarily.

neghand. approaching. neghed. approached. neht. nigh, near.

netd. nothing, no whit, med was, it was necessary.

neth. nigh.

nethand. nigh-hand, man a nemnid. named.

nene. nine.

nere nearer.

nerhand. near hand, night nigh at hand, approaching proached.

nerre. near, nearer. neght nerre. approach or come him.

nefch. foft, eafe.

nefth. foft.

neithe. nice. neithe el niceness and hardship. in or hard. either for nice roughness, i.e. upon no a Maken neithe is intermollifico and molleo (so in press'd for mollio) in Promptorium parunlorum clericorum, (call'd also M Grammaticæ) a very scata lio book, printed by Rie Pynfing Reign thich in as and e

the ad so de strict

nis n iliffi itar

um i eri rorui

no de nage 2. die thor

lect c gland, en use

Name as I

Book Ward Rom

dus lit dus ituor p inclus

neats, Voll. II ynfon in the year 1499. beng the 14th, year of the leign of K. Hen. VII. at hich time it was look'd upn as a Work of great use nd excellency, as may apear from this printed note the End. (30 laubem ad honorem omnipotens g dei. et intemerate ge= tricis eins. finit er= llentiffimum opus exi= nis magnifque fcolafticis iliffimum quod nuncu= tur Medulla grammati= Inpreffum per egres um Michardum Pynfon. erpenfis birtuoforum rorum Frederict eg= not & Detzi poft pafcha. no domini. AB. CCCC. nagelimo nono. Decima . die menlis Maij. The thor was a preaching or ck Fryer, and follow'd the lect of the East parts of gland, to which he had en used from his Infancy, he tells us in his Prologue. Name was Richard Fraunas I find by this Note, tten, in an old hand, at beginning of a Copy of Book, that was lent me by Ward of Longbridge, viz. Romen Compilatoris us libri eft frater 181= dus fraunces, inter ituor parietes pro Chris inclufag.

regh

COME

nten

(fo't

lorum

So A

(care

neats, labouring beafts, any

kind of beeves, (as Ox, Cow, Steer or Heifer,) Sax. near. jumentum.

nettille. nettle.

neuen. name, named, nephew, mention. pat haf herd neuen. that I have heard named.

neuene. named, called. neuer. never, neuber.

neuer a Dele. never a whit, never a bit. neuer for han. never for that;

neuerles. nevertheless. neuer=
less pe forward held what
so was in his pouht. nevertheless whatever was in his
thoughts about holding or keeping
the covenant or agreement.

newed. named.

ner. next.

nien. nine.

ntentend. nineteenth.

niste. navy, Ships.

no. no, nor, not, now, neither. no oure. not endure. no ping. in nothing, at all. no peles. nevertheles. no weys. no ways, in no wife.

noblay. noblenefs, honour.

nobley. nobleness, splendour, nobi-

nobleye. noblenes, greames.

noen. noon, midday. bittner bn= Deron & noen, p. 18. betwixt nine a clock in the morning and noon or the middle of the day.

noght. nought, nothing, not.

noie. annoy.

noted, annoied.

none. nook, notch, nitch, bit, hole.

Kkkk nome.

nome. took.

nomen. take, took, taken, reforted, applyed, produced.

non. none, no, no one, noon, not, nothing. non ne fuld bet spare. they should not spare one. on non other side, on neither side. nener more suld pet non. never more should none of them.

none. noon.

none tibe. noon time.

nonhut. no houfe.

nons. nonce. for he nons, p. 108. de industria, opera dedita, for the nonce, designedly, on purpose.

Roreis. people on the North side of the Thames, Norwegians, Northern men.

nortle. murse, nourish.

norised. nourisbed.

Mormand. Normans.

Mormant. Normans, Normandy. nomen. taken.

Plotteis. Norwegians, Northern people, Northern men. All people beyond Humber were styled Plotteis, but in pag. 32. those of Northumberland are particularly called by that name, whence 'tis that Florence of Worcester, on that occasion, makes use of the Word Northimbrenses.

Mortheren. Northern men, of the Northern folk.

Morthermore. more Northernly, more Northwardly.

Rozthren. Northern people, northern men, Northumbrians; but indeed in pag. 32. fomethis more, than those of Nor umberland, is to be und stood.

norture. mersure, nourishing remage, education. Portuats. Norwegians.

not for pi. not but that. I

note. wrestle. With doubt to note. with strong sen tend or grapple.

nopeles sive no pe lets. . theless.

nouth. not, nought, nothing, nouth. nought, nothing, not, all, none. nouth pien to fer. not very far from to nouth ne slepe. did me at all.

noure. no where.

nouper. neither. nouper nouper of the nouper of fom no alle, will what pet thes. m knew, what was chosen by or, no body knew, what was brought. For the firs, Response quels so out nul home sauer.

nowste. nough, nothing.

nove. annoy, vex, annoyad, mage, hure, diffurbance.
noved. annoyed, vexed.
nunn. none.
nyce. flupid, dull, filly.
nycely. foolifbly.
nyen. nine.
nyent. nimh.

nyz. nigh.

m. salamne. h. (ný nesi, na the. na

ste. n

ige. b men. rode.

chance chance may be ele. a cuei.

reht

am ho el force, so hold raw h

ve, He
am the
of, off,
of. o

em all

tred or with. O the land

ten. on ght. a

after, antide.

t. aga

ste. nigh. m. take. mme. take. p. (ny&, Sax. malitia,) wickedess, naughtiness, lewdness. the, naughtiness, strife.

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one, an, of, or.
tge. bind.
men. above.
tode. abroad.
ance five ochance. by chance,
f chance, peradventure, perhaps,
imay be.

ele, a devil.

netht five o dreigh. aside, way, draw in five on. \$\ 00 am hold o dreht. and draw, el force, vel drive, them in five to hold. De bad pam alle raw pam o dreigh. He bid em all draw themselves away, ve, He ordered them all to without themselves.

of, off, from, against, for, by, sof. of mas zare. was prered or ready. of fayth. in wh. of lond. off the land, out the land.

e. business.

ten. esteem'd of, approv'd of.

ght. affrighted.

after, afterwards, often, oft.

ntide. oftentimes. ne. again.

ide. ofientimes.

t. agast, astonished.

oglift. affraid, surprized.

ogleft. ugly, bedambed. ogrant. agreed.

ogrefe. of grief.

ogrifen. to fear greatly, to tremble.

other. either.

oknowen. know.

o liche five oliche. alike.

o lif. alive.

olife. alive.

0 lite. a little.

o loft. aloft.

olofte. aloft.

o lyne. alive.

on. one, on, in, at, a certain, against.
bot on was marinere. but
only one that was a mariner. on
one. in one, alone or with a very
small retinue to attend him. on a
gate. at the gate. on one. at
once, always, continually. on
Gode's enmps. against God's
enemies. on lyue. alive. on
hand. at hand, approaching,
coming.

o name. one name.

onde. anhelitus, breath, fury, mickedness, contention. with nyth & onde. with the utmost malice and vehemence. See Cotgrave and Skinner. It is a French word, fignifying a wave which goes with force. 'Tis very properly us'd, in Mr. Sheldon's MS. of the Lives of the Saints, for malice or fury, with respect to the unnatural barbarity that was shew'd to that admirable young King, St. Edward the martyr (who is very abfurdly represented with a

Kkkk 2

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GLOSSARY.

long beard in the old Paintings of All-Souls College Library) by his Step M.

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before

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fons.

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Abo

Seynt Coward be zonge martir was kyng of Eng londe:

Zong y marterid he was forw trecherie and onde

In which MS. (to note this by the way) is the following mention made of the Knife, with which this holy Prin

A, scre, quod his luber quene, whanne hit so schalb I wol to be drynke, and sube hon scalt hym se. A redy was he boteler, and brouzt hem drynke and Amonge alle he oper schrewyn her com on gon, And welcomede he kyng, and made hym ioie y now, And custe hym Judas cos, and her wih hym slow. For as he stoupid adonn, and prest was y now, In his wombe he put aknys, and he guttis and drow.

A longe knyf and asmale, as me may zit y fe. For in he churche of Cauersham he hauph zeris y u.

Now as this Passage ought to be compar'd with what I have observed in §. VI. of my Presace to Robert of Gloucester; so I desire it may be observed, that in this MS. at the End of the Account of K. Edward the Martyr (whom Caxton erroneously makes to be buried at Glastonbury, inflead of Shaftsbury) are to following Verses relating to Edward the Confessor, white plainly confirm what I have remark'd in my Glossay! Robert of Gloucester about the Month of Lud's being to fame with the Month March:

The King Athelored his [K. Edw. the Martyr's] bing goode man was y nowe,

Edward was his sone y hote, hat to alle godnelle die That kyng was suhe after hym, an hy halwe in uene is,

De was fube pfchapned, at Weltmefter iwis.

1. Kiss. 2. Ready. 3. Voc. Lub.

For

fourtene nygt ' bp Mphelmalle. Dis bat is in be gere a mydde he mounhe of Lyde 2 p hat itolde here. God for loue of hem bobe, bat oure konges were. Graunti be hat we mote wit hom 3 wonve bere.

The Word Lpde is the fame with Robert of Gloucester's Lub. And the Author's noting, that K. Edward's day (he means the Confessor) is in the middle of the Month of Lyde, shews that March is meant by it. For against the 8 h. of that Month, in our old Kalendars, we have EDs pardi regis & mar.

only, alone, on.

gan. against, on the other part, ontrariwise, otherwise.

git. as yet.

. one.

Eng

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Prin

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in

n. upon.

n. upon.

or, ere, before. or bat. ere at, before. or he foore. before departed, before he went away. reuer. or ever, ere ever, bere that.

no. ordain'd.

nt. order, ordinance, ordained, orders, clerzymen.

nez. ordinances, orders.

before, over, ever, ere, heretoe. hat I ore of ment. that before mentioned.

early.

ions. of reasons, of undernding, of reasoning. O toure. a sower.

is. A French Word from o tnyn. afunder.

or, Gold, and frize or frife, and fignifieth a guard or welt of Gold, or frizled Cloth of Gold. "Orfrais", (saith Cotgrave) " broad welts, or gards of gold, et or silver imbroiderie laid on "Copes, and other Church-vestcoments. In old time the Jackets,

cc or Coat-armours of the Kings

et gard were tearmed fo, because " they were covered with Gold-

et mithes worke.

orisonn. prayer.

orly. early.

orribulle. horrible.

o fonder vel o sondere. afunder.

oftage. hoftages, pledges, hoftage, furety, pledge, pawn.

ofte. hoft, army.

oftegers. hoftages.

oftes. hofts, armies.

Direce. Auftria.

Ditrice. Auftria.

o ftrut. aftrut, ftretch'd out.

o fundere. asunder.

Oper. other, others, the other. Oper half zere. a year and an half. This is a Saxonism. See Somner's Sax. Dict. voc. open healpe, and his Gloffary to the Decem Scriptores voc. marca.

Above. 2. That is accounted (or call'd) here. 3. Dwell.

otupnne. atmo, in two parts. o twynne. atmo, feparate. ouer. over, above. oner gebe. pas'd over. ouer ronnen. over-run. onez ranht. overcame, conquered, from the Saxon openneht. victus, superatus, fractus. oner alle. over all, after all.

onercomen. conquered, overcome. ouerhaf, had over.

ouerhipped. hopp'd over, skipp'd over. ouerhipped bam ouers haf. keps from them above half. ouerhippis. overhops, hops over,

ouerschaken. oversbook, over-

ouertob. undertook. ouer wend. go over.

ouerwening. presumption, insolency, pride, arrogance, overweening.

onezwheze. every where.

out, ought, owest, oh. ouht. ought, any thing. Oboice. one voice.

oure. over. oure greue. over grievous.

out. ought, out. out flie. flie out, make flie out, drive out. out bring. press out, squeeze out, thrust out. out win. get out. out schete. Shot out. out braid. took out.

ouber. either. outhere. either.

outheys. ouches, nooks, notches, (from the French oche) or rather hisches, ropes or pullies. See Skinner in voc. to hitch.

o wile. one while.

vaemie. the pagan or heathen or try, pagans, paganifu, among heathens.

paemy. pagans. paen. pagan. paenie. pagans, heathers. pated. pleased, appeased, paid. patemte. paganifm. be folk paiemie pe word bez di gos. the saying is spread the far among the heathen people. paten. pagan, heathen, page vaien lawe. pagan lan, then law.

paiens. pagani. paired. impaired. paires. perifhes. pais. poife, weight. palaileD. palifadoed, defended palifadoes, impaled, inclosed a pales. paleife. palace. palfray. palafridus, mann

gradarius, borfe. pallion. pallium, pall. pallioun. pall. palmere. pilgrim. paly. play. pantenere. rafcal. dis ap teneze. every scoundrel.

pape. pope. parage. peerage. parche. parks, inclosures, paringalle. equals.

parlement. parliament, aßembly.

parte. part.

le. pa ask. fter tin the far rten, who, us, Wa rons, Sacrifi that ti hence April | ter n his Earte Erc Mor he ff

artife.

rty.

S. per

journe)

ab E feu C illud colet

he Par

orgot

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auter præel fuit rum'

r. Th

See Occa s at F More

ni, p.

attile. parties. etty. part, a Share. s, peace, passage, passages, pace, journey, pass, troop. le. passage, travel, case. ask. Eafter. Pask tibe. Eafter time. Our word Easter is the fame with the Saxon Earten, Earthe or Orten, who, as venerable Bede tells I us, was a Goddess of the Sarons, in honour of whom Sacrifices were offered about hat time of the year. hence it was, that they called April Earten Mona o. "Ca= fter", (faith Dr. Skinner, n his Etymolog.) "ab AS. Earten, Orten, Orton, Ercen-bæg. Belg. Earcen Mona o, Aprilis. Sommer" he should have said Beda, he Passage, tho' in that place orgot to be comma'd, being ot Somner's but Bede's) ab Earche Dea Saxonum seu Germanorum, quæ sub illud anni tempus facrificiis colebatur, deflectit, fort. autem illud numen Orienti præesse creditum est,& idem fuit cum Aurora Latinorum". My learned Friend,

r. Thomas Hinton, Rector

id.

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Die.

page

m,

nann

of Lasham in Hampshire, who hath studied these things 2, observes 3, that Deer Month, and that thence comes our Easter. And for that reason it is, as I take it, that Charles the Great, who gave new Names to the Months and Winds, called April, Determent, as we are assured by an elegant Writer, Eginhartus 4, who had been his Secretary, tho' afterwards an Abbat.

Paghe. Eafter. palland. passing. patted. stopp'd. pattours. paftures. pauillon. pavilion. pauillong. tents. pauilioun. pavilion, tent, taberpay. coft, charges. payd. pleased. payed. pleased, paid. papens. pagans. payne. pain, punishment. payned. pained, punished, afflicted. paynes, p. 310. plains. Et quidem hic playnes legendum effe conjecerim; quod fi non mutetur, idem valebit quod

punishments & pains.

See Somner's Saxon Dict. voc. mona 2. 2. See p. 263. of Occasional Observations upon the Account of the painted at Fairford, printed at the End of Roper's Life of Sir Tho-More. 3. Coll. nostr. MSS. vol. 77. p. 186. 4. Vita Karoli ni, p. 34. Col. 1521. 4°0.

pays. peace.

pedaile. footmen, company, base
company.

peized. impaired.

peires. wrongs.

pets. pondus, weight.

pencelle'. ensign, flag. pencels. pencils, banners. pentes. pence, money.

per. by.

perceyned. apprized. perde.-rogue, knæve.

pere. peer, peers, equal, equals, companion, fellow. for prater or for pere. for all (or notwithstanding) prayer or peer. In pag. 105. it seems to be for a wife, so as even in the time of Peter Langtost, and of Robert of Brunne, wives were called peers, especially, such as Queens, Princesses, Dutchesses,

peres. peers.
perist. perist'd.
perronendere. pardoner.
pers. peers, companions.
Pers. Peter.
person. parson.
persons. parsons.
pess. peace, appease,
pese. appease,
pesed. appeased pesed behoned
it be. it behoved that there
should be peace.

pelid. appeased.
peyn. pain, labour.
peyres. impairs.
peyrment. fear.
peysed. appeased.

Dharaon. Pharach.
Dikard. Picards.
pike. pick, peck, work, dig w he
up with a pick-ax.
pikit him, & dikit him.
pick'd (or he peck'd) and
disch'd.
piled. pillaged.
pilaryn. pilgrim.

gert

afte.

aifed

ay. P

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refent,

int, of

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me, p.

e morn

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amber. 1. price

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Vol.II

ptted. pilled, pillaged.
pttgryn. pilgrim.
ptne. pain.
ptte. pisy, compassion.
ptated. played, joked.
play. play, ramble.
ptener. fully.
ptenere. fully.
ptenerely. fully.
ptentynous. plentenus, plan
pteyn. whole, fully, full, cu
full-filled, complained, complain.
pteyned. complained, complained, complained.

lamented.
pleynere. full, fully.
pleynerlie. fully.
pleynerly. fully.
pleynt. complains.
pleyntes. complains.
plight. plight, plighted, pu

rest, safety, health. when were trouth plight a they had plighted or promised troth, truth or faith.

podels. puddles.
pol. pole, bead, noddle.
pols. bulk.
poptile. people.
popte. people.
poratie. poor, beggarly, man

pouere. poor. pouere. poor. pouert, poverty.

20000

nette. poversy.

nfte. power, possession.

nfte. power, possession.

nfte. pressed.

nyes. pray.

nyes. praises, esteems.

npth. pray.

nthement. preaching.

nth. prayed.

nt. prayed.

nt. press, multitude, throng, press-

ne. fent presently, presentation, meent, presents, presence, a pre-

resent, presents, presence, a preint, offer.

sons. prisoners. soun. prison.

A five prefte. ready, prepared. Atr. more ready, pressier.

helle. drive, push.

imatis. Primates. naute. primacy.

me, p. 243, 305. fix a clock in temorning; but in p. 341. it gnifies, the prime or Golden under.

s. price, prize, praise, victory, e prize, the victory.

e. prize, price. ons. prisoners.

te. privy, private, privately, ivy counsellor. For ham he ing was lette his prive atlement. for them the king a obliged to call his privy coun-

es. private persons.
etc. privity, a secret, secresy.
orc. procure.
urand. procuring.
e. proof.
Vol.II.

profere. profer. propire. proper. propirte. property.

prouendes. provender, provisions. prouendes. the provender, the provisions, the riches. Kirkes wild he dele prouendes pat wer worke. he would distribute the riches of the church to such as were worthy.

prouest. provost, provost marsball, principal magistrate or judge. See Cotgrave's Fr. Dict. in voc. prevost.

prouh. promefs.

prome profit, honour, promess.

prome. profit, honour, be of profit.
prorpes. procurations, pecuniary
fums or compositions paid to an
Ordinary, or other Ecclesiastical Judge, to commute for
the provisions or entertainments, which were otherwise to have been procur'd
for him at his visitations.
See Du Fresne's Glossary voc.

procuratio. pru. profis.

pruelle. promess, courage, pomer.

pundes. pounds.

pundred. pondered, weighed, was retkoned.

pupilled. publified.

pur. 10. pur quante. in al

purale. parole.

purchace. procure.

purches. procure.

purtraid. pourtraied. in a tomb with his portraiture or image on it.

LIII

So it seems, according to this pyn. pain, punishmen, suspain, Author, p. 94. had William pyne. pain, punish, tormen, party, punishment, from the San

purtreie. pourtraied.
purtreied. pourtraied.
purtreit. pourtraied.
purtuetance. provision, provisions,
order.

purueto. provided. puruete. provide.

puqueted. provided, prepared, fet-

puruetes. provides, makes. puruets. provides, prepares. pyn. pain, punishment, suffaing pyne. pain, punish, torment, pa ty, punishment, from the San pinian, punire. to leve p pyne. so endure this pain, for so undergo this punishment. T Word pyned for suffail o currs in an old Scrap of Pat ment, written in the Reign K. Edw. III. as I guess, le me by Mr. Ward of Lon bridge, which, for the sike the curious, I shall here con

rell, or

ATTOW

affed.

athe fi

aynt.

apnte.

ayntet

ayntif

ayntly

eme. j

emed.

erte, popinor, dem sersim, a constitution, a c

ftis.

nizanci

b. ali

rifons

rifou

on, req

te. qu

borough uit clain tely. uietly. te. 9

mean

rent.

end.

run,

ledge.

pat geten was of he hali gat, Born of he virgine Marie ' wyt vien lat. Poned voder Ponce Pilat, Don on he rode after hat. Ded and 'doluen, an layid in stan, I Lychted til helle fon 4 on an; he thridde day by he ras fra ded, al his wylle was

pynes. pains.

D

quainte. cunning, fine, elegant, profound.
quaintife. cunning.

quaintly. artfully, arth, or ningly.
quantife. cuming, quantificatingem.
quantyle. cuming, manage

quarelle five querelle.

¹ Without luft. 2. Delved, buried. 3. Descended to. 4. An

rell, or boult for a Crosibow, or an Arrow with a foure-square head. asset, quashed. athe sive quath, bequeath'd, aynt, cunning, quaintly, cunningly, agnte, cunning.

agnte. cumung.
agnted. acquainted.

5/4

De |

n, fir

t, T

fred o

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is, I

Log

fake

re con

ayntile. cunning, skill, know-

ayntip. cunningly. eme. please, delighe. emed. pleased. ere. quire, choir.

ette, p. 123. pro puerte, ut opinor, adeo ut with querte dem sit quod oblique, transcrim, athwart, across, obliquely. th. inquest, jury, inquiry, inmission.

tits, inquests, examination, conizance.

b. alive, quickly, quick, tilons. orisons, prayers.

tisoun. question, orison, pesiin, request, prayer.

te. quit, free, alsogether, wholly, broughly. quite clamance.

tely. quite, intirely, wholly,

be. quak'd, Sbook.

13

s. rankle, fester, purify.

mean condition.
. rent, refs.
. rifs.
this reckoned.
. run, arofe.

nage

ranfoun. ranfom. rape. bie, haften. raped. haftened. rafcatl. fcum.

rascatte. popellus, rascalisie, scum, dregs, offalls, simple people, outcasts of any company, a base and rascally sort of people, vile people, rascals, rascal, multitude, numbers, persons of meaner condition, meaner sort.

deer, from the Saxon parcal, fera strigosa.

rathe. foon. to rape. 100 foon. rapely. foon.

rauht. reach'd, wrought, got, took.

raumpand. rampant.

raunfon. ranfom.

raunsoun ransom.

reade. council.

reame, realm, kingdom, reame's right, kingdom's right.

reames, realms, kingdoms.

rebub. rebuke, upbraid, reprehend.

rebuke. revoke.

recchelle. riches.

rectaunt vel recyante. refident. recouere. recovered, recovery.

recreant. sired, out of heart, faintbearted.

red. said, admonished, mentioned, advised, read, spoke. I red him ore in pass. I mentioned him before in passing along. patz red, p. 127. took their counsel together.

rede. counsel, remedy, decree, red, advice, direction, speak, tell, to counsel, advise, consult, read, declare.

Lilla rebes.

redes. reads, read, tells.
redis. reads.
redy, readily, make ready.
refous. refuce, the scum.
reft. spoiled, plundered, bereaved.

tett. spoiled, plundered, bereaved, berefi, deprived, bereav'd of, deprived, bereav'd, snatcht, took, forc'd, taken off, carry'd away, convey'd off, taken away, taken from them, robbed.

refus. refuse.

regalle. government.

regalte. royalty, reign.

regante. government. regnand. reigning, regnant.

regne. kingdom, reign.

reise. raise.

reised. raifed.

releue. relief.

relie. rally.

religions. religious orders.

religioun. religion, religious. religioules. religious houses, sive religious people.

reme. the kingdom.

remue. remove, move, take.

remued. be removed.

ren. run.

rene. deny.

vernours.

rengaile. ranks.

renge. range, ring.

renged. ranged, roved, strayed a-

renne. run.

renneg, runs.

renst at at he toumbe. running to the tombe.

rentug. rents.

res. rifing, rife, contention, rafhness,

folly, race, thing.

rescett. reside.

rescette. reception, receipt, n

rescetyuoure. receiver.

reson. reason.

resonte. reason.

respite. respit, truce, a but fit, leasure, &c. response. answer, answers.

respons. answer, answer.

rest. to resist, to oppose, in rest, to apprehend, to take.

reltis. rests. reltus. rests.

rctenang. reibme.

retreted. retryed, tryed again retted. rated. retted Got

per tille. rated or charged wyn with it.

rove, spoil, ravage.

TEUED. bereaved of, deprived teues. bereaves.

reufulhed. ruefullness, fright.

reutle. revile, infult.
reuth. picy, lamentation.

reward. regard.

rewardons. guerdons, remoi rewardoun. remard.

per res. now is repents the sheir folly.

reymed. removed, bereaved reymed. removed, bereaved reymed. rifed or blazed a

Ab A. Sax. nyre, frequentition of the results. ribaldry, rogmentition of the Ricardyn. Richard's part. tob Ricardyn. p. 1914.

tob Bicardyn, p. 191. shefe Richard's Party took nimirum Roberti de Br

cheffe.
chere.
faft.
raf, qu
mulitud
hed soge
76. th
6 calle
he leaft
tffe.
t. frequ

erba et

o calle h. righ ht. right

htwise. rig. ahed.

en. ar ale. r e. so a elýng

rigglines. and in band

is. rebynet

tance, run colet nen.

on. r

extu Gallico.

chesse. riches. chere. Richard.

faft. raf, quisquiliæ, a great mix'd sullitude of the inferior fort jumled together. rif & raf, p. 151, 76. the most vile things are o called. rif no raf, p.111; he least scrap, the least bit. See iffe.

. frequent, common.

e a raf. all vile things are o called. See rif.

h. right.

rs.

ofe, m

again. Body

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Br

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ht. rightly, righteously, uprightright, justice, equity.

htwis. righteous.

e. rig.

thed. ranged, ordered, disposed. ong, p. 268. Rion.

n. arisen, rising.

ale, revel.

e. to arrive.

elyng. turning in and out, miggling.

eg. arrives.

yng. arrival.

band. robbing.

ig. robes.

bynet. Robert, Robyn, little Royn.

c. rood.

tance. romance, story.

. run, ran.

coled. rankled.

nen. run.

. arofe. on. reason.

c. root.

erba explico, quæ desunt in tober. rudder,oar. A. Sax. no cop, remus.

> Rouhan. Roan. Belianore forth hir dight to Rouhan his menage. Elianor for ber self out to her bufiness at Roan.

rouht. rout, troop.

roun. run.

roungers. gnawers, nippers. Toute. company, rout, multitude.

rowe. rough, roughness.

runcys. horfes.

runties. horfes.

tyme. rim, border, edge. Ang. Sax. pima, ora, margo.

tynce. rince, cleanfe.

tynde. rind, branch.

Bynes. Rhine, a River so called, from whence they used to have strange odd stones to be shot in Engins.

tyue. arrive, rended.

tyued. arrived.

tyuen. rended, torn. bat fchip salle alle to ryue. that ship Shall be torn all to pieces. but the word in the French is, enfoundzez, which fignifies finking, drowning, or overwhelming (and thence our common word foundering.) Dre toft dift le Beis, bous alez batyilez, Maylez la neef, la fetes enfoundzez.

facted. confectated. factio. confecrated. faid. Said, Spoke. saiden. said.

faieb.

fated. faid. fatland. failing. fatle. accost.

sais. tell, say, tellest, speakest.

naked.

faile. Shall, Shalt. faile not spede. they fhall not speed.

fame. Same, agreed. Alle pet fame pis same. All of them agreed in this same thing.

famen. together, summon, gather together, assembled, to assemble, as once.

famening. fellowship, assembly, meeting, summoning, citation, congregation.

samned. (ab A.Sax. Zeramnian, congregare, convenire, &c.) affembled, summoned, gathered, gathered together, met, called their forces together, conven'd.

famnyng. aßembly, rendevous.

fandez. fands.

fang. befides, fince, afterwards.

fang. without.

lang faile, five fangfatle. with-

Saragin. Saracen, Saracens.

Sarazing. Saracen.

fare. fore.

Sathang. Saten.

fatied. Shackled, embarassed.

fane. fafe.

fanet. faved, fecured.

fanely. fafely.

fantte. fafery.

fauh his bown. Ifan his vow.

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fauhtiligng. fettling, agrem

faut. asault.

fam. faying, speech. bat be la of nam. of whom this is room

fame. Saying, answer, saying ry, Speech. & git a noper to of behoues be spoken yet behoves us to speak of a ftory. This Word fame fam, for a saying or pro is us'd in many Places to t day, and it occurrs in the ry beginning of the Pre to a very shrewd book, ten by Dr. Nicholas Ha field, never yet printed, l is in MS. in the Library New-College (where I'm on June 26.1719. and only 13. 1725.) and is intitle A Treasife of Doctor Nic Harpsfield's concerninge 1 riage, occasioned by the pre Divorce between King Hony Eight and Queen Catherine. 1 Preface, call'd The Epiflun gentle Reader, begins thus, 2 and

It is an old A true 3 faing [ste Reader) that &c. Mr. Wo

r. Coll. nostr. MSS. Vol. 83. p.70. & Vol. 107. p.139. 2. If and is writ above the Line, in a different Hand. 3. It was writ said same for saing, but corrected by the same Hand, that the and above the line.

Ath. Oxon. Vol. 1. col. 172.) akes notice of this book, and of the beginning of it, but vithout faying any thing aout the two Corrections (by nother Hand) that I have nentioned in the Margin. le also observes, that at the ind of the MS. is this note: his copy was taken from the oriinal, which was found by Mr. opcliff in the house of William, ntimes servant to the said Dr. Harpesfield, who confessed, that oo lines of the said original, were his faid Masters own hand riting. I faw this Note at e End, but then for smo lines is two leaves in the MS. Yet Friend told me at that time then I first faw this MS.) at in a Copy he had of this ook it is two lines; which Cohe thought was as authenck as the MS. in New-Coll. fides which he mentioned third, that was equally as luable, in the hands of aother Friend. And even I y felf have now by me a lit-Folio MS. (being given e by a Gentleman of very ninent Virtues, who died in 21.) which contains many markable Extracts out of at work, among which is e intire Epistle to the Readbeginning, It is an old true Saying (gentle Reader) that

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truth is the daughter of sime: &c.

The last thing in these Extracts is this Memorandum:

At the end of the Booke, from whence all, that is here, [was] transcribed, there is this Note:

"This copple was taken from the originall, which was found byMr. 'Topliffe in the house of William Cartor, sometime servant to the said Doctor Nicholas Harpsfield, who confessed, that two leaves of the faid originall were of his faid Masters owne hand writeing.

There is abundance of fecret History in this Book, some whereof is contain'd in the faid Extracts, all which, however, I shall here pass by, not so much as infisting upon what he infinuates about Anne Bullen's being K. Henry VIIIth's own Daughter (a point which hath been much urg'd by alearned anonymous Author, with whom I cannot agree, that I have referr'd to elsewhere 2) or what he notes about the King's being married to that Lady, long before there was any Divorce, secretly at White Hall, very early before day, and will only beg leave (tho' I fear it may be look'd upon as unseasonable) to insert two of his Remarks, viz. that about the Death and Virtues of K.Henry VIIIth's first Queen, the Lady Katherine of Spain, and that which concerns the Mischiefs that occurr'd from the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

- " But the Pope," (faith this "learnedWriter) when he un-"derstood, how all such things, " as wee have before declar-" ed, had paffed in England, " was fo farr from any man-"ner of confirmation of the " faid divorce, that he accurf-" ed the King and the whole et Realme. The procureing er whereof was imputed to "QueenCatherine, and there-" fore the Duke of Suffolke er was fent to her att Bugden "inDecember in the 25 yeare es of the King, where he break "the order of her court, " and discharged a great sort of her household servants, et who beeing fwome before " to ferve her as Queene, " would not now ferve her " as Princess Dowager. In Ja-"nuary twelve month after the departed att ! Kymbal-"ton, and chainged her woeer full troublesome life, with "the celestial heavenly life, "and for her terrestiall in-

er grate husband, found ce kinder and better and a es Iestiall spouse, from who ee she shall never be fea "ftrated and divorced " raigne with him in eter " glory for ever. Att then " of her death, the wrote a " ter to the King of this "nor: My Lord and D ec Husband, I comend mu " you. The hower of my er drawesh fast on, and my ec beeing fuch, the tender h ec ome you, forceth mee with et words to put you in n ec berance of the health ad er guard of your foule, while et ought to preferre before alla ec ly masters, and before the et and tendering of your or er die, for she which you has et mes into many misaie, " your selfe into many can. "my part, I do pardon ya, et I do wish and deventy et God, that hee would allf ce don you. Then after the commended to him "Daughter the Ladie "and her household sen " desiering him to bee "to them, thee shutter "her letter thus : finely ct clare that my Eyes win ec shing, but only to fee you. "the reading of which " the King burst out an "ing. Her dead com

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Vol. II

"carried to Peterborough, "and there interred. Before "The departed att Kimbolton, "fhee had lyen two yeares att "Bugden, passing her so-"litarie life in much prayer, great almes and abstinence, and when shee was not this way occupied, then was hee and her gentlewomen workeing with their owne hands, fomething wrought in needleworke coftlie and artificially, which shee intended to the honour of God to bestow upon some Churches. There was in the faid house of Bugden a chamber, with a window, that had a prospect into the chappell, out of the which shee might heare divine service. In this chamber shee inclosed her selfe, fequestred from all other company, a greate part of the day and night, and upon her Knees used to pray att the faid windowe, leaning upon the stones of the same. There I was some of her gentelwomen, which id curiously marke and obferre all her doeings, who reported, that often times they found the said stones lo wett after her departure, s though it had rained upon them. It was credibly

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"thought, that in the time of "her prayer shee removed the " cushions, that ordinarily lay "in the fame Window, and "that the said stones were "imbrued with the tears er of her devoute Eyes. I " have credibly allso heard, "that att a time, when one " of her Gentelwomen be-" gan to curse the Ladie " Anne Bull : " [with whom Sir Thomas Wyatt the elder had had carnal pleasure, before the King married her, as Sir Thomas himself told the King when he endeavoured to diffwade his Majesty from the Match, because her conversation had been very loose and base, if you will believe what this Author observes in another place] "fhe answered, " hold your peace, curse her not, ec but pray for her, for the time et will come shortly, when you ec shall have much neede to pittie er and lament her case, and so it "chanced indeed". In short, this Lady was one of the greatest patterns of true Humility, Chastity, and all Virtues, of that age, and 'twould have been very happy (according to this writer) for the King to have acted contrary to what he did, especially fince himfelf always acknowledg'd her to be a Lady

of an unblemished Character and Reputation. But as the King was in this case manag'd by that great wicked man Cardinal Wolfey (for fuch, if we credit this writer, he certainly was, notwithstanding his Generosity and Hospitality) so the Cardinal himself, as well as the King, foon tasted, even in this Life, the Fruits of unparallel'd Villany, a term foft enough (in the opinion of this writer) for an Act, that derived fuch an ocean of Mischief upon the Nation, part of which was the destruction of the Monasteries, which our Author (the fecond Remark I I promised to mention) speaks of in the following manner:

" - Yea I will now add "and conclude withall, that " the only loffe of the Mona-"fleryes, was not only for "the decay of Vertue, Prayer "and Religion, but allso "of the publicke common "Wealth, inestimable and "importable. I fay, they " were the very Nurseryes, not "only of pietie and devo-"tion, but allfo of the hap-" py flourishing of the com-"mon wealth. Where were "the blind and lame, or the "impotent poore people, "fedd and fuccoured but

et there? I have heard, t et there were more fuch h " en in the Citty of Car "bury in one day, then " now in all Kent; more ce Winchester in one et then bee now in all Ha " fhire; and the like may er faid of other places, W er were Noblemens, Ger er mens, and other " fonnes, fo well, fo " tuoufly, and fo man "brought up as they " there ? Where had "younger Brothers of "blemen and Gentle " better entertainement " there? Who found for "ny needie Scholler, er Poore menns fonns a et Universities, as they cc Whereby were the Re ce and the price of ce things, fo exceffively! " haunsed but by the lag "fion of the Abbyes! " were there some igne ec people, that would t er and some fond for " Preachers, that " preach, before the fu " fion of the faid A "(Eggs beeing then att " or more a peny, and er a very reasonable pna et the Religious people ce reason of theire falt " Advent and at other

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" made those victualls deare. "But fince wee have been "faine and gladd to buy three or fower Eggs a "penny, and to pay three times or fower times fo much for fishe, as wee did before. Yea I have credi-"blie heard, that our fea and our waters, in many places, have not so plentyfully yeilded fishe, as they did before. Whereby is it come to passe, that where before there dwelt many a good Yeoman, able to do the King and the Realme good fervice, there is no bodie now dwelling but a heppard with his dogge, but by the suppression of the Abbeys? Whereby 1 is it, that whereas men were wont to eate sheepe, now sheepe eat up houses, whole townes, yea men and all, but by the suppression of the Abbeyes? What is the decay of Tillage, but the suppression of Abbeyes? What is the decay of woodes, and the cause of the excessive price of wood, but the suppression of the said Abbeyes, which did carefully nourish, supplie, and husband the same? What is one of the causes, that the people is now more charged, then

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"they were wont to bee, "with fubfidies, loanes, and "other payments, but the " suppression of the said Abce beyes, out of the which was "wont the Prince to bee fur-" nished with money, when oc-" casion of his suddaine and "weighty affaires required " present helpe? Againe, what cis one of the causes of the ec greate poverty and beggery " of the People, but the sup-"pression of the saide Abc beyes? For whereas in times "past a greate number of "both 2 fexe and kinde en-" tered yearly into Religion, " and there led a fingle chaft "life, now all fuch beeing "fince marryed, and they, "theire children, and Child-" rens children, beeing mul-"tiplied in such an infinite "number, neither Farmes fuf-"ficient for such a number "can bee conveniently pro-"vided, nor yett can they "live by the way of Merchan-"dize or by occupying, but " with the greate hinderance ec of other occupyers and mer-"chants. Nor yett can they, " by service and retainement "with Noblemen and other "Gentlemen, bee conveni-" ently, in such a hughe num-"ber, provided for. I talke " nothing here of divers oet ther intollerable and im-" portable detryments, where-" of one, among other, is, the " defaceing, distruction, and "losse of the old worthy "Chronicles, and other rare "monuments (as yett unprint-"ed) that were carefully and "tenderly kept and preferved in the faid Monasteryes, "which loffe if it bee well er valued, as it ought to bee, "is greater then I can well expresse, and will bee felt "by the whole Realme and " our posteritie many yeares " after our death. Woe! there-"fore, even for very civille " and politicke causes, to the "faid Prelate", [Thomas Cranmer,] " that made the "lewde lying Sermon, for " the destruction of the said " Abbeyes. Woe! bee, there-"fore, to them that procured " the spoyle and eversion of "them. Woe! bee even to "the great Abbots them-" felves, that wincked at the "matter, yea and gave theire " consent to the suppressing " of the leffer, thinking to "keepe and preserve their "owne still, which they could "not do long after, for all er the faire and flattering pro-" miles made unto them, and "for all that many of them " had (to theire greate charer ges and impoverishment) er procured and purchased the ec continueance of theire hor er fes under the greate feal er as I have heard fome or them report, only they go ethat benefitt that Polip " mus promised to Ulf "that is, hee would bee! " grations and favourables "him, that hee would for " him and eate him lat er all his fellowes. But ye "Ulisses got himself by po "cie out of dainger, but the " men could by no men or provide, but that theire A "beyes were att length a " en and devoured as wells et the leffer. All those whi "beeing under the de " yearely value of two ha "dred pounds, or not about " were given to the King " act of Parliament. But " for the relidue, they can " to the King's hands by " meanes or other, and the " without any Act of Park "ment at all. Such as wo " voluntarylie give over w " rewarded with large an "all pensions, and with ot " pleafures. Against some " ther there were found qu "rells, as against Hughe h "rindone Abbot of Re "ding, which was there has ed, drawne and quarters " against Richard White "Abbot of Glaffenbury, the er was hanged on the To "hill beside his monalley cc again

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"against John Beche Abbot of Colchester, put allso to "death; which dreadfull fight and heareing, made fome other fo fore afrayde, that they were foone intreated to yeild over all to the King's hands, and fome thought they escaped fayre, when they escaped with their lives. So that after a few yeares there needed no Parliament att all, for the greate Abbeyes, they came in otherwise so thicke and fo roundly, but only to confirme fuch as had been already relinquished, and fuch other as should afterward bee so relinquished and yeilded up to the King. So much have I the more faid, that you may (Gentle Reader) see the just hand and plague of God upon these great rich Abbotts, and theire marvellous overthrowe, which so lightly and unadvisedly gave theire consents to the overthroweing of the houses of theire poore Brethren. Saint.

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to. assayed, essent, tried.

beto. scabbed, shabby.

be. loss, harm, with loss, dame, hur. scathes. losses, harms,
leases. The Word, which is
operly Saxon (Mr. Somner
aving told us, in his Diionary, that rease is nocu-

mentum, noxa. harm, burt, Damage, mischief.) was made use of even after the Reformation. Thence in a wonderfull rare little book (confifting of feven sheets of paper in 8vo.) intit'led, 3 brefe Chronycle concerning the examination and death of Bielled martir of Christ | Sir John Dides castell the Lord Cobham | collected together by 303 han Bale. Imprinted at London | by Anthony Sco= loker. And Wyllyam Ses res Dwelling wythout als Derfgate. C Cum Gratia et printlegio ad Impris mendum folum, (at @iiij b, for the book is not paged) we find it used in this passage:

In other clerke yet asked him [the Lord Cobham.]

10pil ye than do none honour to the holy crofs?

He answered him. Pes |
if he were myne I wolde
lay him by honestiye | and
set but o him that he shuld
take no more scathes as
broade | nor be robbed of
his goodes | as he is now
a dayes. This book was
given me in the year 1720.
by my learned Friend, Edward Burton, of the Middle
Temple Esq. and 'tis the on-

ly Copy I ever yet faw, tho' I hear of several others, one of which was fold in the first part of the Auction ! of my learned Friend Thomas Rawlinfon, Efq; for three pounds. Ichav. distinguisbed, Sbaded, Sbadowed, parted. schake, move. Schaken. moved. Icham. Shame. Schames. Shames. Schap. Shape, image. Schape. Shape, form, frame, decree. Schaped. Sbaped, formed. Sche. She. Scheames. Shews.

Sched. caft, separate. ? Ab A.Sax.

schede. to depart. S rceaban,

Scheld, Shield, defence. he xald

segregare, dividere, separare.

him ilk a fcheld. be ji them every one up to his defe Schelde. Shield, target, i protection, government. fcheltron, p. 305. Shelter, tr ing; or rather schiltron round battailes. This work used by our Author, with ference to the Battle off kirke, and upon the occasion it may be po here, to transcribe wh said by Hollingshede, in 833. of the last Volumed Chronicles, printed in I which is the first, and true genuine Edition of Work; and I infert the passage at large, because Book is very rare, and no be met with eafily.

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N. Triuet.

The king nowe hearing that the Scottes went myng towardes hym, rayled hys fielde, and m foorthe to meete them, lodging the nexte nyght fapre playne. In the morning very early, a greate d was repled, fo that every man got him to armout, poling the Scottes to be at hande. The horle apport for the kyngs fabble that day, as the kyng hould got bppon bym, afrighted with fome nople, faste i and threwe the kyng downe with fuche biolentt, hee brake twoo of his ribbes, as the reporte went. waite, that his horfe trode on hym in the night as # his people refted them, keeping their horfes fill bi to bee ready the foones bppon occasion of any neces but howfoeuer hee came by hys hurt, he stayed palle fozward in his puzpoled touzney, but mounting pon an other horse, went forth with hys armye

The battaile of Foukirke. NOIS

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ame to a place called foukirke, where both the armges England and Scotland met and fought. The Scottes Abingdon. pere denided into four schiltrons, as they termed them, of the Scotr as we may fay, round battatles, in forme of a circle time batthe whiche floode theyz people, that caried long flaues tayles. peares which they croffed toyntly togither one wothin nother, betwirt which schiltzons or round battails were estain spaces left, the which wer filled wyth theys archas and bowmen, and behinde all thefe were there horf= en placed. They had chofen a ftjong grounde, fome= hat fideling on the fide of a hill. The Ezles Marchall. erford, and Lincolne whiche lebbe the fore warbe of the The Earles englichemen, at the first made Dizectly towardes the Herforde, cottes, but they were staged by reason they founde a and Linarys, or an entil fanouzed moffe betweet theyz enemyes colne ledde nd them, fo that they were confrepned to fetche a come warde. ale towardes the welle lide of the fielde.

The Bythop of Dugham ruling in the feconde battaile The biffhop the Englishemen consisting of fire and thirtie fand= of Durham os, or banners, knowing the let of that molle or maris, seconde abe toward the Catte libe, hafting forth to be the firfte Warde. at houlde give the onfet: but yet when they approched are to the enemies, the Brihoppe commaunded his peoe to stape till the thyzde battaile, which the king led, ighte approch: but that valiant knyght the Lorde aufe Ballet of Deayton laybe to hym: My Lozde By-The Lorde oppe, you may goe and fay Malle, which bettez becoms Baffet of Draiton's th you, than to teathe be what we have to boe, for wee wordes Il doe that that belongeth to the ozdez of wazze: and to the Biremyth they hafted foozthe on that fyde to chazoge the Durham. the schiltron of the Scottes, and the Eagles with theyr ttaile on the other fide, and enen bopon the figite brunt, Scottishe horsemen sledde, a fewe only excepted, The Scotpich stayed to keepe the footemen in ozdez. And amongest tifhe horsehez, was the brother of the Lorde Stewards of Scots ide, who as hee was aboute to set in ozdez the bowes n of Selkizke, by chaunce was unhorfed, and flagne ere amongest the same bowemen, and many a tall mans Their arbye wyth hym. The Scottiche azchezs thus being flain, chers Englichemen affailed the speaze men, but they keeps Thefe Scot-

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tish spearemen wer of Gallowaye, as Ruersden hath.

ing them felues clofe togyther, and Sanbyng at bis moth they? fpeares like a thicke mood, kepte out the glithe hortemen for a while, and foughts manfally, th they were fore beaten with thotte of agromen by the glifbe archess a foote: and fo at length galled with and affailed by the horfemen on eche fibe, they beque Difordez and thainke from one fibe to another, and with the horfmen brake in amongst them, and in were flaine and beaten bown in manez all the whole bey of them. Some fage there byed of the Scotter daye (being the twoo and twenty of July, and the of Mary Magdalene) aboue twentie thousands. waite, that there were flaine at the leafte to the m of XII. thoulande. The Scottishe weiters alleba this battaile was lofte by treason of the Cumpus and thez, as in the Scottil historie pe may more plains ceive, with more mater touching the same battails:-

N. Triuet.

Mat. Weft. hath fourtye thoufande.

> scheme. Shame. Zode to schen me's bede & pyne. went (or came) to a Shamefull death and punishment. Schende, to trouble, diforder, de-Stroy, loofe. Schene. Sbining. Schent, confounded, destroyed, spoil d, loft, ruined Shamed, troubled, corrupted. Schente. Spoiled. Schet. Shot, rush'd, fat, cast, made. bozyh schet bam als be ro. they shot them through with arrows as the roe buck. Schewned. Shewed. Schilde. Shield, defend. schille, p. 30. Shrill. Schize. Sbire, diftrict, province, county. schtzue. Sheriff. Scho. /be. ord) Schobschize, p. 97.

Schrobschige, ut in t mox precedenti) Smylin Schok. moved, ran, run, Schoke. Shook, moved, exum Ichon D. confound, perplex, confusion, wreck. febone. Shone, Shined. fchonne. Sow, avoyd, wg fchoate. Sborten. Schoten. Ihot. fchouze. breach, wound. Schanzes. Jbowers, griefs. Schremard. ribald, raftal. Schrive, Shrive, confes, confe Ichrome, p. 159. Shrew, 1) (for a mirain take) is a t mon expression in la parts, even at this time. throwe. Ichapue. confess. Ichapuen. confesid. fclaundige. flander. Scale. febool.

rnand. fcorning, mocking. rteb. fhorsed, fhorsened. ottis. Scottifh.

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THE

Vol. II.

ig. writings. This Word tte. writing. Statte was very properly made use of by our old Writrs, with respect to the fanous Roll, called Domes: ap Book. Robert of Glouester indeed in his Chronile, p. 374 useth both the rord writ, and the word oke; but the Author of the rose English Chronicle of ingland, in the ingenious fr. Ward of Longbridge's ands (taken from Robert of floucester) hath no other ord than screpte. In the then peae (faith he) of his Reame his [William the Conqueror's modre Diede ppon alle alle [fic] Soules ep. The King William olde bnderstond the ba= me of the londe of alle inglande, and howe mas Shires, and home [may plough londe in a thise, and howe many wnes, a whate rentes of odes and waters, fers ces and customes. So at he wist whate alle nglond was worth, and tt writt hit in a Screpte, d lett hit in the trefury Westmystze. And theze tis yet for a President. te. writing.

fcryuen. Shriven, confessed. E perof clen be scryuen. and thereof a confession be fully required.

fe. see, say, dignity, sea. feche. seek, fedgeyng. saying, telling. fee. sea.

feel. foul. non feel. no foul. feeze. fore, several, separate. fees. feest. feged. besieged.

leggezs. sayers, historians. lete. say, said.

setanozte. power, dominion, dominions, demeasn, demeasns, lord-Jhip, sovereigny.

fetgnoxies. dominions.
fetgnoxy. dominion, power, nobility.

seis. Says.
seise. place, seule, give seizin;
seised. seuled, seized.
sebe. sick, seek.
sebenesse. sickness.

felcouth. rarus, strange, odd, seldom seen, strange thing. a fulle selcouth rede. a very odd or strange counsel or purpose. a grete selcouth. a very strange thing. selcouthe. strange, uncouth. sulle

felcouthes. very strange. selcouthes. strange things. selcouthest. strangest. selcouthly. strangely, odly. self. self same, same. selli. wonderfull. sellis. sells. selly. silly.

felven. selves. felp. filly.

Nnnn

femand. fummon'd, warned, feemly, seeming. femblablye five fembleablye. likewise, in like manner. semble. affembly. fen. fince, afier. fendig. fends, fent. fendus. fends. fene. fee. fent. faint. feze. divers, several, different, di-Tergang. fergeants. fezgeang. fergeants. ferke. Sbirt. ferkis. /birts. fermonyng. Speech, discourse. . fermoun. fermon, speech. ferg. several, divers, particular, Special. feruage. flavery. feruand. fervant. les. fees, feeft, ceafe. seled. seized, posses'd. sesse. ber for ne wild he selle. he would not therefore cease or lin. Sellong. Saxons. fet. feu'st. fetan. fat. fetneffe. decree. leton. fat. fettend. feventh. feuent. seventh. fewed. followed. fext. fixth. ferte. fixth.

fextend. sixteenth.

feye. see, say, to say.

feyen. feen to or fenled. por feyen. shoroughly fettled. that. feparated. thende. Spoiled. tho. She. Chrowe. Ihrew. I Chrome. Shrew. I throme alle maners, p. 236. acofen their manners. See schron fib. under. fibred. consanguinity. fihi. saw. fitet. fecure, fure. fikerd. affured. likere. fecure, confirm, fecund fikered. fecured. fikerer. a fecurer, a more fi a more safe. fikerly. furely. likernes. fecurity, furety, fikernelle. fecurity, furty, ness. fibred. fecured, confirm'd. Sir (written oftentimes ! as well as fire, in Mr. S don's MS. of the Live of Saints.) Dominus, Sir. bout this word I shall n the Reader to my Gloffar Robert of Gloucester, at present will note, that word Dominus 1, in the Epitaphs in Ew-Elm Ch near Dorchester in On Thire, is us'd as a title f Batchelour of Arts, 251 appear from the word fter, us'd in the fame Ch for a Master of Arts.

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e. figh

en. fin

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Once,

1. Coll. nostr. MSS. Vol. 77. p. 190, 193:

e. seer, father, lord.
e. sigh, lamentation, sight.
en. since, after, asterwards, moreever, surthermore, aster that, since that time, after that time.
eg. times.

em. Shame, disgrace, dishonour. andere. Slander.

ome.

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andre. flanderous, scandalous. abe. (ab Anglo-Sax. rceanan five Zerceapian, nocere, poliare, &c.) hurt, harm, loss, ischief, damage. See scathe. Ile. skill, reason, opinion, judgnent, discretion. Dib no skille. ared not. E wild buto no bille. and would hearken to no eason. he schewed pam be tille. he certified, he assured. the Word skyles or skilles in the plural) occurrs for casons in a piece of an old lomily, in old English, writen, as I guess, in the Reign f K. Rich.II. and lent me by homasWard, of Longbridge, fg;. The Subject is Charity. t beginns thus : And for we peke of charite and loue f god and oure brebere, tilegge, bou most loue od more han alle hyng, ze nore han by felf. E hat foz m skyles. he firste is, foz on a nadelt nevere ibe, zif ene were. be 11 is, bat for

one of be he made alle

werkes, pat he enere made. be in is, for 3 bo bon were for lore porou Mam's fpnne, he dyede on be rede tre to 4 bugge be. be un is, pat gif bou haue s fengeg, he be switch fro be fund by his power, to whom bott haft be bytake, and is redy to 7 bnderfonge be to mer= cy, gif bou wilt come to mendement, & get he hab 8 ygrephed to be tope wib outen ende, pat euere fchal laste zif bow wolt it de= ferue. & perfore skil wele. pat pow lone hym fo myche, pat raber bon schuldest gene by body tobrenne ban any byng do agenst his wille, where porow pat he 9 enes were wroh wit be. get bou most loue bi felf most, & pat in his twey maners, & ep= per maner for twep skilles.

Some old MSS. write schilles for skilles, & fo 'tis in Mr. Ward's excellent MS. of the Book, called Festival or Festial, where the printed book useth for it the more modern Word causes.

ship. skip, leap, arise.
shitte. rash.
shornes. scornest.
shrite. writing.
shulb. sculk, lurk here and there.

.Say. 2. Hadst never been. 3. When thou wast lost. 4. Buysten. 5. Sinned. 6. Defendeth. 7. Receive. 8. Prepared. Once.

Nnnn 2 skulks

skulkand. fculking. skulked. sculked, depended. sturne. fcorn, difgrace. Sarazinne wild he skurne pat were of his eschele. He would not disgrace those that were of his troop, or company, for the Saracens.

flamen. flain. flede, the valley. fleght. ? flight, skill. fleiht. S flo. flay, to flay. llouh. flew. flowe. flew. finert. Smart.

Interte. wound, Smart, Smartly, brisk, rough, Sharp. & Died al= fo imerte. and died also of his wounds.

Imerthed. [martnefs. Imertip. smartly. Imote. drove, struck. Imyte. Smite, struck, forge, coin. Imyten. Smitten, fruck, forged, coined. Inyten. cut off. From the Sax. rniban, scindere. Sodomite. Sodomy.

fotorne. tarrying, sojourning, sojourn, stay, tarry. If I may my fotorne. if I may sojourn my felf, if I still tarry.

fotour, Sojourning.

fotoure. Sojourning, habitation, tar-

fom. at once. For wirfchip of pe werld forfoke bou alle & fom. and at once, out of regard to the world, thou for sockest all. fomerettide. fummer time, fummer

· feafon.

fomond. Summoned. fon. foon. fond. will, mind, commen command, messenger, ambasa message, ambassage, nem. fonde. meffenger, meflage, Sadour, commission. fondre a partie. so divide a fone. foon. fongen. fung. fongon. sung. fonken. funk. fonne. foon. fore. forely. foth. truth, true. foth fame. true faying. fothe. truth. fobly. truly. fottig. fotts. fouched. couched, caft. Soudan. Sultan, Saladim. Si Dan Saladyn, Sultan (or) dan) Saladine. fouders. Souldiers. foudioure, p.280. fouldier. ! it should be rather sojour for fon Dioure, if we will low the French. fouht. fought. on londes to Sought Satisfaction on his seized upon his lands. fouhtes. foughteft. foure. fore.

fouth. Sought.

fowlus. fouls.

ceeded, fared.

spede. Speed, run.

Spake, Spoke, Spoken.

Sped. Sped, made, Speed, proces

spedis. Speeds, Speed, Succeeds.

hied, hastened, went, gon,

ele. Spi

ellis.

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tle. spill, loofe, spoil. tlis. spells, relates, teaches, tells, fignifies.

endes. spendest, consumest.

endid. Spended, Spent.

endyng. Spending, money, ex-

ene. block up, stop up.

ense. expences.

ente. expences.

tto. Sparr'd, barr'd, look'd after, Sut, inclosed, Shut up, imprison'd, Spared.

ere. Spear.

erre. examin, fearch out, try.

eyr. hope. he Londreis wez in speyr, him for har kyng splift. they were in hopes, that the Londoners would exalt or make him to be their king.

tyre. aspiring, inquiry, hope, looking aster, ab A. Sax. ppypian, explorare, investigare. Df 180=bero is no speyre to mak of parlement, the Parliament is to make no inquiry about Robert. and. spring.

e. Spies.

He. Spoil.

b.

te. fearch. teD. examined, inquired.

reg. watches, Spies.

prititualities, Spiritualia, the Profits which a Bishop, Abbat, or other ecclesiastical person, receives, not as he is a temporal, but as he is an exdesiastical, officer. The Spititualties, therefore, of a Bishop, being commonly defined to be those Profits, which he receiveth, as he is a Bishop, and not as he is a Baron of the Parliament, from the understanding thereof the nature of other Spiritualties may easily be conceiv'd. See Cowel's Interpr.

fpoken. Spoke.

Sposage. Spousage, marriage.

spouse. spouse, espouse, marry.

sprad. Spread, disperse.

spredig. Spreads.

sprit santi. holy Ghoft.

squierte. squiery, squires, esquires.

stabille. establish.

stabilly. firmly. certeyn be holden stabilly. be accounted firm and immoveable.

stable. flable, establish, confirm. stabled. established, confirmed.

stal. Stole.

Stalle. Stall, Stable, prison.

stalworth. valiant, strong, stout, couragious.

stalworpely. couragionsly.

stalworthly. couragiously.

stampe. pend. from the French estang, a great pend, pool, or standing water.

franche. (ab Anglo-Sax. rtincan, hebetare, fanguinem compescere.) asswage, stop.

Standand. Standing.

standen. flood.

ftank, p. 68. flanding, smelling. (See Skinner in voc. ftink.) fed ftang malim, i. e. ftagn, five lake, nisi bank reponendum esse existimes. Potest & ftrang (i. e. ftrong) legi.

Stark. Strong, hard, rigid, Sharp.

ofte tark. a firong army. farke. firong.

faworth. font.

Stede. place, places, horse, steed. Stedes. places, horses, points.

fteem. efteem.

ftele. fteel, fteal.

fem. fem, root, flock, original.

ftength. ftrengib.

sterne. opening. he tyme at he Day sterne. at the time of day break.

fterre. ftir.

ftete. (pro ftrete.) ftreet.

fice. cavern, by-place, crink, way, ascent, from the Sax. yugan, which signifies both to ascend and to descend.

stille. assiduously, incessantly, diligently, still, quiet, as yet, privately.

Stilly. privately, fecretty.

Ainkand. stinking.

firte. flaried.

fith. flithy, hardy. Angl. Sax.

stode. Stood.

Stokked. imprisoned, inclosed, fixed in.

Stompus. flumps.

ftoned. ftunn'd, daunted.

store. many.

found. time, little while. on a found. in a little time.

stounde. time, little time. on a stounde. on a time, on a sudden, in a little time.

stoundes. times, minutes. ne salle be many stoundes. nor shall be in many years. with in so stoundes. within few minutes, in a little time, in a trice. Sethat 'tis the fame with what the Hebrews call'd in the fingular Yan a moment, and it the pl. with many moments, or least particles of time, ful as are mentioned in Isin XXVII. 3.

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froure. } (ab Anglo-Sax. Ti)
froure. } pan, recopan n
recipan, turbare, moven, in
tare; unde vulg. to skir.) ski
assault, battle, skir, disturban
motion. per pe bataile m
froure. where the battle a
fought.

frours. battles, warrs, stirrs.
Araied. strayed, went, rambid
Arangere, in the Prologue,
kind of rhythmical verse

Attangle. may be strangled.
Atteite. strict, exactly, stain
straight vel strait, straighty, shi
ly, narrowly, closely, present.

Aretter. ftricter, ftraiter. Arettly. ftrictly.

strenbe. ftrength.

treste. stress, hardship, violandistress. Angl. Sax. scheme. vis, violentia.

streight out, ftretch'd even au.

Aroied. destroyed.

ftrong. ftrong, hard. it is full ftrong. it is very hard.

Aronpe. stirrup. Aroye. destroy.

fund. minute, instant.
Aurbled. troubled, confor

Spoiled, marred, ruffled.

arted. ftirred. int. flood, ftop, floppage. als het togtoir fint. as they flood or contended together. Dt non be had ay to stynt. they never ftopp'd.

ente. stinted, ftopp'd, ceas'd.

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Thea

elle. swelling, proud.

ete. sweet.

euen. dream.

eyn. Swain, Servant, Swains, young men.

eines. swains, young men. fre. suffer, bear, undergo.

tlk. such.

ipe. apace, readily, quickly, speedily, hastily, quick. suipe ta ba= taile mad him zage. made him very ready to battle, or put himself with speed in order of battle.

D. Should, Should'st, would.

le. Shall, Should.

ndred. separated, divided. owe. swag, vacillatio, noise, found. Ab A.Sax. rpez, rpeze. fonus, clangor, &c.

le Rone. fuper Rhodanum, five upon the Rhone.

gien. surgeon.

plis. surplices.

tricis. people on the South side of the Thames, Southern men.

arrie. Syria.

fante. rifing. te. after.

ilk. such.

jth. quickly, swiftly. he hied

him hiver suyth. he hied him thither quickly or very fast.

suythe. apace, very. he hied hi= Der suythe. he hied hither a-

fmalle. swell'd.

fwilk. such.

lyz. saw.

fygte. fight.

fpnods five fpnodes. comcile, Synodals, Synodies. Pecuniary Rents, paid to Bishops &c. at the time of the Annual Synods, by every Parochial Priest.

fpfteren. fifters.

Œ

ta. to.

tabard, (Fr. tabarre.) taberd, a jacket, jerkin, mandilion, or sleeveless coat, worne in times past by Noblemen in the warrs, but now only by Heralds, and is called their coat of Arms in service. Verstegan tells us, in his Restitution of decayed intelli-"gence", that tabert was an-"ciently a short gown, that " reached no further than to " the mid-leg, that it remain-" eth for the name of a gown "in Germanie and in the Ne-" therlands, and that in Eng-"land it is now the name only cof a heralds coat. But what Stowe tells us, in his Survey of London, is more remarkable, where talking of several fair

GLOSSARY.

of them, and thereupon writes thus i: "Amongst "the which Innes, the most in South" fo called of the signe, "which as wee now terme it, "is of a Jacket or sleevelesse "coate, whole before, open "on both sides, with a square

" in the wars; but then (
" wit, in the warres) the
" Armes embroidered, or
" therwise depict upon the
"that every man by his Co
" of Armes might bee know
" from others: But an
" these Tabards are one
" worne by the Heralds, a
" bee called their Coats
" Armes in Service. For

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at, or

m, re

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note

Blou

II.

Vol. I

"ers: a stately garment, of
old time commonly worne

"collar, winged at the should-

Inns in Southwark, he takes

occasion to speak of the Ta-

bard Inn as the most ancient

"bard, Geffrey Chan. 66 "cer, Esquire, the most "famous Poët of England

"Inne of the Ta-

" of Noblemen and others, both at home and abroad commendation thereof,

"It befell in that feafon, on a bap,

"In Southwarke, at the Tabert, as I lay, "Ready to wend on my Pilgrimage

"To Canturbury, with full Debout courage;

"Chat night was comen into the Boftery

"Dell nine and twenty in a company, "Of fundry folke, by adventure yfall,

"In fellowship and Pilgrims were they all,

"That toward Canturbury woulden tibe:
"The Stables and Chambers weren wide,

"Ind well we were eased at the best, &c.

"Within this Inne was al"fo the Lodging of the Ab"bot of Hide (by the Ci"ty of Wincheffer) a faire
"house for him and his
"Traine, when hee came to
"the City to Parliament,
"De." The Batchelors of Arts
(upon the Foundation) in

Queen's-College in On (as'tis well known) are a Tabiters or Taberders, from being obliged to wears berd or fhort gown. tached. tacked, fastened. tatle. tail, tale, momber, we ber, to order. the tatle.

1. Pag. 456. Ed. fol.

per fon.

, take, took, pafs.

c. commit. I take in Sour

eepings.

D. accounted.

e. number.

iage. tribute, tax, tollage, toll,

axes, impositions.

iled. lunk'd, lay hid.

ge. target, Shield.

ilcg. tattles, twattles.

ht. taught, committed to.

m. generation, offspring, child-

m.

and one

ot t

Gefa (base

. told, faid, accounted.

e. call, think, reckon. a faynt men telle. men call him a

im. I telle. I think it.

is. tell. tellis fro. tellest of,

peakest of. e. isue.

poralties. the temporal tate of Church-men, or the rofits which a Bishop, Abat, or other ecclesiastical perm, receives, not as he is an idesiastical, but as he is a imporal, officer. See Spiritualu. The nature of these Temporalties will be the better eccivid, from what Cowell ys conc. the Temporalties of isops (Temporalia) being (as e notes) such revenues, lands,

and tenements, as Bishops have had laid to their Sees by the Kings and other great personages of this land from time to time, as they are Barons, and Lords of the Parliament.

tend. tenth.

tende. tenth.

tene. forrow, trouble.

tened. provoked, troubled.

tenement. tenement, tenements, territories, inheritance, or lands held in fief, by Cens, or a chief rent, lands possessed, or held absolutely, Houses or Lands held of another.

tent. try, heed.

tentig. tents.

terrourg. terrars, terrers, or terriers, (from terra,) a particular or furvey of a Mannour, or of ones whole estate of lands, containing the quantity of acres and boundaries thereof 1. Also it fignifies the Survey of lands and profits belonging to a Parsonage or Vicaridge, fuch as that of the Vicaridge of Waltham-Abbats or White-Waltham near Maidenhead in Berks, which I shall here beg leave to infert 2, as it was communicated to me many Years ago:

Blount's Interp. of hard words. 2, E Coll. nostr. MSS.Vol.

" lias White-Waltham in ec Com. Berks Dioc. Sarum, " Novemb. 27th . 1704.

"Waltham-Abbots a-) A Terrier of fuch Lands, Tah, Pre and Emoluments, as belong to the Vie idge of the Parish of Waltham Abh alias White-Waltham, aforefail.

" Mprimis, there is be-"longing to the faid " Vicar a Vicaridge house, and "a little Barne, with a Gard-"en-Plott, and one Acre of "Ground thereunto adjoyn-"ing.

" Item, there belongeth to "it an Annual pension of "Forty Shillings, paid out of " her Majestie's Exchequer.

"Item, there is due to et the faid Vicar all manner "of Tiths, except corn, "which are to be paid in "kind, there being no Cu-" from or Prescription to the "contrary, which we know " of, except one, which is " one peny for every Cow's " Milk yearly.

" Item, there belong to the "Vicar all Oblations and " Mortuaries.

" Item, all the Surplice fees, " viz. for Burying of any Pa-" rishoner in the Church or " Chancel two shillings, and "in the Church-yard one " shilling, and for every For-" reigner double, as also for " every Marriage by License " 5 shillings, with Banns pu-"blished two shillings fix " pence, and where the Wo-

"man is married in any ce ther Parish ten shillings "also one shilling for en "Churching.

cc Item, there is due to "Vicar ten Shillings " Breaking of the Ground ce the Chancel for any l " rishoner, and twenty i "lings for any ont-Pari ce ner that shall be bur "there, the Vicar a " maintayning the Flor " the Chancel, cc Item, there is pay

ce tor to the faid Vicar er Quantitys of Corn, tiq. "Bushells of Wheate, "Bushells of Barly, and " Bushells of Beans and A " on the Feast of St. Mid " tharchangel, or within " daies after.

e yearly from the impro-

ce Item, we doe find by " tain antient Terriers, ce there is belonging to " faid Vicar, the Tithe er of certaine Garden-H "in Number seaven, who have houses stood in " mer Times. The H or Places, in which " lye, are, first, in Joana " contayning 3 Quarters

" 3d aing " an " the

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"fiel aqua " in " tay

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" tayı ic f " Tith

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bei fer had got nk. th t. their

te. the t. that, then. f shofe sh

pat m

1 This is Pape "Acre. 2dly in Longcroft, "contayning asmuch ground.
"3dly in Staples, contayning oneAcre. 4thly in "——
"an other contayning an o"ther Acre. 5thly in Bin=
"felds croft, contayning 3
"quarters of an Acre. 6thly
"in Rogers croft one, con"tayning one Acre. 7thly
"in Bucketts one, con"tayning one Acre.

"All these forementioned "Tiths, Fees, Pension, Quan"tities of Corn and Tith"Corne of Garden-Plotts, "have been paid to the Vi"cars there from Time to "Time.

timons. testifyes.

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m. them, they, themselves.

mi. them, they.

m self. themselves.

n. then, when. bt pan. by then, by that time. pan had pet won bet for had south. When they had got what they sought for far.

nt. thank, thanks, favour.

te. their, there.

t. that, those, the, before that, but, then fro hat now lyne. from those that now live. to duelle hat with he king, p. 154. to

dwell then with the king, niss malis, to dwell that time with the king, vel par pro par reponas. par par p. 222, those that. bate. that.

paws. though.

thawste. raught.

pe. they, the, thee, thy felf, to thee, those, of those, thigh, them, that. thede. nation, people, province.

pet. the, they.

penk. think. him benk. he thinks.
bez. there, their, of them, the, where,
that, these. ouer alle per bam
bink. every where where they
thought sit. A little per bi=
forn. a little before that. bez
as. there as, whereas, in the place
where, whereat.

per bi. thereafter, after that. perfor five per for therefore. perforn therefore. perfro. therefore, of it.

per in. therein. per mor. more than that.

be fore. where none was seen before.

per pao. there thorough, thorough

pertille five pere tille. thereto. perto, thereto, for that, therefore. pes. thefe.

these, p. 13. in not. this, thenes. thievish, thief's. theme. threw.

pep. the, they.

I This was torn, (saith my honoured Friend, that communicated is Paper) I could not make it out.

phe. they. bhit. that. pi. thee, thy. pidea. thither. pider 3 falle, p. 142. thither I Shall go. bien. thence. bing. thing, things. bink. thinks. binkis. thinks. þis. thefe. bife. thefe. pipen. thence. thnke, p. 86. think. bo. these, this, the, their, those, then, thou, that. In p.320. idem est quod through. Et quidem pro

bot. though.
boled. sufferedst.
boo. so, then.
bot. there, where.
thore. therefore, where, there.
borgh. over, thither, through, by, of. borgh fight. apparent. as

mum paginæ monui.

potius legendum esse ad i-

p. 127. is his heir apparent. borghe. through. borgh for. therefore.

porght throughout, through, porght schete. Shot through, runthrough, rush'd through.

his heyre borgh fight, in

bon. thou, thy felf.

ponth. thought.

pontt, p. 155. thought. Et quidem fecutus sum Codicem

MS. (ut alibi etiam) hac in

voce, licet re vera malim

poutt, idem quod vulgo dicimus pout, de iis scilicet in
telligendum, qui ex indigna-

tione mire inflare, labiae proinde protrudere solent. bouhtis. shoughi'fi of. bralle. flaves, a flave, fervan, brame. time, while, passion, a a gode prame. a good wie bre. three. bretig. threats, threatens. prette. threatened. pretty. thirty. prio. shird. pride. shird. thrilled. pierced, bored shrough brin. shree. paing. prefs, fqueeze, thruff. thrift. thrust. thrittene. thirteen. britti. sbirty. thro. fuffer, suffering, passion, la phrotug, throats. throw. time. bt throw. bei throme. time, minute, very li time, feafon, while, little while brydde. third. pretty. sbirty. phryue. thrive. Clerkes wild bryne. Clerks that m thrive, 1. e. were provident carefull, as being indeed pour felves. Thurday. Thursday. bug. this, thefe. prour five proer. thither. tio. happened, tidings, news.

in pag. 52. it feems to be

pen, luck. This word con

from the Saxon tib, of

brid or third.

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V. p.2

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cerning which Mr. Somner, in his Saxon Dictionary 1, hath observ'd many remarkable Particulars, which I shall forbear repeating here, and, instead thereof, shall take the opportunity of informing the Reader with what I meet with, in a very ancient and very valuable MS. (in vellum) de computo Ecclesiastico, in the Ashmolean Museum, the author whereof was Byrdferthus, Brightfertus or Bridfertus, monk of Ramsey, or, as others 2 fay, Thorney, who, according to Bale, flourished in the year 980. in the Reign of King Ethelred. He tells us, 164 atoms make a moment, 4 moments a minute, two minutes and an half a prick or point, four pricks or points a tid or hour in the course of the Sun, fix tids a firthling, 4 fyrthlings a day, and seven days a week. The origihal words (which will be more acceptable) are these. tit hang I keobeb Ilaxcig atomi zepypca an momentum. reopen momenta zerylla minutum. 7 tpegen minuta 7 healf 3epynca anne ppican. Treopen ppica zepyncea ane tib on bæpe runnan pyne.

ant,

ì.

5

7 Tyx tiba pyrca anne Fynoling. 7 reopen Fynolingar pynca anne bæg. 7 reofon bagar ane pucan. I the rather take notice of this MS. because it contains many things that are really very curious, fuch as will give great light, in many respects, to fuch as deal in the Saxon times, and, for that reason, Leland 3 read this Author intirely over, with wonderfull pleasure and delight. Indeed the Work is an improvement of Bede, whom Byrdferthus stiles appunda pimcpærti-Za, a very worthy chronologer, or, as Byrdferthus expresses it in Latin, venerandus astrologus, the word aftrologus, it seems, being then apply'd to Chronologers and Astronomers, notwithstanding not observ'd by Du-Freine, who was however acquainted + with this Author.

tight. prepared, appointed, ordered, a direct journey, intire. had tight, p. 203. carried himself directly. to Snowdon has he tight. he hath all intirely to Snowdon.

tighte. sight.

tille. get, obtain, manage, to, till, labour, cultivate, improve, while. to tille lende. to get, obtain,

^{1.} Voc. cto. 2. Lelandi Coll. Vol. IV. p. 23. 3. Coll. vol. V. p. 23. De Scriptorib. p. 171. 4. See his Index Auctorum præx'd to his Glossar. inf. & med. Lat. voc. BRIDFERTUS.

manage or govern the land.

timbred. occasion'd. pat tim= bred him his tene. that occasion'd him his trouble.

tinselle. sinfell, fine robes, honour.

If him com any scape tinselle of setgnorie. If there happen any damage to the dignity of his dominion.

tint. Shut up, stop'd, loft. This Word for lost is made use of by John Bellinden, in his old Scottish Translation of Heftor Boethius, where also he useth tine for loofe, particularly in I. VIII. c. xiiii. when he is speaking of the mischiefs, that befell King Vortigern, from his amours with Roxena, the most beautifull daughter of Hengist. naly (faith he) Mortigern come with ane certane of nobillis to 'Cow= quham caftel, quhare be was plesandly restautt & feistit with all maner of Delptis & plesouris that micht be Deuplit. Chan Bengeft fet bpm to pro= long the banket within the nycht that the kyng mycht be takin with the wynis. Incontinent Roxena the Donchter of Bengist (as Scho was instruckit) went to the kyng with ane coupe ful of mychty wyne, & faid, I drink to the. Kpng Mor=

tigern brank mychtely the coupe, a quhen be b embrafit hir in his armi he fet hir down nixt h felf in the banket. Ch lang commonyng he fti blind raige of latt. On thing was nocht onely calion to him efter to abultry, bot als to tine kyngbom. for incontin throw birnand flame new luft he had nothir spect to the law of god 3it to the law of matrix ny afore contrackit his lauchfull wife. 2 but mair Delay he tutt faid Rorena to bis Spine gaif to Bengitt the landis of Kent castellis, townis, and nitionis pertengng their Sone efter the Saronis Down in the famen y pair wiffis & childrin out out the auld inh tantis thairof. Sictlu Done Wortigern retun with his new quent London, and repudiat lauchfull wyfe.

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tion,

tion, p. 265. diffension, trouble fit pro tene.

tipped. tipped, headed.

tired. attired.

tirede. attired.

tirpeil. \(\frac{1}{2}\) trouble, broil, villetireile. \(\frac{1}{2}\) base action, vie

1. Thong. 2. Without.

roquery, fithy thing, vile business, naughty tricks, foul act. late be pts ttrpetle. lay aside these broils.

epelle. ftir.

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te. close, tight, closely, presently, directly, tightly, stiffly, stomly, quickly, readily, immediately, whole. fulle tite. full tightly. & his sonne Altsandere for ostage zald him tite. and surrender to him immediately his son Alexander as hostage or surety. also tite. also (vel as) tightly.

and. tiding, tidings, news, given

tidings to.

ing, tidings, tiding, news. inges, tidings, news.

ng. tidings, tiding.

fecond, to, at, for, in, by, one, of, to. Re to suith seruage his peyrs disherite. Nor to disheri his heirs by such servage or lavery. Re par tele servage les hezes desheriter Codices Gallici. he to hyng & he toher, the one king and the other. To Gascoyne hat he were, ill that he was at Gascoigne, to Bestmynstere hei ment, they were called [the statutes] swestminster, to Frodesham.

bote. to boot, besides.

breke. broke, might break. In Judges IX. 53. to brake is the ame as brake or broke. For thus it is faid there, according to our common Translation, And a certain woman cast a piece of a milstone upon Abime-

dech's head, and all to brake his fault. But in the old Translation in Hen. VIIIth's time 'tis, and all to brake hys brayne panne; in the vulgar Latin of St. Hierome, & confregis cerebrum ejus, and in the Septuagint, no industry against auti.

tocome. coming.

to Drawe. drew, inclin'd. per to to Drawe. drew thereto, inclin'd thereto.

to gebur. together.

Coghalle p. 77. Tughall alias. togiber. together.

to gone, went. he king formall to gone, p. 161. the king went first or formost. Le Bey su ly primer Codd. Gall.

to hexoe. hew'd, cut, cut in pieces. toke. took, asign'd.

tokon. sook.

told. accounted, call'd.

tolde. accounted, told, call'd.

tom, pro com (in Appendice ad Præf. Num. XIV.) id est, came.

tome. Sout, enclosed, cut. to morn. to mornow.

ton. one. be ton ne be tober.

p.168. by these two names, but, according to the French, by this Sirname. See Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, p.4311432. where there is a very remarkable passage, relating to Robert bastard Son of K. Henry the first's marrying of

Ma-

Mabyle, the daughter of Robert Fitz Haym, which is much better in the original, than in the profe MS. taken fromRobert of Gloucester (about the time of Hen.VI.) in the Hands of Thomas Ward, Esq. where the passage is thus curtail'd, the Author being not well enough skill'd to interpret Robert at large: Dne of the gretteft lordes of Englonde, except the kyng, callede Robert le figh Baym. for be lefte his bodi buried at Tews kesbury, for he rered that Abbey him feife. He habbe a doughter and his heize called Maboly. Epnge Henry thoubt to mary his baftard fon Robert to bir. and this gentille Dampcelle feid nay, that hit were not fittynge [f. fittynge] to mas ry fuche aman, that bare no name but only Robard. Then the kynge feide, That his fon schulde have a name. Ind bycaufe hir name was Maboly le frys hapm, his name schulde Ros bert le fizikoy. Ray,quoth the, what name thatle once children bere betwene hym and me ? Bar ma fey, feibe the byng, then he shalle have aname. his name chalbe Robert Erle of Glouces

feg, and I gebt bin t Erlebome for the fale, to bym and to yours both heires. Chen this Dan celle thankebe hym, then the mariage And this was to firfte Erle of Gloucetin. tone. one. tor. so. to rent. torne. torment. zempeft, ftorm of torne. mon. to rof .. rended. tober. fecond, other, tothers, in the other, next. See to. topire. tother. to trome. to prove, to confine. to ward. towards. to while five towhile. me the whilft, as long as. tombille. white, the with whilft. tombile. who while, the white to wite. so mit, to know. Trailebaltoun. certain cular Justices so call'd in

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Vol. I

rence to which Dr. Conwrites I in this manner: 9
"Stices of triall ballon, all
"tray! baffon, were a kind
"Justices appointed by In
"Edward the first, upon our
"on of great disorder grow
"in the Realme, during his
"sence in the Stonijb and in
"warres. They are called
"the Old nat. brev. fo. 51.

time of K. Edw. L. in

1. Interp. voc. Justices of trial baston.

tices of triall Baston, but by Holynshed and Stone, Ed. pri. f Traile bafton, of trailing or drawing the Staffe, as Ho-Their office linshed faith. ras to make inquisition hrough the Realine, by the erdict of substantiall Juries mon all Officers, as Maors, Sheriffes, Bailiffes, Efheators and others, touchng extortion, briberies and ther fuch grievances, as ntrusions into other mens ands, and Barratours that fed to take money for eating of men, and also f them whom they did eat: by meanes of which nquisitions many were puished by death, many by mfome, and fo the reft ying the Realme, the land as quieted, and the King ained great riches toard the supporting of his ars. Baston is thought by me to be the beame of a ire of Scales or Weights: nd this is in this place etaphorically applied to e just poising of rempence for offences comitted. My poore opinion that the etymologie of is title or addition growh from the French (Treil-)i. cancelli, bars or letifes

TE.

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4

"of what thing foever, a " grate with croffe bars, or " of the fingular (Treille) i. " pergula, an house, arbour, " a raile or forme, such as " vines run upon, and (Bafton) "a staffe or pole, noting " thereby, that the Justices em-" ployed in this Commission, " had authoritie to proceede "without any solemne Judge-" ment Seate in any place "either compassed in with " railes, or made Booth or " Tent-wife, fet up with "flaves or poales without "more worke, wherefoever "they could apprehend the " malefactors they fought for. " See libro Aßifarum, folio 57. " 141". For farther particulars I shall refer the Reader to Spelman 1 and Du Fresne 2.

traised. berray'd. trailt. trufty.

translate, he translated.

trauaile. travel, disturbance, labour. panked his tranatie. thanked him for his travell and

transilD. travelled, laboured.

trauatie. pains, undertaking, trawell, labour.

tranaffed. laboured, travelled, put

trauette. vex, molest, weary, harrie, harras.

Gloff. voc. Trailbafton. 2. Gloff. med, & inf. Lat, voc. Trayle-

tray. treason, treachery. trayn. dealing. he mad a fals trayn. he dealt falfly, or unfairly, or perfidiously. trayne. tarrying, train. traytorie. treachery, treason. tre. tree, wood, timber. trechet. coufen, cheat, trick, beguile. trechettyng. treachery, tricking. trether. treat, trick. treie. tryal. treift. mufty. treiftes. trufts. tzeiftib. trufted. trencheour. trencher, little knife. trepas. trespass. trefon. treason, treachery. trefond. berray'd. tresorere. treasurer. trespas. passage, toll, custom. treft. truff. trefte. treftle. trefteg. trufts. treftille. treftle. tretels. treftles. treu. truce. trenage. toll, tax, imposition, cuftom. treue. truce.

treme. truce. taip, p.203. troop, hoft. and boft in the French. trifte. meta, mark, direction, trod. shought, believ'd, gun, firm'd. mele taob. make trokes. trucks, Square p Wood at the Tops of Mafts the Flag-staffs in. Alson Pieces of Wood like Wh fixed on the Axle-tree Carriages to move the nance at Sea !. Whence Skinner, in his Etymo con : " Trucks, vor N er Sic autem vocantur & " ligneæ, quibus Mad " bellicæ moventur. tromporg. trumpeters. troft. trufty, truft, trufted. trofte. truft. trofted. trufted. tzonage. truge, toll. tzouht.srub.trouht him pi plighted him troth, pros truth. trom. 7 believe, think, mm, trome. S full, srufty, sruft, a

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There be some that prate Of Robin Hood, and of his bow Which never hot therein, I trow,

in Mr. Anth. à Wood's Collection of Ballads, in the Ashmolean Museum, where (to

treuwage. taxes, customs.

trem. muce.

mote this by the by)
Wood is pleased to a
thus about Robin Hood

understand; to give credit

in letters of credence.

^{1.} See N.Bailey's English Dictionary, voc. T R. U C K S. 1. nostr. MSS. vol. 66, p. 118.

Robin Hood had his chief abode in Nottinghamshire, in the time of K. Rich. I. who began to raigne in the yeare 1189.

"John Major,a Scotch Hitorian, who lived in the

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"time of K. Hen. 8 saith of him, that he was indeed an archive robber, but the gentellest thief that ever was.

"Mich Drayton the poët, "in his Poly-Albion, in the "26 Song, faith of him thus:

from wealthy Abbots thefts, & churches abundant "flore,

What oftentimes he took, he char'd amongst the pooze. Ho Lordly Bishop came in lusty Robin's way, To him before he went, but for his pass must pay. The widow in distress he gratiously releiv'd, and remedied the wrongs of many a birgin greiv'd."

Had Mr. Wood feen the ther of the Scottish Histons, John Fordun, he would, thout all doubt, have also err'd to that famous Writwho (according to the Haran MS.) speaks 10f him, not by as a most notorious bber, but as a man of at devotion and charity. Then he mentions him as that flourished in the ign of Hen. III. and not Rich. I.

D. believed, gave heed, heark-

trull, forcerefs.

mod. The Saxon Word is

b. Hence Somner, in his

Dictionary: "Topo.

tercus, merda, fimus. dung,

fercus, fordes. Belgis,

"Tortt". And Dr. Skinner, "in his Etymol. Turb, ab "AS. Topo, Belg. Torbe, "Tort, Merda." And even in Hen. VIIth's. time they writ it also torbe, as is plain from the Promptorium parvulorum, where we have, "torbe. "ftercus.

tuete. two, twain. tuende. twentieth. tuentende. twentieth. tueye. two.

tueyn. 1100. tuke. 100k.

tuo. to, two.

turbe. fquadron, troop.

tureile, turret.

tuwne. town.

tupn. emain, emp.

tupnne. depart, divide, separate. tupnnes. separates, departs from. tyde. time.

tynd. loft be ne tynd ne fond. they neither lost nor found.

tyne. forify, fence, shut up, put up, lament, suffer.

tynes. labours in forrow. his tyme he tynes and spends es. he protracts and spends his time in sorrow.

tynt. stopt, slack'd, lost, holden, shut up, touched. for tynt wer bei told. they were look'd upon as malecoments. See Somner's Sax. Dict. voc. tynan. Herneys nount ne tynt. he did not so much as touch the harness.

U

vatle. submis, avail, prevail.
valiantise. valour, galanness.
valow. value, worth, goodness.
vamward. vanguard.
vallalage. duy of vasals, service.
porgh his vallalage, p. 86.

porgh his vallalage, p. 86. by the assistance of his vassals, or those that owed him knight's fervice, nist malis hoc loco porgh idem esse quod ad, ut sit, to his subjection.

babasoure. valvasour or vava
sour, [in French babasseur] a

Nobleman in former Times

who was next in Dignity to

a Baron. It also signifies villain or servant, as, 3 am bi bas

basoure, p. 166. I am a ser
vant to thee, I am thy servant.

babalours. Noblemen in dignity next to Barons.

baumward. vanguard.

begance. vergence. benge. revenge. bengement. reverge, ver benom. poyfon. berray. true, very. bertus. vertues, bilanie. reachery, grieve query. bilany. villany, falfbood, me bilaynly. villanoufly. bilenie. villany, treachery. bileyn. a villain. bis. vifage, face. no turne bald his bis. nor non his to Thebald. bare big. faced. bmbeleid. humbled.

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bmbeleto. humbled.
bmbilato. humbled, levelle,
ed down, thrown down.
bmwhile. fometime, a fan
or other, one while, formet,
bnbiwened, p. 117. units,
It may be also read butte
ed, to answer heued in
next verse.

bnce. ounces.
bnconpng. folly, ignorance,
bnderfong. undersake.
bnderfonge. receive.
bnderon. the fame with
bron, of which by and
bnderstond. undersake, sayl
on him, understand.

bn oron. nine a clock in the ing. bituer bnd2015; p. 243. fo 'tis expected the rhythm's fake, who otherwise it should rate bituer prime & bnorm betwist fix and nine of the the morning. This word

bron is the same with the Saxon unbenn, which Mr. Somner expressly tells us, is nine of the clock in the Morning. "Unbenn". (faith he 1) "Tempus antemeridianum, "hora diei veterum tertia, "nostra nona. the forenoon, "the third house of the "day, that is nine of the "clock with us. Bed. Hift. "1. 4. c. 22. ppam unbenn-"tibe bonne mon mærre "oftoft finger. i. a ter-"tia hora quando missæ fieri "folebant. L. M." [five liber medicus vel medicinalis, quem è bibliotheca Regia mutuatus est Somnerus] "p. 1. c. 64. "rele opincan on ppeo Ti-"ba. on unbenn. on mib-"bæz. on non. i. potandum " detur ad tria tempora (vel ho-"ras:) horâ (fc.) diei tertia, " meridie, horâ tertia pome-"ridiana. Accordingly both "Chaucer's interpreter and "Verstegan are to be cor= "retted, who by undern & "underneide understand at= "ternoone". Our Ancestors before the Reformation, and many fince, called this bora unia, the houre of terce. and in Edward the IVth's. time, when some dispute arose about the exact hour of

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the day, which this word denoted in the Statutes of the Order of the Garter, it was determined 2 to be nine of the clock in the forenoon, tho' afterwards 3, in Hen. VIIIth's time, it was interpreted to be 3 of the clock in the afternoon: but very abfurdly; as plainly appears from the ancient Canonical hours of the Church, which 4 were seven in number, viz. Matutinæ laudes, or Mattins, the Prima Hora, or Prime, the Hora tertia, the Hora fexta, the Hora nona, Vespers, and the Completorium, besides the Notiurnum Officium, the Office for Nights; which is also divided into four Vigils, the Conticinium, Gallicinium, Intempestum, and Antelucinium, Now fince their Mattins were performed about break of day, and their Prime, by confequence, at 6 a Clock in the morning, I can fee no reason to doubt, but the hour of Tierce was 9 a Clock in the Morning, and so the rest at 3 hours distance one after the other. And this Determination of it to nine of the clock is confirmed again by Mr. Somner in another place of his Saxon Dictionary, where 5 this passage occurrs. "Kyp-

^{1.} In Sax. Dict. sub voce. 2. Ashmole's Institution of the Garter, p. 506. 3. Ibid. p. 508. 4. Ibid. p. 507. 5. Voc. Kyppiole.

" piole. Bridfrithus Ramesien-" fis MS. in Bibliotheca Ash. ec moliana. - pa halgan "unbenn-tib apprebifco-"par mid Zehabebum be-" gnum kyptenlice pynju-"mia. 7 þa æþelan mune-"car pæne tibe lor mib "kýppiole j engla logran-" ze zepun diad. i. e. (for-" tasse:) sacram horam diei (veeterum) tertiam, (nostram ecautem nonam ante meridiem) at Archiepiscopi cum Clero festiet va celebrant hilaritate : nobiles etiam Monachi illius horæ lauec des (quas vocant matulinas " Ecclesiastici. V. Bed. Hist, "li. 3. c. 12.) cum kýppiole, et & Angelorum hymno honorant.

ec Veri fatis est simile kýp-"niole hoc à kyrie eleifon, e quod inter preces publicas er matutinas repeti folet, fucciffe corruptum. V. Durandi ce Rationale Divinor. 1. 5.05. " Hinc etiam (ni fallor) no-" ftratium Carrol, hymnus " scil. in Natali decantari so-" litus ". And agreeably to this fense the word unbarne is used in old MSS, of the holy Festivals of the Church. composed in Meeter about the Reign of K. Edward the First, in the Life of St. Brandon, where Mr. Ashmole! (who tells us this MS. was in the hands of Mr. Silas Taylour) met with 2 thefe Rhythms:

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This fowles fong ek her Matyns : wel right the it was time,

Ind of the Sauter sede vers; and setthe also Prime, Ind Undarne setthe, and Midday; and afterward seth non.

And ech tyde of the day longe as cristenemen scholde

Which Verses I likewise find, but with some Variation, in St. Brandan's Life, in Mr. Sheldon's excellent MS. of the Lives of the Saints, viz.

pe foweles songe here Matyns; rigt so hit was tyme, And of the sauter seide pe bers, suthe also Prime, And Undren and Myddai; and afterwards None, And eche tide of pe dat, as men scholden bone.

^{1.} Inft. of the Garter, p. 507. 2. Fol. 72.

To what hath been here fuggested I shall add, that as the word terce comes from the Latin tertia, fo in all the old Books of Offices, which I have seen, the Expression hora tertia is always underflood to be nine of the clock in the Morning, and hora nona three in the Afternoon. I have now (Jan. 8.1724.) before me one MS. of this kind, being a Breviary, in which both Expressions occur in that sense. And I mention this MS. the rather, because I find, at the End of it, the following remarkable Notes (in an old, tho' later, hand) relating to the Family of the Tilneys:

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"Pertinet iste liber prius "Frederico Tyllnei, de Bo-"fon in comitatu Lincoln, "militi facto apud Acon in "terra Judææ, anno regni "Regis Richardi primi tercio. "Vir magnæ staturæ,& potens "in corpore, qui cum patribus "fuis dormit apud Tirring-"ton, juxta villam vocatam "per nomen fuum Tyllney " in Mersheland. Cujus alattitudo in falvam custodiam "permanet ibidem usque "hunc diem. Et post ejus "obitum pertinet iste liber "fexdecem militibus hujus "nominisque Tyllney. Quo-"rum unus post alium sem" per habitavit apud Boston
" prædictum, dum fratris se" nioris hereditas accidit he" redi generali. Tunc eo" rum miles ultimus fuit Phi" lippus Tylney, nuper de
" Shelleigh in comitatu Suf" folchiæ, pater ac genitor
" Thomæ Tylney, de Had" leigh in comitatu prædicto
" armigeri, cui modo attinet
" hic liber, anno suæ ætatis
" 64°. die Aprilis 14. anno
" Domini 1556.

"ES POYER . MA.
"CONFORT: QVOD.
"TYLNEY.

"Hi liberi, quorum nomi"na hîc fequuntur, funt fi"lii, quibus genitor fuit Fre"dericus Tylney, nuper de
"Kelfall in comitatu Suffol"chæ armiger, filius ac he"res præfati Thomæ Tylney,
"de Hadleigh in comitatu
"prædicto armigeri.

"Natus fuit Thomas Tyl"ney, filius primogenitus di"cti Frederici Tylney, deci"mo feptimo Aprilis, anno
"regni Regis Henrici octavi
"visecimo nono, anno Do"mini millesimo quingente"simo trisesimo octavo.

"Natus fuit Philippus Tylney, filius minor natu ditti Frederici Tylney, decimo

" mo nono Mercii, anno regni dictiRegis Henrici octavi tricesimo, anno Domini. 1539. prædict.

"Funus dicti Frederici Tylney. •

"Deceffit ab hac vita præ"fatus Fredericus Tylney ar"miger,pater ac genitor præ"fati Thomæ et Philippi Tyl"ney, apud Kelfall prædict.
"vicesimo sexto die mensis
"Januarii, anno regni Regis
"Henrici octavi tricesimo se"cundo, anno Domini mil"lesimo quingentesimo qua"dragesimo.

"Natus fuit Carrolus Tyl"ney, primogenitus Phillip"pi Tylney, die Martis hora
"octava post meridiem Se"ptembri die 23. anno Do"mini 1561.

" di. Vivens autem Deo.

One would think from the first of these Notes, that the MS. is, at least, as old as the Reign of K.Richard the first. And yet, as soon as I saw it, I guess'd it to be much more modern. And I soon found my conjecture confirm'd from the mention (in the body of the book, in the very same hand

with the rest) of Pope Sixtus the fourth thus : Dominus pa. pa Sixtus quartus composuit quertam & quintam pradictorum fuffragiorum oraciunculas. Et cum hoc omnes indulgencias hac legentibus per ante concessas duplicavit, Now Sixtus the fourth being made Pope in 1471. and dying in 1484. the Book cannot be older than the Reign of Edw. IV. I suppose, therefore, that the Note relates really to some other older Breviary or Book of Offices, of which this (which is finely written, in good large characters, fuch as were proper for elderly people, and those that had bad Eyes) may have been a Copy. The like Note occurrs both in Hackluytand Weever; but there being fome differences, I question whether it were immediately from the fame MS. That the Reader may the better perceive the Variations, I shall transcribe the Copy as 'tis in Weever's Ancient Funerall Monuments, pag. 818.

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"I reade in Hackluits hit volume of Voyages, that "Sir Fredericke Tilney, a great "Commander in the holy warres, was interred in this "Church of Tirrington [in "Norfolk:] take it as he sets "it downe.

« A

"hands of Thomas Tilney
"hands of Thomas Tilney
"Esquire, touching Sir Fre"dericke Tilney his ance"stor, knighted at Acon in
"the Holy Land, by King
"Richard the first.

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" Pertinuit ifte liber Sir Fredeche Tilney, et prius Frederico Tylney hight, 2 " de Boston in Com. Linst coln. militi facto apud igh staure. " Acon in terra sancta, " anno Regis Richardi primi ter-"tio. Vir erat ifte magne statuura, et potens corpore, qui cum " patribus suis dormit apud Tir-"rington juxta villam sui nomi-"nis Tylney in Mersbland, cujus "altitudo in salva custodia peru manet ibidem usque in hunc " diem: Et post ejus obisum sexce decem Militibus ejus nights of et nominis Tylney hæree Tilieys, " ditas illa fuccessive ob-" venit, quorum unus " post alium semper ha-" bitabat apud Boston prædict. dum " fratris senioris hæreditas hæredi " generali devoluta est, quæ mu-"pra est Thome Duci Norfolciæ. " Eurum miles ultimus fuit Phi-" lippus Tylney nuper de Shelleigh "in Com. Suff. pater & genitor "Thomæ Tylney de Hadleigh in "Com. prædict. Armigeri, eni u modo attinet iste liber anno æta-" tis 64. 1556.

To the above faid Notes is added (by the learned Peter Le Neve, Esq., Norroy King of Arms, to whom the MS. now belongs, and who was pleased to lend it me for my perusal) this memorandum:

"Carolus Tylney unus co"hortis pensionariorum Eli"zabethæ Reginæ, læsæ ma"jestatis reus & pænam de"licti luebat cum Babingto"nio & aliis anno Domini
"1586. Vide Holinshed edit.
" 1575. pag. 1586.

The Word quod for quoth is a confirmation of what I have above observed in the Word boke. Before these Notes are some Prayers, which I have omitted, (in a different hand also from the Book) of Thomas Tilney, Esq;.

Mr. Le Neve hath observed, in a Letter to me, that Sir Frederick de Tylney was the famous champion, known by the name of Hycophrix or Hycothrift, which is, probably, a corruption of Frederick, and he bath noted, withall, that his MS. is the very same, that Hackluyt refers to. For the Reader's better satisfaction, I shall take the opportunity of publishing the whole passage in Mr. Le Neve's Letter, and

afterwards I will leave it to the Reader's own Judgment, to determine as he shall think fit.

"College of Arms in London,
"Saturday 16 of May 1724.

ec Sir,

"In your Gloffary to Ro-"bert of Glouc. page 640. "you mention the famous "champion of Mershland in "Norfolk, whose story hath "been long since printed in " a black letter, but the si-"gnification of the fable I "am not yet fatisfied fully " about. Tho I intend, this "vacation, to travel over "Mershland in Norfolk, to "find out more certainty; "in the mean time, I would "beg to know, what is in " your MSS. vol. 61. p. 117. " and vol. 82. p. 67. faid of "him. The most probable "opinion is Sir Henry Spel-"man's, and that of Mr. «Weaver in his funerall Mo-" numents, pag. 818. (from "Hackluit) in his Discourse " of Terrington in that coun-"try, who tells you, that Sir " Frederick de Tylney, a valicant Knight, was at the feige " of Acon with King Ric. I. « & lyes buried in Tirington "church-yard, and, I sup-"pose, haveing a cross on the "upper end of a long staff,

ec cutt on his tomb, (which ! ec will suppose something like ec the crofs in the hand of the cc cutt of the Knight templer "in Dugdale Mon. Angl. "[and] might give nie to "the story of the wheele " & axle tree,) as dyeing in "the holy land, might be "the person, who either gare "the large common to the "inhabitants of the towns "round (called Tilney Smeth) " or rather recovered it for " them by his power or lave "from some person, who "had inclosed it. (Quen "if Hycophrix is not a con-" ruption of Frederick?) The " ftory about the 16 Knight "of the name succeeding "him is false. For they wen "not all Knights, neither were sixteen descents from "him to Sir Philip Til-" ney, Knt. whose daughter was second wife of The "Duke of Norfolk, & which "Duke married to his fit Wife Eliz. daughter & fole "heir of Frederick Tylne, "Efq; not Knight, of Bolton ce in Lincolnshire, and ca "ried away the main of the eftate of the family to be " fon John, last Lord Be or ners, by her first husban " Sir Humfry Bourchier, Ka " killed at Barnet feld t.E. "who dyed 25th H. 8 les "ing one daughter & fo

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"heir Jane, married to Ed-"mund Knyvet, Serjeant "Porter to K. H. 8. to whose "descendents the title of "Baroness Berners was ad-"judged by the house of " Lords A. D. 1720. in the "person of Katharine, only "furviving Daughter and "Heir of Sir Jo. Knyvet, Kt. " of Bath, of Ashwell Thorp "in Norfolk, as appears by "the printed case and pedi-"gree, one of which you may "command from me, if you "please, by Mr. Murray. But "the whole account of the "family as printed by Wea-"ver, he transcribed verbatim "out of an original Mass "book, at the latter end of "which, in the hand writ-"ing 1 of Frederick Tylney, "fon of Sir Philip, who dyed "--- H. 8. are continued " the births and obits of the "family to Frederick's Grand-"fons inclusive, which ori-"ginall I am the Possessor " of nfayn. displeased, angry, unglad,

forry. fulle bnfayn. very forry.

nhende. unkindly, unhandsomely.

nfolden. unfolded.

nkonand. the ignorant.

nhap. mishap.

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bnmayn. weaknefs. on mykelie. over-much, for much. bnneb. fcarce. bnnebis. fcarce, fcarcely, difficultly. buride. unrid, cominual. unfele. unhappy. buskille. unskillfullnefs. bnt. unto. bnhank. unwillingly, by constraint. buttile. unto, untill, till. butime, p. 227. untimely, nisi one time malis. bnto. unto, untill. buwar. unwary. boide. empty. bouched faue. vouchsafed. bouches. confirms. bowe. vow, promise. bpbraid. reproach. bplift. to exalt, lifted up, raifed, exalted. bp rif. arrived upon. bp tyf. arrive up, arife up, ftir. bpryne vel bp ryne. arrive, bring up. bpine De to speed up to raise speedily. bp bat. upon that, upon that account. up wzight. build up, raife up. blute. u/ury. bys. eyes.

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wachched. watching having watched. wad. mas.

1. So Mr. Le Neve. But I should rather think, that the Prayers have mentioned (and which I have transcrib'd into one of my ISS. vol. 106. p. 44.) -as well as all the beforesaid Notes (exepting the last about Charles Tylney) are of the hand writing of Tho-

Qqqq 2

mage. gage, pledge, pawn, wages. maile. waves.

wakand. waking.

matte. wake, watch.

waten. watch, stir up, watch'd, kept, waking, awake, watching. bei waken vs euer wo. they always watch to do us a mischief.

makend. matched.

wald. would.

maide. would.

Wales. Wales.

Maleis. Wallace.

walkand. walking.

malle. well.

Mals. Well.

Walsch. Welfb.

Walschrie. Welshmen, Welshfolk.

Walth. Wellh.

Maisland. Welsh-land, Wales.

wamsted (pro warnstored vel warenstored.) fortify'd.

wan. got, won, wan. Fabyan, in his Chronicle, makes use of the word wynne for get, when he is speaking of Fair Rosamund. Wut pet (faith he) he [K. H. II.] left not the company of the fores named Rolamund, bnto the whiche wenche he had made an house of wonder working, fo that no creas ture, man or woman might wynne to her, but if he were instruct by the kynge, or suche as were ryghte

fecrete with him, touch ing that matter. manbelard mandered, mem,

wanes. dwellings, habitations, wapen. weapon.

war. mere

warant. protection, defence. ward. guard, cuftody, keeping. ware. were, Should be, was.

maren. mere.

warinftour. defence, fortification, marifoun. reward, provision. Ri. chard Fraunces (Author, as I have observ'd above , of the Promptorium Parvulorum,)mentions the word warylone a used in Hen. VIIth's time for donativum and possessio.

warisonne. remard.

warnised. fortified. & warnt sed pat cite, p. 293. and go. ri, oned or fortified that city. But for cite 'tis la ville in the French and indeed bille in the French signifies a city a well as village.

marnifoun. reward. was. was, 'twas, wast.

wallchon, five walchon. mil ed.

maffe, was.

wasteyn. maft. wate. wot, knows, know.

wate. a straying, a wandering, a

wayn. drove, back, waggon, de riot, habitation, poffession, ville, me, p. 128. mas.

Thomas Tylney to whom the Book belong'd in 1556. 1. Pagned

colaike chere. (enfron, t) i. e. ma doubt, a Saxon from pa cautious cie. me elcom, optato from t lahaare, eld, wie opes. al y. T mo yea bens 1 brait. lde. p le. me nuch, n nd. z ood mi pere i pere hi bele. ond.

ed. pled

n. h em. at die

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colaike. wedlock.
chere. harrying, wasting, dissensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor pape, cautio, or else
from pape, cautus.) in wehere.
cautious, wary.

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Pag.

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tit. way.
eltom, p. 222. opportune &
optato adveniunt, welcome.
from the Saxon pilcumian,
falutare, falutem dicere, &c.

eld. wield, govern, possess, wealth, oper at weld, p. 160. in plenty. The French hath it for two years. De vitaylle pur deus anns de rien & fanstrait.

IDE. possess, manage, wield. le. well, full, will, weal, wealth, nuch, while, time. wele will= nd. well willing, well willers, ood willers, well wishers. pat vere his wele willand. that pere his well wishers. I wille ocle. I willingly agree. well ond. will try. wele fare. ell fare, to fare well. wele mo. any more. wele more. much after the Paske's re. pele, p. 338. after Easter time. he French is a la pasqe a= reg. wele be more, much the ere. wele bone. very ready. n. hurt. hat not did no oem. that did no hurt at all; at did not the least harm.

10. ween'd, thought, thought of it, thought, go, think, thinks, went.

wende. to go, go, thought. did wende. caused to go. wendand. going. wendes. goes. wendis. goes. wending. going, journey. I was of wending zave. and was ready to go.

wene. ween, think, think of. wenes. thinks.

went. went, gone, thought, he thought, drawn aside, swayed, turn, chance, hazard.

Wentland. Northumberland. wepand. weeping. wet. were, be, was, might be. werand. warring.

were. doubt, perplexity, defend, war, where, were, was, is, might be, Shall be.

weren, were.

werne. deny, put aside, drive from. weron. were.

werrand. warring.

by war. His werre wo. harm
by war. His werre ordered
to tight to be hat coupe
ham guye. he ordain'd his war,
and committed it to these that were
able to manage it. nisi forsan
werre pro were habeas. Sed
aliter textus Gallicus, ubi
gwere legitur.

werreoure. warrier. werreoure. warrier.

werryng. warring.
wery. wearisomness, being weary,
being tired, curse.

welch. wash. west country gentleman,

vel potius a Hector or strong man. Vide Skinnerum in voc. wastour.

mer. waxed, wax, grew. wer fulle brim. increased mighily, fwelled prodigiously.

meye. way.

meys. ways.

weyned. played, moved, put back, waved, avoyded.

wham. whom, what. At pag. 122. when, ubi tamen conjeci whan.

whan. when.

whalleche. to be washed.

what. what, which, by which, where.

whedere. whether. whedere pou wille or non. whether thou will or no.

whedir. whether.

where. where, whether. At pag. 253. idem est quod whore, sive wench, vel potius wife.

whether wharf, a broad plain Place near to a Creek or Hithe, to land or lay Wares on, that are brought from or to the Water.

whehen. whence. while, while, time.

mhile, p. 123. wile sive guile, niss malis interpretari spatium temporis. sed prius rectius esse videtur. pat mhile p. 132.

whilk. what, which, whether, whoever. It is the fame with the Saxon hydle. In many places the word whilk is us'd to this day; and formerly it was every where in use. But a ter that was left off, the won witch or with came i vogue, and in lieu there the modern which It is with and with in the following Remark, that was fent meb the ingenious Mr. Ward, Longbridge near Warvid (who found it writ under Printer's Preface, in a Co of Fabian's Chronicle, printed at London 1554 tho' in Fabian's Epitaphi Stowe's Survey it be prin which:

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Robert fabian, wrighter of this Cronid (witch was to the gr hounore and Glory of Englich Ration, and Citty of London m hee was borne) was i Derman & one of the riffes of London, then year of King. Hen thek benth, anno Do: 1493. was a bery pious and pi full man. Dec Depar this life the third put King Benry the cight no 1511. Hee was bu in St. Michaell's Ch in Cornhill London: was free of - - -

^{1.} Pag. 371. Lond. 1618. 4to. & p. 214. Lond. 1633. fd

Dis Epitaph.

Like as the day his Course doth consume, & the new morrow springeth againe as fast, so man & woman by Natur's Custome this life to passe, att last in earth are cast in Joy and Sorrow, wich hear there time doe wast. Never in one State, but in Course transitory, So full of Change, is of this World the Glory.

flom. formerly, some time, some ime ago, a while ago, for some ime, herecofore. hitsonen day sive Mhitto= enday. Whitfunday. olom, p. 272. wholly. Sed philom malim, id est, some ore. where, ore to. where foever. in. wiffling, whiffling. tht. swift, brisk. bot eft on ors fulle wight. but afterands on his horse full swift. htly. foolifbly, fillily. . wickedness, wicked. t. work'd, contrived. hals. rogue, wicked rogue, wicd Jackanapes. hals autem colm denotat. te. wicked. ly. mickedly, deceitfully. nes. wickednefs. 0. wilt, manage, would. wild i no wolden. would they,

would they not; whether they

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ould or no.

wilde. would.
wile, p. 219. wile. Potest & while signare.
wilkedness. wickedness.
willand. willing, willingly. were htr wele willand. wished her well; bore her good will.

wille. will, wilt. miri. price or value of a man. See Somner's Sax.dict. voc. pene. Where it must be observ'd, that this Saxon Word pene is quite distinct from pane, which fignifies properly men, incolæ, habitatores, &c. which reason it is, that in my Preface to the second Volume of Ductor Historicus I have noted, that Menrcpane is the fame with viri palustres, or Marshmen, and that agreeably to what Mr. Somner hath faid in the faid Saxon Dictionary, where 1 is the following Passage. "Menrcpana. (al. " pape.) Viri palustres, quace les in agro Cantiano Romnei-

et enses: sic autem à loco di-"Ai, de quibus in Chron. ad "ann.796.& 838. marchmen, "fen=dwellers, as those at " Romney in Kent, the fennes et in Lincolnsbire, &c". But here I must beg leave to do my self one piece of Justice, which is this, that whereas in the fourth Edition of Du-Etor Historicus 'tis most ignorantly and absurdly printed Menre-pane for Menre-pane, I defire that neither this, nor any other, Mistake (particularly the omitting four lines in a passage of Robert of Gloucester, and the putting of Watlingacerten, and Wenlamcearten, in p. 78. for Watlingacerten and Wenlamcearcen) in that Edition may be ascrib'd to me, the faid Edition being both printed and published without my knowledge or privity. Nor indeed had I any manner of hand in any of the Editions of Ductor Historicus, excepting in the fecond Edition of the first Volume, and the first Edition of the second Volume.

mirke. work.

wirschip. worship, honour.

mig. wifb'd.

mife. wife, condition. uppon fu= tilk a wife. upon fuch a condition.

wille. certify, wifb. Missonday. Whisfunday. wift. knew, underflood. ne wif knew not. wifte. knew, know. wit. with, know. mite. blame, know, underfland wite, to know, punish. wited. blamed. witen. know, given, underfland ne witen. know not. witeword. allotment, asignati with. with, by. with hi the dummodo, ea lege ut, conditione ut, so that, condition that. with piter.

ther. withhald, withhold. withouten. without. withfette. withfet, fet againft, in a condition of opposition. withfitte. fit against, withstan with fand. withfrand, flopid witte. know, design. wittyng. knowledge. witworde. ordinance. mityng. knowledge, privity. mo. grieved. wood, wood, woods. wode. med.

woke. watched, week, awaked. I Word moke is used allo Robert of Gloucester meek; but 'tis monke int place, where he speaks Otho the Pope's Lega going to Oxford, and of great fray that happened that time at Ofney, when t

Legat rity, of Of Schola raged the A by on in all otherv The 1 accom to the learne count and A versity years C XXXI does n Rober thereo pose, 1 pers (that h Glouce he peru accoun been p fometh

ar abo So t

The 1 Chat ds n t

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Vol.

Legate was forced, for fecurity, to get into the Steeple of Ofney Abbey Church, the Scholars of Oxford being enraged to fuch a degree, from the Affront put upon them by one of his fervants, that, in all probability, he might, otherwise, have lost his Life. The matter was afterwards accommodated, but with Loss to the Scholars, as may be learned from Mr. Wood's account thereof, in his History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford, under the years CIDCCXXXIIX, CIDCC-XXXIX. But then Mr. Wood does not take notice of what Robert of Gloucester says thereof, having not, I fuppose, met with it in the Papers (for I do not think, that he had feen Robert of Gloucester himself 1) which he perused; and yet Robert's account ought not to have been passed over, as having fomething in it very particuar about an allowance, that the Scholars made to the Legate, even as much as he fpent in commons (or in his Family or Houshold) in the Week, which was a great Burthen, confidering that it lasted many Weeks together, and that the Legate, and his Retinue, which was very large, lived very magnificently, and spent much, notwithstanding the frequent Treats they met But the MS. profe Chronicle, in Mr. Ward of Longbridge's hands, reprefents this compromise, as if the Scholars granted the Legate as much as every Scholar's Commons came to by the Week, whereas the original Words have another Sense, viz. what I have mentioned, that they allowed him as much as he spent in the Week in Commons, which might be therefore sometimes more, fometimes less (but always, to be fure, very great) as occasions offered.

So that (faith Robert 2) bor the manslagt, & nor the other won,

The clerkes finede with him gret raunson inou, That ech clerc in the toune him zef atten ende

Is muche, as he [Otho the legate] in the wouke in is commune spende.

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^{1.} See my Preface to Robert of Glouc. pag. XLV. 2. Pag.

1 1234.

But, for better fatisfaction to the curious Reader, I have here thought fit to transcribe the whole passage, as 'tis in Mr. Ward's MS.

And at that tyme was maifter Edmunde of 21= bendon archibishoppe of Caunterbury, an holi man, in the twelff hundred pere of our lorde and foure and thritti. And at that tyme come the legat Dter from Rome, and called a couns celle of Wishopes at Lon= bon, and went from thens to Orenford to the Abbep of Diney. and as certepn of the Clerkes come to speke with the legate, bp= pon Sepnt Gregorpes Day one of the legate's men caft hote broth bppon a scolore, and then come the Clerkes firft, and belett Diney, and flew one of the legatte's men, and the legat fled in= to the Stiple. So that at last they to accorde. But the legat asked a grete raunsome for his man= flaughter. And in conclus cion, the Scolers graunted

hym asmoche as enen Clerkes comonnes comen by the moke. wold. world, would. wond. wound. wonded. wounded. wonden. wound. wondere. wonderfull, wondes. wounds. wondred, mandered, rambled my ed, wondered. Wone. continue, wont, habitein on purchace wife to min to continue in purchase wife, moned. dwelt, lived, continued monen. won, conquered. mones.dwellings, habitations, h wonn. live, inhabit, dwell. wonne. inhabit, dwell, tarry, continue, cuftomed, ufual, cuft ry, accustomed, won, got, was have, found, be emperices monne, & right heyut trome. the empresi was for and believ'd to be the right his monned. dwelt. monnen. won, wan, got, do continuing, taken, dwell, inha tarried, were wont. monneg. tarrys, flays, dwells. wonnyng. habitation, dwelling. wong. dwells. wonyng. dwelling habitations

ings. wonyng in p. 223.

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r. This marginal Number is of a modern hand; but it has be 1238. as it really is in Robert of Gloucester himself, the Metaphrast hath not noted it, who however could not but that Robert hath fix'd Edmund of Canterbury's time to the 1234. and the coming of the Legate to that of 1238.

false Print for monyng. wonyng stede. dwelling place. woo sive woos. vow.

wore. were, was.

worth, worthy worth be schent.

worthy to perish.

wost. wift, knowest.

not. know.

wote. know, knows, wot. I wote wele. I know well. I ne wote. I know not.

both. wo, grief, affliction, harm, loss, grew mad. to tele wrouh he wouth. he grew mad with much wrath sive great anger.

oule. wool.

uel

ells.

Cha

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but

he

onwe. wooe.

owg. wall.

oyde. void.

ope. vow.

rask. brisk, couragious.

recchig. wretches.

teche. wreschedness, misery, revenge, vengeance.

teke. revenge.

rent. deceit, cheating.

renke. deceit.

eth. wrath, anger.

ight. build, work, raife.

tightes. wrights, artificers. either from the Saxon pnyhta, fictor, or pynhta, opifex, peraius.

thte. wrought. do wribte.

pork, make.

it. writing. We commonly inderstand by Writ (the same with the Latin breve) a writen Order or Precept from

the King or Court of Judicature, by which any thing is commanded to be done, relating to a Suit or Action; of which kind is that remarkable one, relating to University-College, of Richd. II. with his Seal annex'd, that I just saw and haftily run over not long fince 1, indorfed by a late hand in this manner, if I remember rightly : K. R. 2. Writt of supersedeas to the Maior of Oxon to Stay sute of Edmund Froces [l. Fraunces] against the College. As the King reckons himself and his Progenitors there Founders and Patrons of University-College, or the College of Great University Hall, so the same was done afterwards expressly by Hen. VI. in a Writing, quoted from the College Muniments by Mr. Twyne 2, in which K. Alfred is as expressly mentioned as Founder. --- magna Aula prædicta est quoddam antiquum Collegium ex fundatione & patronatu predicti Domini Regis [Hen. VI.] munc & progenitorum Juorum quondam Regum Anglia, videlicet ex fundatione quondam Domini Alfredi, quondam Regis progenitoris domini Regis nunc prædicti ante tempus à toto tempore, cujus contrarii memoria hominum non ex-

[.] Coll. nostr. MSS. vol. 107. p. 147. 2. In Apologia Antitatis Acad. Oxon. p. 189. Rrrr 2 islin;

iffit; — I know indeed that Mr. Prynne denys 1 K. Alfred to be the Founder, but we know what party he had to ferve, which made him willing to overlook and pass over every thing that appertain'd to the King's Right 2.

write. writ, writing.

wroten. revenge, revenged. The

Word wroke for revery dwa used even in the Reign of I. Henry VIII. For thus John Skelton, the samous Poët Lanreat at that time, in his & mage of Procress 3, the MS, whereof was lent me by the learned Peter Le Neve, Esq. Norroy King of Arms:

For when he [the Pope] wilbe wroke, Po man may bere his Aroke, So heby is his yoke, &c.

in which Treatise the Author most malitiously writes, not only against the Pope and other Bilhops, but against Canons, Priefts, Monks and Friers, and makes use of fuch opprobrious, unbecoming language, as he was hardly match'd by any of those times, unless by foul-mouth'd Bale. But notwithstanding he reviles the Clergy and others at fuch a rate, he was, tho' a clergyman himfelf (being Rector of Dysse in Norfolk 4) guilty of those very crimes, that he accuses others, however innocent, of, infomuch that he kept a concubine or whore in his house,

and made use of her boh (and therefore 'tis no wonder that he long'd to enjoy New

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Syffers and nonnes, And littell pretty bonnes

a great while together 6, 1 thing so very notorious, that he most deservedly sell funder the censure of his Diocesa Richard Nykke, Bishop a Norwich, which discontents him (for he was a proud mat to that degree, that it short en'd his Life 8. This man malice was so outragion as to fall upon that great good man Sir Thomas More whom in this Treatise he the asperses 9:

1. University of Oxford's Plea refuted, pag. 44,45. 2. Co nostr. MSS. vol. 107. p. 148, 149. 3. Fol. 54. a. 4. Wood's thenæ Oxon. Vol. I. col. 20. 5. Of whom he makes mention his book, fol. 125. b. 6. Pitseus de illustribus Angliæ Scriptib. p. 701. 7. Wood's Athenæ Oxon. loc. cit. 8. Pitseus, ett. 9. Fol. 100. b.

But nowe we have a knighte,
That is a man of mighte,
All armed for to fighte,
To put the trouthe to flighte,
By bowbell pollecy
With his poetry,
And his fopheffry,
To mocke and make a ly
With quod he and quod I,
And his appologre
Made for the prelacy, &c.

New had he taken care to have his Satyr levelled against the Crimes of particular ill Men, it had been tolerable, and his Lashes might have proved of great Service. Wife men in this Age do not blame him for his falling upon Cardinal Wolfey, who, with all his Greatness and Magnificence, did an incredible deal of Mischief, as is well known to fuch as recolleft, not only his perswading the King to put away his virtuous and truly religious Wife, and his leading the way to destroy Churches, Chappels, and other Houses, dedicated to Religion, but

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his great Enmity to that usefull art of printing, so as to obstruct 1 it's progress at St. Alban's, where otherwise we should have seen many more Books printed than we now, with all our Searches, find that there were. It must be allow'd, that the Author's Name is wanting in this MS. but, notwithstanding that, Mr. Le Neve (and I readily agree with him) for many reasons ascribes it to Skelton, who therefore in vain endeavoured to stifle his name, and to get off in a leering manner, (after the fashion of Buffoons) if he were inquired after, as may

^{1.} This I learn from a Volume of Collections and Observations, (about in Original and Progress of Printing,) made by the late ingenious Mr. John Bagford, in the beginning of which Volume we have, in Account of the Books printed at St. Alban's, with something very remarkable about Cardinal Wolsey's enmity to printing, and his stopping the Press & St. Alban's.

GLOSSARY.

appear from the following Lines, that he hath writ at the End of the four Parts of the Book:

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The grudge of procrites concepted ageynft the Autor of this treatife.

These be as knappishe knackes, As ever man made, For javells and for jackes, A jym jam for a jade.

Mell were if we wist,
What a wight he were,
That sturred up this myst,
To do us all this dere.

Dh! yf we could attayne hym,
He mighte be fast and sure;
We should not spare to payne hym,
While we mighte indure.

The Infmer of the Buttor.

Ego sum qui sum,
My name may not be told,
But where ye go or come,
Ye may not be to bold.

for Jam, is and was, and ever trufte to be, Reyther more nor las, Then asketh charite.

This longe tale to tell, hathe made me almost horse, I trowe and knowe right well, That God is full of force.

And able make the done, and defe men heare and speake, and tronge men overcome By feble men and weke.

50

So thens I say my name is, Be geit no more of of me, Because I wilbe blameles, Ind live in charite.

But we ought not to wonder, that Skelton, and fuch as he, fhould, in their Writings, fall fo very foully and fcurriloufly upon great good Men, when even others, that would fain be thought of a more fedate temper, have not avoided the fame indecency in their Writings; whence 'tis, that we find fuch malicious flirts against the poor Monks in Robert Hegge's Legend of St. Cuthbert, that was published at London A. D. 1663. by one, who stiles himself B. R. (not, as in Anthony a Wood', R. B.) Esq;. But, it seems, the Publisher hath taken such a liberty, in fetting out this little Book (which is now extremely scarce) that, it may be, all the unbecoming Expressions are to be ascribed to him, and not to the Author, whose original MS. was formerly in the hands of the famous Dr. Pocock, from which he learned Mr. Rofewell (late Master of Eaton School) trancrib'd the Epistle to the Reader, omitted by the Pubisher, and inserted it in a Copy of the printed Book, hat I lately very luckily pur-

chased, from which I shall here copy it, together with what Mr. Rosewell says previously to it.

"The MS. once belonged to Mr. Noel Spark, B. D. and fellow of C C C. Oxon, under whose hand the following Note is written before the Title Page:

"

Author hujus Libri Rober
tus Hegg Dunelm: Col. Corpo
ris Christi Oxon Socius, qui in

Domino mortuus est Jun. XI.

An. Do. M DC XXIX.

" The following Epiftle to "the Reader I transcribed "out of a fair MS. of this " Book, written with the Au-"thor's own Hand, and " now belonging to the Re-" verend & most learned Dr. "Bdward Pococke; betwixt " which MS. and this printed "Copie [there is much dif-" ference,] there being in the " latter many omissions, some "additions, besides literal et mistakes, especially in names et of men & places, and feveral passages transposed.

"Dec: 26. "Joh: Rofewell "CCC.Soc.

To she Reader.

"Things once done & "past, are not left for the "Invention, but the Judge-"ment of after ages. And " Theft (without a paradox) "in writers of Historyes is " plain dealing & an argu-"ment of Truth. Onely it is "Ingenuity in the Historian, "& fatisfaction to the Reader, to confess from whom "he took his Storie upon er Trust. In my Journey there-" fore through this Historie, "I first light into the Com-" pany of St. Beda, who told " me he was eleven years old " at St. Cuthbert's death, and "upon good information er had writ his life. A little "further I met with Turgo-"tus Prior of Durham, one "that was an eye witnesse of "St. Cuthbert's incorruption, "& had made diligent fearch-"es into the Antiquities of " Lindisfarn, & Chester, who "brought me forward a great " part of my way: till I over-"took one Laurentins a "Monk of Durham, who "continued to me the Dif-" course of St. Cuthbert, "where Turgotus had left off: & travailing on I for-"tuned to happ upon my "Countrieman Simeon of

ce Durham. but Roger Hoer venden told me the fame cc tale. Afterwards I had the cc company of Malmesburier-" sis, Nubrigensis, Parisiensis, "Westmonasteriensis, Hyg-" den, who all had travailed es the way I was to go, and " could tell me Stories of & " Cuthbert. But Capgrarea " Monk of Bury paffed all for " telling wonders, & one Nicolas of Finchale cosen'd cc some few miles with a mer-" ry relation of St. Godic. " Harpsfield also stood me in " flead by his direction, when " I had almost lost my way, "with many others I met "besides, of whom I asked "the way to my Journey " end, where I rest

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But though Mr. Roserel observ'd so much difference in the Text, I do not find that he hath made any Corrections in this Copy from the said MS. except these solutions.

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lowing:

« Anno 1626.

R. H : Dunelm:

Pag. 8. lin. 3. at one blackill'd a Prince, and a Biffe

with forrow,] at one blow kill d a Prince with the fword, and a Bifoop with forrow, MS.

P. 17. 1. 15. at Twiford upon Sin,] at Twiford upon Alne, MS.

P. 21. l. 13. Venerable Tuda] Venerable Cudd MS.

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find, Corfrom P. 33. l. 15. Esheldred a Monk] Eshelwold a Monk MS.

P. 64. 1. 8. that Cumulus their King] that Canutus their King MS.

P. 73. l. 13. Abbot of Sagium,] Abbot of St. Albans, MS.

F. 79, alias 89.1.13. a Pilgrimage to the Holy Island, a Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, MS.

P.84.1.16. twenty two Oxen:]. twenty two yoke of Oxen: MS.

P. 91. l. 10. Richard Fox, and Bishop Winton MS.

Bishop Winton MS.

Stote. wrought,

noth. wrath, anger, in anger, with anger. wrotherhaile. lofs of health, to the lofs of health.

wroperheile. loss of health, or fafety, malediction. cursed ham wroperheile. cursed them with the loss of salvation; anathematiz'd them.

wrouh. wrath.

wrouhtis. wroughtest.

wundred. wandered, rambled, rusbed, wondered.

wight. swift, couragious.

myld. would. myn. get.

mynne. win, get, conquer, riot, luxury, joy, mirth.

wynnyng. winning, getting, gain. wyntertibe. winter-time,

wys. wise.

wyten. know.

wytte. know. wytten. know.

ytten. know.

B

pche. each, every.



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